WESLEYAN

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Halifax, N. S., Saturday Morning, December 13, 1851.

Single Copies Three Pence.

Doctrn.

THE CALL TO BATTLE.

"Fight the good fight." Ur, comrades, up! To the battle! Seize Faith's bright shield, Hope's helmet con; The Spirit's sword Gird quickly on: Hark! how the churiots rattle! Yea, fight for GoD and the Right, friends. Strike home, strike deep, Fear not the foe; A power divine Shall lay them low: Bolay not! soon 'twill be night, friends.

Thus He commands Who leads the van. " Christ and his cross!" Shout, every man And Hell shall tremble with terror.

" Destroy the bulwarks of error;"

Press on with gladness and shouting. Spare ye no vice + No darling sin: Foes rage without

And tempt within; Press on! press on! to the routing.

From heaven's high mansions resounding, I hear afar The conqueror's song. Christian! look up-Soldier! be strong-In watchful zeal still abounding:

Christian Miscellany.

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

Man Magnified.

Earth, the seat of man's residence, has been singularly honoured. We are naturally attached to the place of our nativity; we fondly expatiate on the circumstances that have distinguished it, and feel as if we shared in the pre-eminence it has acquired. Who amongst us does not feel proud of associations by which the plains and mountains, the streams and valleys of our land are hallowed? - of the men who have consecrated them by their presence, by the splendour of their genius, and the glory of their actions? In this manner some countries, grown more illustrious than others, are referred to with admiration; and thus it is that, degenerate as they have become, we speak with respect earth, and examine the condition and history of other worlds, what magnificent views and striking incidents would press themselves on our notice! Yet, although almost everywhere we might find scenes of beauty and sublimity, surpassing everything our earth exhibits, we would be obliged to confess that ours has been invested with an importance to which no other planet can lay claim. It has been made the scene of transactions that have no parallel, and which, commencing with the world, will be consummated only at its close. Hence of old prophets were inspired, oracles vouchsafed, angels commissioned, and at length God himself manifested in the flesh. Nowhere else can there be found a series of events so astonishing in their nature, or remarkable in their results. Miracles of power and of goodness were performed. Jehovah himself tabernacled amongst men, and at last, by his death, achieved the most important work that was ever undertak-O what spot in the universe is so remarkable as Bethlehem? - what hill so sacred as Calvary?-in short, what world so ed between it and the Son of God. He who singularly honoured as that on which Jehovah condescended to reside, and which he doing so has exalted it above all created bedied to redeem? None, none. Inferior as ings. In him we see it crowned with glory our earth may be in material splendour, and honour. He is bone of our bone, and

like that with which it is adorned. It has a glory beyond that of the sun, which renders ereation. Hence, while we look upon other and love to all holy beings, and the medium worlds as provinces of an immense empire, through which the brightest manifestations of which Heaven is the capital - the city of of the Godhead are displayed. - Scottish the great King - we may consider our earth in the light of a theatre, erected for the benefit of the whole, on which, in the recovery of man from the degradation into which he had sunk, by the incarnation and death of a divine person, and his exaltation to dignity and bliss, the loftiest and most affecting representations are afforded of the character and government of the Almighty.

Our world has been honoured as the theatre of marvellous transactions : but what if these had had no reference to our spiritual benefit or improvement? What though every valley and every mountain of our earth had resounded with the voices of prophets and the songs of angels, and been impressed by the footsteps of Immanuel himself, if nothing more substantial had remained than the associations with which such events would not fail to invest the scene of and with great respect and affection said, their occurrence?

Blessed be God, however, the events re-

ferred to were of a widely different descrip-

tion; intended to elevate our condition and to advance us in the scale of being. The good of man in connexion with the glory of God, was the object on which they terminated. This was the end, these were the means; and hence we are said to be redeemed not with corruptible things, as silver and gold. but with the precious blood of Christ. The whole economy of things connected with the incarnation and death of the Son of God, which fills earth with glory, and furnishes heaven with themes of profoundest study and loftiest praise, is designed to repair the ruin which sin had occasioned, to deliver us from its destructive influence, and to restore to us the purity and happiness we had lost. The result is, the demands of justice are satisfied, guilt is expiated, a way for the egress of mercy is opened up, and the influence of the spirit descends to enlighten the understanding, to renovate the will, to purify the affections; and instead of children of the devil and heirs of hell, we become the sons of God and heirs of eternal life. Unto them who are in Christ Jesus there is no condemnation. Though God was angry with them, his anger is turned away. He regards them with warmest affection, bestows upon tend our survey beyond the limits of this | The crown had fallen from their heads, the gold was become dim, and the fine gold changed. The slaves of sin, their whole faculties were degraded and perverted by its influence. But now the crown is replaced, rified, the image of God is restored; and, addressing one another, they can say, " Behold what manner of love the Father hath bestowed upon us, that we should be called the sons of God!" And again, "Now are we the sons of God; and it doth not yet appear what we shall be, but we know that when he who is our life shall appear, we shall be like him, for we shall see him as he is."-This honour have all the saints; and it is honour, you will observe, of the very highis therefore unspeakably more valuable than all the distinctions which the world is able to confer, and will adorn its possessor when all these shall be forgotten and unknown. But the nature of man is still further ennobled in consequence of the union that has been formis God has made our nature his own, and by

Christian Journal.

The Swearer and his Dying Son.

During a protracted meeting in Kentucky, a gentleman of some note called upon his minister. He wished to connect himself with the Church on the following Sabbath. He had been remarkably profane, but the Lord had been merciful to him, and he was now, as he hoped, a converted man. The case was this .-

He once had a lovely boy, an only son,-This child gave evidence of early piety. When perhaps not more than nine years of age, he was laid upon a sick and dying bed. He talked sweetly about Jesus, and much about heaven. On one occasion, when near his end, he called his father to his bedside,

" Papa, I wish to make one request of you hefore I die "

" What is it my darling?" said the weeping father, bending over his beloved and now dving child. " O my dear son, father is willing to do anything in the world for you, what do you wish me to do?"

" Papa," said the dying child, "dear papa, if you please, don't swear any more,"

The father as he narrated the affecting incident wept - tears rolling down his cheeks. "Oh! sir." said he to the minister, "I never had anything come with such power to my soul before, as this language of my dying boy. Papa, dear papa, if you please don't swear any more.' Sir, it was blessed to my

The next day the man was seated at the table of the Lord; and may we not suppose that when he comes to die, his cherub boy will hover over his dying bed, and be the first to welcome his happy spirit to glory and to God?

Incentives to Action.

Could I this day remove the veil that covers the heavenly world; could I place you upon the summit of one of the luminous hills of Paradise; could I impart vigour to your visual faculties, and extend their power to the almost interminable regions of the blessthem the light of his countenance, and care- ed; could I raise your eyes to the Lamb in due to fallen greatness of the inhabitants of a fully trains them for glory, honour, and im- the midst of the Throne, from whose counland that contains the plains of Marathon and mortality. Contrast their present state with tenance beams the felicity of the redeemed; the Straits of Thermopyle. Could we ex- that in which they were formerly placed, could I open-your ears to the songs of the conquerors, and the acclamation of the martyrs, which swelling in the majesty of thunder, ascend through the expanse of heaven, and fill with acceptance the ear of God; could I cheer your hearts with the sight of the gold shines like fine gold seven times pulmultitudes entering in blessed succession, through the mediation of Jesus, from Hindoostan, from Africa, and the Islands of the Southern Sea-the trophies of Divine power, the purchase of the Saviour's blood, the gems that shall ever sparkle in the Mediator's crown, the first fruits of the missionary labours, - what inspiration would the glorious object impart to your souls; Work, oh work while it is day; Whatever your minds find to suggest, whatever your hands find to do, do it now. No device, no work in the est order. In its nature it is spiritual, in its grave; Turn your moistened eyes to my yet origin it is divine. It dignifies the soul, and it recent grave, and let the sight arouse, animate, and sustain your exertions. I did a little, and if my constitution sunk under the pressure, I regret that my nerves were not nerves of brass, and my limited measure of ever feel langour invading their powers of action, hasten to Calvary. There, redeeming love will invigorate your fading faculties, and constrain you to put forth all your strength in the cause of Him who bled for there is not a star in the heavens, however flesh of our flesh; he is our elder brother; you. Look forward, each of you, to the brightly it glows, that can boast of a lustre and in his elevation we behold proof of the eventful hour when the Son of God shall daily thoughts.

fact that man has been magnified - magnified pronounce over you the sentence that shall by being raised to the highest place in the ever form your destiny of blessedness:it, in a moral point of view, the centre of at- highest heavens-magnified by being consti- " Well done, good and faithful servant, enter traction and interest to the whole intelligent tuted the object of admiring contemplation thou into the joy of thy Lord."-Life of Dr. Waugh,

Divine Protection.

There is no good reason for supposing that God takes any less interest in the affairs of this world now than he has done at any previous period in its history. Though the proofs of that interest may not appear in the ancient forms, the absence of direct and miraculous interpositions may be explained without assuming that it indicates either a cessation or diminution of regard,

It is God's world still- the product of his creative energy, and the theatre of his wise and beneficent operations. Time has given it no power of self-support - has invested it with no efficiency to make provisions for its own necessities. His power rolls it through the heavens, his will keeps every subordinate force in action, his goodness dispenses rain and sunshine, and his compassionating love keeps the fountain of mercy at the foot of the cross as full and accessible as ever.

He is the same Being, as when he caused the morning stars to sing together and all the sons of God to shout for joy" over the new manifestation of himself, given in the world's creation and arrangement. That interest was displayed and that power exerted in the full knowledge of what the world was to be through its whole future career. His eye saw our era with all its characteristics. and this it was which did its part in calling forth that interest and force, And if he be the same, he must be interested now in what then stirred his heart and moved his hand. For this period he felt and acted then, and the reality can hardly interest him less than the idea.

Breathings after Holiness.

My God, give me not merely to abstain from that which is eyil, but to abhor it-not merely that in my conversation and doings I might maintain the most strict and, guarded decorum, but that in my heart I might be enabled to maintain an etherial purity-glorifying the Lord with my soul and spirit, as well as body, which are the Lord's.

Sanctify, O Lord, and elevate my family egards, that I may consult for their real and permanent, and not for a mere counterfeit good to them in the deceitful and fleeting interests of time; lest, after all, I shall be found to have given them not a loaf, but a stone; not an egg, but a scorpion; not a fish, but a serpent.

Let me, O God, at all events, and in all circumstances, sanctify thy Sabbaths; let no imagined necessity lead me to break in upon their sacredness, Incline me, O God, to make thy Sabbath, at all times, a day of rest and a day of holiness. On the first day of the week, I would purpose and resolve for a higher pitch of observance than heretoforethough more in the way of animating than of multiplying thy services. Give me in particular to be more spiritual in my secret prayers, more attentive at church, more earnest, and, O thou giver of all grace! more successful with my children, - Dr. Chalmers.

Selfish Man no Christian.

That man is no Christian who is solicitous for his own happiness alone, and who cares not how the world goes, so that himself be comfortable. How much good is omitted, how many evils caused, how many duties neglected, how many innocent persons deserted, how many good works destroyed, threescore years and ten did not extend to how many truths suppressed, and how many an antediluvian age. Should your hearts acts of injustice authorized, by those timorous forecasts of what may happen, and those faithless apprehensions concerning the future !--Dr. A. Clarke,

Consecrate to God the first-fruits of your

General Miscellann.

The Moon and the Weather.

- Among the many influences which the moon is supposed, by the world in general, to exercise upon our globe, one of those which have been most universally believed, in all ages, and in all countries, is that which it is presumed to exert upon the changes of the weather. Although the particular details of this influence are somesometimes pretended to be described, the only general principle or rule, which prevails with the world in general is, that a change of weather may be looked for at the epochs of new and full moon; that is to say, if the weather be previously fair, it will become foul; and if foul, will become fair. Similar changes are also, sometimes, though not so confidently, looked for at the epochs of the quarters.

A question of this kind may be regarded either as a question of science, or a ques-

tion of fact.

If it be regarded as a question of science we are called upon to explain how and by what property of matter, or what law of nature, or of attraction, the moon, at a distance of a quarter of a million of miles, combining its effects with the sun, at four hundred times that distance, can produce those alleged changes? To this it may be readily answered, that no known law or principle has hitherto explained any such phenomens. The moon and sun must, doubtless, affect the ocean of air which surrounds the globe, as they affect the ocean of water-producing effects analogous to tides; but when the quantity of such an effect is estimated, it is proved to be utterly inappreciable, and such as could by no means account for the metecrological changes here adverted to.

But in conducting investigations of this kind we proceed altogether in the wrong direction, and begin at the wrong end, when we commence with the investigation of the physical cause of the supposed phenomena. That method of conducting physical inquiries, which was bequeathed to us by the illustrious Bacon, and which has led to such an immense extension of our knowledge of the universe, imperiously requires that before we begin to seek for the causes of any phenomena, we must first prove, beyond the possibility of doubt, the reality of these phenomena, and ascertain with the utmost precision, all the circumstances attending them. In other words, we are required to consider all inquiries of the kind now adverted to as mere questions of fact before we take them as questions of science.

What, then, let us see, is the present question? It is asserted that the moon produces such an influence on the weather as to cause it to change at the new and full moon, and at the quarters. But in this mode of stating the proposition there are implicitly included two very distinct points, one of which is a simple matter of fact, and the other a point of physical science.

First. It is asserted that at the epochs of a new and full moon, and at the quarters, there is generally a change of weather. This is a mere statement of alleged fact.

Second. It is asserted that the phases of the moon, or, in other words, the relative position of the moon and sun in regard to the earth, is the cause of these changes.

Now it is evidently necessary to settle the first question before we trouble ourselves with the second, for if it should so happen that the first statement should prove to be destitute of foundation, the second falls to the ground.

The question of fact here before us is one most easily settled. In many meteorological observations throughout Europe a register of the weather in all respects has been kept for a long period of time. Thus the height of the barometer, the condition of the thermometer, the hydrometer, and the rain-gauge; the form and character of the clouds, the times of the falling of rain, hail, and snow, and in short every particular respecting the weather, has been duly re-

and it is therefore possible to compare one himself and to others, offering a good examset of changes with the other.

This, in fine, has been done. We can imagine, placed in two parallel columns, in world. Money is a very useful article in its juxtaposition, the series of epochs of the new and full moons, and the quarters, and the corresponding conditions of the weather at these times, for fifty or one hundred years back, so that we may be enabled to examine, as a mere matter of fact, the conditions of the weather for one thousand or twelve hundred full and new moons and quarters. The result of such an examination has been, that no correspondence whatever has been found to exist between the two phenomena. Thus, let us suppose that one hundred and twenty-five full moons be taken at random from the table; if the condition of the weather at these several epochs be examined, it will be found, probably, that in sixty-three cases there was a change of weather, and in sizty-two there was not, so that under such circumstances the odd moon in this division of one hundred and twentyfive would favour the popular opinion; but if another random collection of one hundred and twenty-five full moons be taken, and similarly examined, it will probably be found that sixty-three are not attended by changes of weather, while sixty-two are.— With its characteristic caprice, the moon on this occasion opposes the popular opinion; in short, a full examination of the table shows that the condition of the weather as to change, or in any other respect has, as a matter of fact, no correspondence whatsoever with the lunar phases,

Such, then, being the case, it would be idle to attempt to seek for a physical cause of an effect which is destitute of proof.-Dr. Lardner's Lect.

The Bible for Schools.

The great doctrine of immortality is a cardinal doctrine of the Bible. It is peculiarly the province of the Gospel, to "bring life and immortality to light." The children do not guess at this doctrine. They have more. They are pointed to Jesus rising from the tomb, near MountCalvary. In all schools—week day as well as Sabbath the young should be made acquainted with the Bible. It is the Book of books. It is full of truth and spiritual life. It affords the best and fullest revelations of human nature. There are the histories of Christ, of Peter, of John, of Judas, of Mary, of the hypocrites, and of numbers more, all of which present the most interesting pictures of human life. The writers speak of the zeal of Paul, and the love of John; but they tell of the fickleness of Peter, and the treachery of Judas. If they show us the high hopes and glowing expectations of the first Chritians, they hide not their deep griefs, nor their bitter disappointments .-They give the dark as well as the bright side, and both with the utmost simplicity, and with the profoundest respect for truth. They show the loveliness of virtue, and the ugliness of vice. They paint nothing in talse colors. They never cunningly hide faults, nor ostentatiously display excellen-They are always true to nature. They never misrepresent character. All our leading poets, and painters, and sculptors, have taken from the Bible their best subjects. Familiarize our youth, then, with its sacred contents. Teach them to reverence its hallowed pages. Blind bigotlet Protestantism diffuse it as the health and life of the community.

Getting on in the World.

There are many different ways of getting on in the world. It does not always mean making a deal of money, or being a great man for people to look up to with wonder. Leaving off a bad habit for a good one, is getting on in the world -- to be clean and tidy, instead of dirty and disorderly, is getting on in the world-to be careful and saving, instead of thoughtless and wasteful, is getting on - to be active and industrious, instead of idle and lazy, is getting on - to work as diligently in the master's absence gistered, from day to day, and often from as in his presence, is getting on - in short. when we see any one properly attentive to The period of the lunar phases, it is his duties, persevering through difficulties needless to say, has also been registered, to gain such knowledge as shall be of use to Sabbath day.

ple to his relatives and acquaintances, we may be sure that he is getting on in the way, but we hope to show that it is possible to get on with but small means; for it is a mistake to suppose that we must wait for a good deal of money before we can do anything. Perseverance is often better than a full purse. There are more helps towards getting on than is commonly supposed -Many people lag behind, or miss the way altogether, because they do not see the simple and abundant means which surround them on all sides; and it so happens that these means are aids which cannot be bought with money. Those who wish to get on in the world must have a stock of patience and perseverance, of hopeful confidence, a willingness to learn, and a disposition not easily cast down by difficulties and disappointments. - Family Economist.

Ancedote of Universalism.

The term, Universalism, is applied, in this country, to that system of soi distant Christianity which teaches that all lapsed intelligences shall be finally restored to the moral semblance and favour of God. In America, the name is usually understood to signify the code of doctrine which denies the reality of a personal devil, and of future punishment. The following occurrence, which actually took place, shows the system in no favourable point of view : - A Christian gentleman, one Colonel Richardson, was in a boat, along with two Universalists, on the Niagara River, some distance above the Falis of Niagara. The Universalists began to rally the Colonel on his belief of future punishment; and expressed their astonishment and the prayer with which our father gave that a man of his powers of mind should be so far misled as to believe the horrid dogma. The Colonel defended his opinions, and the result was a controversy, which was carried on so long and earnestly that, when they, ifter some time, looked around, they found now that the boat was hurrying with great rapidity towards the Falls! The Universalists at once dropped the oars, and began to cry to God to have mercy on them. Richardson laid hold of the oars, exerted all his strength, and by God's mercy, pulled ashore. When they landed, he addressed his companions : - "Gentlemen, it is not long since you were railing at me for believthat when a man dies, the first thing of which he is conscious, is being in Heaven, now 1 want to know why you were so terribly frightened when you thought that in five minutes more, you'd be over the Falls into glory ?" The Universalists were silent for some time; at length one of them scratching his head, said, "I'll tell you what, Colonel Richardson, Universalism does very well in smooth water, but it will never do to go over the Falls of Niagara with!" -Exchange Paper.

The Savings Bank of Human Existence.

The Sabbath is God's special present to the working man, and one influence of it is to prolong his life and preserve efficient his working tone. In the vital system it acts like a compensation-pond; it replenishes the spirits, the elasticity and vigour, which the last six days have drained away, and supry may prescribe its free circulation, but plies the force which is to fill the six days succeeding. And in the economy of existence it answers the same purpose as, in the economy of income, is answered by a Saving's Bank. The frugal man who puts aside a pound to-day, and another pound next month, and who in a quiet way, is putting aside his stated pound from time to time, when he grows old and frail, gets not only the same pounds back again, but a good many pounds besides. And the conscientious man who husbands one day of existence every week-who, instead of allowing the Sabbath to be trampled and torn in the hurry and scramble of life, treasures it devoutly up - the Lord of the Sabbath keeps it for him, and in length of days and a hale old age gives it back with usury. The Savings Bank of human existence is the weekly all? Then listen to a few words:

Family Circle.

The Cherub's Welcome.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

Among the bright-robed host of heaven, two chernbs were filled with new rapture. Giadness that mortal eye bath never seen beamed from their brows, as with tuneful voices they exclaimed:

" Joy ! joy ! He cometh! Welcome. welcome, dear brother! Babe redeemed from earth !"

And they clasped in their radiant arms a new immortal.

Then to their golden harps they chanted: " Thou shalt weep no more, our brother, neither shall sickness smite thee. For here is no death, neither sorrow nor sighing."

At the Saviour's feet they knelt together, with their warbled strain, " Praise be unto Thee ? who didst say, " Suffer little child-ren to come unto me.' "

" Thou didst take them to thy bosom on the earth; and through thy love they enter into the kingdom of heaven. Endless praise and glory be Thine, oh Lord! Most High!"

They led the little one to armaramhine bowers, and wreathed around his temples the flowers that never fade. They gave him of the fruit of the tree of life, and of the water that gusheth clear as crystal, from before the throne of God and of the Lamb,

And they said, " Beautiful one, who wert too young to lisp the dialect of earth, sweet to thee will be the pure language of heaven. Bringest thou to us no token from the world that was once our home?"

Then answered the babe-cherub, " Here is our mother's last kiss, with a tear upon it, me back to God."

And they said; "their gifts are sweet to us. We remember her smile, who lulled us on her breast; whose eye was open through the long night, when sickness smote us; and his voice who taught us the name of Jesus,

" Oft-times do we hover about them. We are near them, though they see us not .-While they mourn, we drop into their hearts a balm-drop, and a thought of heaven, and fly back bither swifter than the wing of morn-

"We keep watch at the shining gates for them, and for the white-haired parents whom they honour, and for our fair sister, that we ing in future punishment. Your opinion is, may be the first to welcome them. Lo, when all are here, our joy shall be full."

Long they talked together, folding their rainbow wings. They talked long with their music-tones, yet the darkness came not. -For there is no night there.

Then burst forth a great song; choirs of angels saying, "Holy, holy, holy, Lord God Almighty. Just and true are thy ways, thou King of Saints."

And the lyres of the cherub brothers joined the chorus, swelling the melody of

Simplicity of Press.

Female lovliness never appears to so good advantage as when set off with simplicity of dress. No artist ever decks his angels with towering feathers and gaudy jewelry; and our dear human angels-if they would make good their title to that name - should carefully avoid ornaments which properly belong to African princesses and Indian squaws. These tinselvies may serve to give effect on the stage, or upon a ball room floor, but in daily life there is no substitute for the charm of simplicity. A vulgar taste is not to be disguised by gold and diamonds. The absence of a true taste and real refinement or delicacy cannot be compensated for by the possession of the most princely fortune. Mind measures gold, but gold cannot measure mind. Through dress the mind may be read, as through the delicate tissue, the lettered page. A modest woman will dress modestly: a really refined and intellectual woman will bear the marks of careful selection and faultless taste. - American Paper.

Advice for Boys.

Boys! would you be happy while you live, and receive the friendship and love of

Be honest. Never take the value of a

1851.

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farthing taken to-day will open the way for men of the place hang him on the nearest tree? a penny to-morrow; and the end, who can No. Did they give him "a hundred lashes foreser!

the truth frankly, and like a Christian. Now, be patient and I will tell you all about What is more to be dreaded than the repu- it. They left him to the ladies; and woe tation of a liar ? You had better be poor to the poor wight against whom they comand wretched all your days than possess a bine! A large number met in an "indig-

Don't swear. Let no profane word pollute your lips. Of all bad boys, he is mostto be feared who uses wicked and indecent called at the store for the purpose of examwords. Nothing makes a lad appear so un- ining several articles in the dry goods line. lovely as profane language.

Cemperance.

The Unprincipled Rumseller.

While our last General Conference was in session at Pittsburgh, the Temperance Societies in that city held frequent meetings, and several members of the conference addressed the meetings. One of the Delegates, from "down East," related an incident, in substance as follows:-

A merchant, in a small village, sold rum; and had, of course a large number of customers, who became poor as a consequence of his ruinous traffic. The wife of one of those men had waited on the rum-seller to entreat him to sell her husband no more of his deadly drink. She was coldly received, and obtained no assurance of favour. It was in vain that she told him what her husband once was, and what he would be again, but for his traffic, which had already reduced them to abject poverty. In vain she drew the truthful picture of poverty, want, and sorrow! No sympathy was inspired in the heart of the rum-seller.

As time rolled on the incbriate husband went still downward in his course, and had not only sold for rum everything which he could exchange for the fiery beverage, but had run up a bill of a few dollars for the article at the store of this merchant. For though nearly all the labour, he performed was for this man, and all for rum, he was so far destroyed in his physical, as well as mental and moral powers, as to be able to work but little, besides rendering his home a place of sorrow and want.

The afflicted wife struggled, as she was able to provide for her little children, herself, and her ruined husband. A small plat of ground, which composed the yard of their poor, rented cottage, was put in order by the wife and her little boys, and sown with onions. These were tended and weeded with much care, and gave early and unmistakeable signs of yielding a fine return. O, with what delightful anticipations did the children look upon the work of their hands; upon all which they could call their own! And as some dollars worth were likely to be realized. the mother told them of many little comforts i which might be procured for the coming winter by the sales of their little harvest. No wonder they looked eagerly for the time of gathering their all-their only wealth !

It was their all! and, though that zigzag way through the air. was little, it was much to them! Despise the tears which they shed over their little, an hour a hundred hearts beat high with in-

copper from another without permission. A Verily, he had his reward! Did the strong on his bare back, well laid on?" Nothing Love truth. Don't equivocate, but tell of the kind. Well; what did they do? nation meeting," and laid their plan of vengeance. Its details can best be seen in its execution. Next morning one of the ladies After looking, and having the counter well loaded by the obliging trader, she said, "How is it about those onions?" and firmly told the abashed merchant she should trade no more with such a man !

Scareely had he time to return his goods to the shelves before another lady entered; and, going through a similar process, looked him in the face, with an expression of con-tempt, saying, "What about those onions?" and left, with the assurance that he could not have her trade!

Such were the calls with which the trader was favoured, in quick succession, to the number of a dozen or more; each in turn, asking, "What about those onions?" and pouring upon h's miserable head their burning invectives, worse than coals of fire; closing with the declaration that they should trade no more with him!

As the proceedings of the ladies became known, the indignation appeared to be contagiou; and even the little boys, as they passed the store, would shout, " How is it about those onions?"

Such, reader, was the vengeance which was meted out to that miserable sinner !-And what do you think was its end? Why, it would have been easy to foretell that .-What could a man like him do? Not a man would brave the displeasure of the ladies by trading with him. He could not show his head without bringing it in contact with onions! figuratively; and his quiet as well as his occupation was gone.

Having an opportunity to sell out to a better man, he embraced it, and went to a land which was very far off; it is hoped to reform his conduct, and establish a good reputation. It is, however, doubted whether he ever relished onions, "fried, roasted, boiled, or raw."

I will not be sure, but my impression is, that, after the tempter-fled, the poor inebriate was restored to his former sobriety; and his wife and children were again happy in his love, and the peace and plenty which blessed them with their presence. See what the ladies can do! We read that "the wrath of a king is terrible;" but it is nothing when compared to that of a dozen virtuous females, brought to its focus upon the head of such a man! Let all the good women of our land take a firm stand against rum-selling, and it shall flee away like the onion-man !- Corr. N. Y. Christian Adeocate and Journal.

The Reformed Crows.

Col. B had one of the best firms on the they know the grief and disappointment that determines on its entire destruction. When ed a thousand fold. seller had long had his eye upon that only they always returned with 41s echo. The their secretaries, clerks, &c., These were natufruitful spot upon the desolate premises of Col at length became weary of throwing rally all for maintaining the existing state of the victim of his cupidity; and as soon as grass, and resolved on trying the virtue of things in the colony, in a political point of viewthe onions were out of the ground, the officer stones. He sent to the druggist's for a gal- for they were all sent out by the home governof the law was there to seize them at the lon of alcohol, in which he soaked a few bidding of the merchant, on his demand quarts of corn, and scattered it over his field. against the poor husband and father of the The black legs came, and partook with their producers! Such an affliction was as great usual relish, and, as usual, were pretty well would be the burning of the store of a weal- such strutting and swaggering. When the thy merchant, with all its contents; or the boys attempted to catch them, they were not sinking of the ship in which his all was ven- a little amused at their staggering gait, and

At length they gained the edge of the not the trials which come upon the poor, nor woods, and there being joined by a new recruit who happened to be sober, they united GREAT losses! The deed of the oppresser at the top of their voices in haw-haw-hawkwas told in every part of the village, and in | ing, and shouting either praises or curses of alcohol, it was difficult to tell which, as dignation! The injured and robbed ones they rattled away without rhyme or reason. shared in the sympathy of the good people, But the Col. saved his corn .- As soon as But, the rum-seller, what was done to him? | against alcohol.

Beacon Barnes and the Brunkard.

A man once addicted to intemperance, but who for some months had entirely abstained, though he had not joined the Temperance Society, took occasion not long since to relate, in a temperance meeting, his experience in regard to the influence of temperate drinkers of respectable standing in society, upon the habits of the drunkard.

Many a time," said he, " have I goue Capt. Johnson's tavern, and waited for half an hour, or an hour, for some respectable man to come in and go to the bar and call for liquor. After a while, Deacon Barnes would come in and call for some spins and water. Then I could get up to the bar and do as he did." Deacon Barnes hearing of this, asked him if it was so.

" It is," said the man. " Well," rejoined the Deacon, you shall hang on me no longer. I joined the Temperance Society yesterday."

" Did you ?"

"Yes." " Well, then I will join to-day, for I can do without liquors as long as Deacon Barnes

He did join, and remained a consistent temperance man afterwards.

Literary.

For the Wesleyan?

Letters on Haiti.

NO. VI.

AGITATIONS IN THE COLONY ON THE BREAK-ING OUT OF THE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

It is somewhat remarkable that certain move ments should have been made, simultaneously both in France and in England, in tayour of the oppressed, African race. While Wilberforce was bringing the subject before the British Parliament in 1787, Brisset was forming in France, under the patronage of Mirabeau, Petion, Vergniaud, Gregoire, and others, "La Societe des Amis des Noirs"-" The Society of the Friends of the Blacks" This shows that when the French Revolution broke out, there were some men of truly noble minds at the head of it, and that the " hights of man" were correctly understood, and that the Blacks as well as the Whites had "Rights," to be vindicated. The foreibly felt in her colonies also. The rich planters of St. Domingo, anticipated the independence of the Island, or nearly as much, and immediately petitioned the Government that the colony should have the right of governing itself, none should be appointed who did not possess a considerable amount of property in the Island .-This made a great division among the Governposed and calumniated by the party of the slave Illinois River. About one hundred acres of jowners, so that little hope was entertained of their ribs were broken, when their heads were hands which reared, were now busy in secur- it were covered with waving corn. When encouragement from that quarter, and the ha- severed from their bodies, on the Place of the ing the cultivated treasures. But little did it came up in the spring, the crows seemed tred existing between the two classes was increas-

In the colony itself, the whites, who did not awaited them! On the very day which they one was killed, it seemed as though a dozen hoped to gather the harvest, they were to be robbed of the fruit of their toil. The run-crack of the rule often drove them away, ment, and were well paid by the colony. 2d. The rich planters were all for maintaining the existing institutions as to slavery, &c., and were doing their utmost to become so far independent of France as to be merely under its Protectorat. and overwhelming to these poor ones as "corned;" and such a cooling and cackling; 3d. The lower order of whites, who were all Rewould be the burning of the store of a weal-such strutting and swaggering. When the volutionists, and longing for the downfall of the rich, that they might prey upon their riches .-These three parties were bitterly opposed to each other, and were one only in their deadly hatred to the free coloured men, who were seeking to become their equals in a civil point of xiew. circumstance occurred about this time which greatly enraged the slaves, and hastened on the day of vengeance for their oppressors. The Revolutionist party had been greatly excited against the Royalist Governor by the harangues of a violent demagogue, lately sent for that purpose from France. They resolved to set out for the capital to drive the Governor from the Island. arduous, and of public interest. and this sympathy took on substantial forms. they became sober, they set their faces To prevent this a colonel of one of the regiments spread a false alarm, that there was a great ri- abundance and variety of important information,

and undertook to lead these fiery revolutionists to the plains, to punish these rebel Blacks. They wandered about all day in search of them, but none could they find—all were quietly at work, and patiently fulfilling their tasks—they all returned to town highly incensed against the colonel, more than ever determined to put down the Governor, and driving a poor miserable negro before them, who they pretended was the chief of the imaginary revolt. This circumstance greatly enraged the blacks, and pushed them another step nearer that despair which generally inspires the most sublime courage. A few days after this, a respectable white colonist was publicly beheaded, for having assisted in drawing up a petition in favour of the free, coloured people, setting for h their rights to citizenship. A mulatto was also put to death for the same purpose, and when dead he was fastened to his horse's tail, and the animal driven off at full speed, which ran to the door of the man's own house, dragging the mangled corpse, to announce this to his weep-ing children what had been the fate of their father. This unhappy class of men was subjected at that time to the most outrageous treatment from all parties of whites,—they were so specially for two reasons, one was they sought to enjoy equal rights with other subjects of France, the other was they were by colour and interest connected with tho slave: yet they were in general as intelligent and well educated as the whites, and often as rich and respectable. Those who had been sent to France to advocate their cause did everything that could be done, to draw the attention of the nation to a consideration of their unnatural position-at last they justly thought they had gained their point, for on the 2nd March, 1799, it was decreed by the National Assembly "That all persons living in the Colonies, 25 years of age, who were possessed of property, and had lived in the parish for at least two years, paying taxes, should unite to form a Provincial Assembly," and when a member rose to move that the free people of colour should be included, it was answere · That the law was to be understood as applying to all, irrespective of their colour." Unhappily, the latter clause was not introduced into the Act, and the Colonists took advantage of it, and interpreted it to their own advantage, and would not admit the Mulattoes to a share in those primary assemblies. As soon as this was known in France, OGE, a young, rich, talented Mulatto, who had laboured hard in favour of his class in Paris, resolved to return to the Colony, and force the Colonists into a compliance with the intention of the new law. As the Planters in France did everything to prevent his returning to St. Do-mingo, he set off for London, where he met with the venerable Clarkson, who assisted him with explosion which shook France to her centre, was money and letters of introduction to the States, whence he went in an American vessel to St. Domingo, and, landing in the evening, he reached his own plantation, and called around him an army of free coloured men, who acknowledged him as their general, and appointed other subordiand of appointing its own officers; or at least that nate officers. Ogo wrote to the Governor, claiming should be appointed who did not possess a ling the rights granted them in the above named article, and warning him of the consequences, if they were refused. Some troops were sent ment officers and the Planters, and was one of against them, who after several engagements. the circumstances which prepared the way for succeeded in dispersing them, and Oge and his the slave to set himself free. At the same time chief officer had to take to flight. They were the free people of colour who enjoyed no civil soon taken, judged, condemned, and broken upon rights whatever in the land of their birth (in the the wheel, after which they were beheaded, and colony) began to hope for an amelioration of their heads were stuck on long poles, near their their state, from the generous spirit that was actualing the leaders of the Kevolution in the 1791. When conducted to the place of execumother country. They accordingly sent to tion, they were, according to the sentence, bare-France some rich and talented men of their own headed, barefooted, with a long cord round the class, who were instructed to bring their case neck, and all the civil authorities of the town before the Government. These were much op- went in procession to enjoy the sight-first, their legs, then their thighs, then their arms, and then City, which was destroyed by earthquake just fifty years afterwards, when near 5,000 souls perished in a moment, A few days after 2 others were broken on the same wheel, 21 were hanged, and 13 condemned to prison for life.

Thus a wider breach than ever was made beween the free coloured people and the whites, All sorts of cruelties were inflicted on them, and they were made to feel their degraded position in every possible way. It will be seen that up to this time nothing had been done in favour of the slaves; the whole of the disputing had been between the whites themselves, and between the whites combined against the free people of colour. The slaves had been mere lookers on. How they came to appear upon the stage will be seen in which letter.

W. T. Cardy. another letter. Carleton, St. John, N. B., Nov. 29. 1851.

Correspondence.

For the Wesleyan

Reasons for Patronizing a well-conducted Newspaper.

Reason 1st.-Because the employment, in which such persons are engaged, is honourable,

2nd -Because newspapers embody such

3rd.—Because there is a great amount of plea-sure and satisfaction enjoyed in reading over the different items of intelligence.

4th.—Because of the personal advantages that have frequently been secured by communica-tions and advertizements, found in newspapers. 5th.—Because of the impetus which is often given to action. By reading of the achievements of others, we are stimulated to try to do some-

thing ourselves.

6th.—Because well-conducted newspapers are like watchmen, who guard our city, and warn us

of approaching danger.

7th.—Because they direct the current of thought and reflection, and lead the public mind to contemplate subjects of the deepest interest to the present and succeeding generations.

8th.—Because they scatter the clouds of error.

and instrumentally roll back the tide of iniquity, which continually threatens to inundate the land. 9th.—Because by the Press, the virtues of the dead are preserved, and their works of piety and

henevolence allowed to speak. 10th.—Because, through the medium of a newspaper, many subjects can be discussed, and gross immoralities reproved, in a less offensive manner than could probably be done in any

other way.

11th.—Because a newspaper can be sent, and will be received in places where the human voice cannot be heard, and in this way the seeds of truth may be scattered, which, by the Providence of God, at a future period, may be seen to

12th.-Because of the evident preference that is given to newspapers, when compared with other works. See how eagerly they are seized and read, when the mail arrives.

13th.—Because there is no possibility of obtaining the same amount of information in any

other way,—at such a small expense.

14th.—Because newspapers do not confine our attention to any particular locality, but present the whole world to our notice, in a very short period of time—News from the North, from the East, from the West, and from the South.

15th.—Because by taking a newspaper ourselves, we are not dependent upon our neigh-boars, and every member of the family can then benefit by it.

16th.-Because of the marked difference there is between those who read and those who do not. The one rises very little above the brute creation, while the other seems to vie with Angels.

17th.—Because the reading of newspapers tends to the development and improvement of the mind, and is well calculated to remove prejudice, bigotry, and irreligion.

18th.—Because well-conducted newspapers of

a religious character are handmaids to civilization and to christianity, and greatly assist Min-isters of the Gospels and others in promoting the very best interests of the human family.

19th.—Because whatever advantages are secured to the present or succeeding generations, through this simple but gigantic agency, there will be a proportionate reward in the heavenly

20th .- That is, if these Papers are paid for. November, 1851.

Obituary Notice.

For the Wesleyan. Died on Thursday 27th November, Mr. SAMUEL CORNWELL, of Digby Neck, aged 67 years. Mr. C. left his home on Thursday morning, and having transacted some business in Digby, left the latter place, on his return, at about 3 o'clock, P. M., in his usual health. The following morning his horse and waggon were found in the vicinity of his residence. With feelings naturally excited by the circumstance, one of his sons went in search of his missing father-he miles of his home-lifeless! From footthe ground, -- it appeared that he had, in long hill, but had not proceeded far: it is supposed that he was seized with cramp in the stomach or region of the heart-to which he was frequently subject-and died instantly, as there was not the least appearance of a struggle, nor any impression on the snow but that which his body covered. It is impossible to describe the surprise and sorrow that this event has called forth. Mr. C. was a worthy man, and had been connected with the Wesleyan Church very much in the neighbourhood where he has lost an affectionate husband—the bond qualifications of a real, thorough-going Succesof conjugal affection which united this worsionist to teach the principles of the christian reWe did so—but found it rotten.

embrace that death can never dissolve. God of the widow afford thy belp!

Four daughters and three sons mourn this painfully sudden bereavement; and never, no never, did children weep over the remains of a kinder, more indulgent parent. They remember now all his fondness and The well of affection is unsealed; and fast flow the falling tears. Father of the fatherless sanctify to them them this dispensation of thy Providence.

And while we mourn with those who mourn, and with the afflicted sigh, we would pray that the finger of thy love may heal their bleeding hearts, and Thy holy religion fill the void that death has made in their affections. — Communicated.

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, December 13, 1851.

AN "IRONICAL" PROFESSOR.

Est genus hominum, qui esse Pramos se omnium rerun

Homine-numquam quidquam injustins, Qui, nisi quod ipse fecit, nihil rectum putat.

The last Church Times contains a long epistle from our friend "J. S." of Margaret's Bay written in his usually rambling, incoherent style, in which numerous things are stated to produce effect, but which we cannot condescend to notice at large. His hatred of "all dissent" has grievously stirred up his bile; and as he intimates, that this communication contains his last notice of The Wesleyan, we suppose he has embraced the opportunity of discharging against us a full quiver of vituperative remark.

He misrepresents us altogether when he affirms,

in effect, that we rejoice in the existence of "Romish tendencies" in a party still in the Church of England, and would be glad were "the good old ship once strewed among the breakers," solacing ourselves with the prospect of having "fine sport among the debris." He equally maligns our motives, when he says we are excited with enmity to the Church of England," and that we are disposed to foster that enmity "by every means in our power, no matter how false and deceitful the false accusations brought against her." The truth is, we cannot call in question, and expose the fallacy of the dogma of Apostolical Succession, which some of her sons urge with the intent of casting all non-episcopal denominations beyond the pale of the Church of the Redeemer, nor can we, with numbers of the true friends of the Anglican Church, lament over the "Romish tendencies" of some of her clergy and laity, without such men as "J. S." accusing us of a disposition to delight in the ruin of that Church itself! His case however admits of some palliation, as he frankly confesses, that he "can have patience with other open-minded and candid dissenters who give some tangible reasons for what they do "-but the conduct of the adherents of Methodism, which he stigmatises, "as the greatest piece of Jesuitism of which the human intellect can be guilty," (poor man! he is evidently wandering-)," is most trying to his patience"! found him lying on the roadside within two Yet he "does not deny, that there are many pious and worthy persons among them "-" but," prints in the snow, which slightly covered he adds, "I do not judge of a Church by the piety of its members"-so we thought-but the pursuance of his general practice, left the Head of the Church does; "or," he continues, waggon with the intention of walking up a "I would have to admit the worshippers of Krishnou into the class of the most pious churches in the world." A sage reason this-a profound discovery, peculiar, we hope, to the "intellect" of the man by whose pen it has now been made public! We cannot but admire the accurate and christian taste, manifested by a duly authorized teacher of the true religion, in plaeing the "pious and worthy" members of the Weslevan Church on the same footing with " the worshippers of Krishnou," rather Vishn'u, or for a number of years-his loss will be felt Krishna, one of the Hindoo deities! This specimen of correct Biblical knowledge will certainly was best known. The partner of his life go far to convince Nova Scotians of the superior

thy pair was indeed strong-but alas one of ligion, -infinitely transcending those, to which, fill his paper." He has truly excited us to great the links has been struck-and the hand of we dare say, a Wesleyan Minister pretends to the spoiler has torn one of the beloved ones lay claim. Will he test this discovery by his own intellect" in the first four centuries of the Chrisaway; the other felt the shock and still vi- admitted principle: "The Word of God is the tian era! We acquit him of ever having read. brates to the touch, nor will it cease, until only criterion to go by"? Of course he never it shall follow its mate, and be joined in the read those words - " Wherefore by THEIR FRUITS ye shall know them "! Perhaps he has been searching, not the Scriptures, but, the Vedas-possibly something like it may be found either in the "Rich," the "Yajush," the "Shuman," or the "Atharvan'a."

> How well qualified "J. S." is to write on Wesleyan matters, appears from his attributing the persecutions" of the first Methodists to "their irregularity, their wild ways, and their disorderly conduct." "Had they tried," he says, "to revive and benefit the Church "-the Church then required to be revived and benefitted-- "according to their sworn vows and promises, instead of defaming and destroying it, by disorderly meetings and conventicles, in other men's spheres of labour, I believe that God would then have blessed them abundantly." Every one acquainted with the history of those times knows, that the Wesleys at first tried to gain admission into the regular churches, but, with few exceptions, the pulpits were shut against them, just in the same way as the School-house at Peggy's Cove was shut against the Weslevan Minister.* They were, as a consequence, driven to preach in private houses, in the open air, and in houses crected for divine worship, "conventicles," as J. S. politely calls them; and God did bless their labours abundantly, and the christian world is now reaping the benefit of the unparalleled efforts of the Messrs. Wesley and their co-adjutors. But this is all blind and dark to J. S .- he cannot, because he will not, see it. A man, who has arrived to that degree of christian knowledge, as "not to judge of a Church by the picty of its members, or he would have to admit the worshippers of Krishnou into the class of the most pious Churches in the world," will scarcely do the Wesleys and the primitive race of Methodists, or their successors, justice: so we must be content to suffer his obloquy, which, we trust, will neither maim nor kill.

> We should not ourselves do him justice, were we to withhold the following humiliating confession,-"I regret," he says, "that I was so foolish as to give Wesley as an example." From the beginning we knew it was folly for him to do so, and we believe we have had no small share in making him sensible of it. As long as he thought he could make Mr. Wesley suit his purpose, Mr. Wesley was held up as a paragon; but as soon as he discoveres his mistake, he gives him up in despair as a bad bargain. This is well, as it is evident he understands neither Mr. Wesley's principles, nor his motives, nor his conduct. We may at least expect, that hereafter J. S. will not be "so foolish as to give Mr. Wesley as an example" to modern Methodists.

be "somewhat ironical." Certainly, we excuse member of that Church can blame us for him, as, had he not himself given the information, stating, that we had always thought, previously his wit might have remained undiscovered some- to the above announcement, that "liberty where in the "disputed territory." His iron-y, of conscience" was a birth-right conferred on however, is rather rusty-it has been so long exposed as to have neither polish nor point.

He must have been "somewhat ironical," when he advised us " to write to the Archbishop of Canterbury" and propose the "simple question" -" Does your Grace believe that the ordination of Methodist Ministers in England is canonical, eatholic, or scriptural?" (!)

He is altogether "ironical"—that is, expresses one thing whilst meaning the opposite-when he represents us as thinking "the best mode to establish our claim to the Priesthood, is to believe in the Regular Succession through Presbyters, who, The Wesleyan says, are the real Bishops after all!!" We did affirm that "Presbyters are the true scriptural Bishops;" and, as if this statement were novel, being in a "somewhat ironical" mood. J. S. exclaims-" This is a convenient way indeed to climb over the wall, or to mount the ladder!"-" Well-done for the march of intellect in the 19th century!" When penning this reference to the nineteenth century, our friend, we are assured, was "sitting," not in the "editorial," but in his "ironical" chair, and was doubtless " glad to have something exciting wherewith to

admiration of his knowledge of "the march of especially, JEROME's Note on the first chapter of Titus, or his epistle to Evagrius. The REFORMED CHURCHES on the European Continent and in Scotland, also, have, of course, come into existence only in the nineteenth century! WICKLIPPE and the ENGLISH REFORMERS, likewise, flourished in the nineteenth century! It is evident the "intellect" of some in the nineteenth century has not marched very far.

In reply to our challenge for scriptural proof to establish the divine right of Episcopacy, as held by High Churchmen, J. S. admits that he cannot show us "one solitary"-we wrote not such good English as "one solitary," but " a solitary "-" passage of Scripture" as required, but, being "somewhat ironical," he adds - "I can point to the whole New Testament to see that there were three orders of Ministers in Christ's Church as well as in the Jewish Church." A few proof-texts bearing on the divine right of the three orders" would have been more satisfactory than this vague allusion. He can doubtless point to Acts xx. 17, 28, where the Apostle Paul decides that "elders" or presbyters are bishops; to Philippians i. 1, where he recognizes only two orders, bishops and deacons; to 1 Tim. iii., where he speaks only of two orders, bishops and deucols; to 1 Tim. iv. 14, where he asserts Timothy to have been ordained by the "presbytery"; to Titus i 5,7, where he again decides that "elders" or presbyters are "bishops;" to 1 Peter v. 1,2, where this Apostle exhorts the "elders" or presbyters to discharge the duties of bishops; and, finally, to "the whole of the New Testament," in no one place of which is there the slightest reference to an ordinary Minister of Christ of an order superior to Pres-

If it would not be deemed too great a demand on the erudition of this writer, we would seek to be informed on what grounds he defines a "heretic" to be "one who openly leaves the Church." In Titus iii. 10, cited by him, and the only place in the N. T. where this word is found, is it not somewhat" singular on J. S's theory, that the heretical man is spoken of as being still in the Church, and that he is not to be "rejected" until after the first and (not or) second admonition"? J. S. would have a "heretic" first leave the Church openly, and would afterwards expel him! "The march of the human intellect in the nineteenth century" is truly great, and no one can tell what further equally recondite discoveries may be made ere it close.

The discoveries above referred to are not the only ones for which we are indebted to the Correspondent of the Church Times at Margaret's Bay. Here is another: "Who," he asks, "gave liberty of conscience to dissenters, but the Church He begs us to "excuse" him if he is inclined to of England?" No enlightened, well-informed every man by the God who made him an ac countable being. It seems, however, that we had been mistaken. But our friend evidently regrets the bestowment of this favour on "disserters," and darkly intimates that it shall be withdrawn. "Alas!" he exclaims, "mere toleration has been taken for approval, but it will not be always so. There is a day of reckoning coming. and not far off; and it will be known which of us (which of whom?) have been false Apostles or not" Language this, strange, we confess to be deliberately published in the "nineteenth century" by a clergyman of the English Church in this part of British North America! There is one ray of hope shining above this mysterious denunciation. If "J. S." assumes to be an Apostle," he does not claim to be an infallible prophet; so that this portentous threatening may be only an outward sign of inward perturbation, and there is some reason to believe, that, after calm reflection, J. S. will, as in a former instance, "regret that he was so foolish" to have given utterance to it.

> A Jesuit Missionary, Dr. Knoblecher, under the patronage of the Emperor of Austria and the Pope, goes to Africa with considerable funds at his disposal, besides a printing-press, and a young man, a printer from Aleppo. The Western Ch. Advocate prays—" May God open his eyes, and sanctify his zeal!"

The Cirist following ite: WASHING Conference,

1851.

protracted m The Lord wa manner. S. More than or religion. At cated in the WRIGHTS This charge i

between sixt Church. HARNSVII God is revivi have received

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probation, an VERNON. We are enjoy on this charg ready on pro We are look mercy and p uious souls.

ALLENTO Nov. 10. T number profe of sins, about themselves w veteran of m previous to o a sermon for CHARLOT Nov. 1. Ab cently profe

NEW-PAL

Nov. 14. A in progress a charge for th ciously crow souls have pr PITTSBUR Nov. 7. Th encouraging. and stations vival within camp-meetin refreshing an about two hu the two meet

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The Roma in JAFFNA. boasts of the from the ran being no doi States will spiritual gov are also rous religion. In making itse orror begin Romish Bis and predicti company, sa the teaching the Mission worship in

> All the ch it is said a number of Divine serv attended. Social impr culture has The people their resou surrounding civilized life sons were HonoLulu of which, b contributed Nincteen w

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Revival Intelligence.

The Caristian A lvocate and Journal gives the following items of Revival Intelligence:-

WASHINGTON-Ebenezer Station, Baltimore Conference, Nov. 13. Last month we closed a protracted meeting of eight weeks' continuance. The Lord was with us in a most extraordinary manner. Some periods were overwhelming.-More than one hundred precious souls professed religion. Among these are ten or twelve educated in the Roman Catholic Church.

WRIGHTSVILLE, same Conference, Nov. 14 This charge is enjoying a most gracious visitation from on high. Between seventy and eighty have professed to find peace in believing, and between sixty and seventy have joined the Church.

HARNSVILLE, Eric Conference, Nov. 6. God is reviving his work on this Circuit. We probation, and yet they come.

VERNON, New Jersey Conference, Nov. 18. We are enjoying a most precious work of God on this charge. Forty have united with us already on probation, and others will do so soon. We are looking for a still greater display of the mercy and power of God in the salvation of preuious souls.

ALLENTOWN CIRCUIT, same Conference, Nov. 10. The Lord has visited us in mercy. A number professed to experience the forgiveness tirely and forever from the Armenian Church. of sins, about twenty of whom have connected themselves with our Society. One of them is a veteran of more than sixty years, who states that previous to our extra meeting he had not heard a sermon for twenty-six years.

CHARLOTTE CIRCUIT, New York Conference-Nov. 1. About one hundred persons have recently professed religion at Fergusonville.

NEW-PALTZ CIRCUIT, same Conference, Nov. 14. A very interesting revival has been in progress at one of the appointments on this charge for the last few weeks. God has graciously crowned our labours, and about forty souls have professed conversion.

PITTSBURGH DISTRICT, Troy Conference, Nov. 7. The state of religion on this district is encouraging. More than one-half of the circuits and stations have been favoured with some revival within two or three months past. Our camp-meetings in September were seasons of hard water-the precipitate is chalk. It takes refreshing and great interest. It is believed that sixteen hours for the water to settle and all the about two hundred souls were converted during the two meetings; the Church generally was much revived, and many professed to be sanctified.

Zion's Herald, and The Western Christian Advocate, also, report various and extensive revivals of religion.

spiritual government of the Pope. The Hindoos truly felt to their loss and sorrow. are also rousing themselves to a defence of their religion. In the mean time CHRISTIANITY is making itself felt. The walls and bulwarks of that if a tree be inoculated with the poison of a orror begin to totter. At the very time the rattlesnake, the leaves will wither. Romish Bishop was boasting of the greatness, and predicting the triumph of his church, a little company, says the Journal of Missions, had left the teaching of their priest, and was entreating the Missionaries to establish pure Protestant worship in their village, declaring they were weary of the superstitious bondage of Rome, and longed for the liberty of the sons of God.

All the children on Molokai, Sandwich Islands, it is said attend Sabbath Schools. A goodly number of youth frequent the House of God-Divine services throughout the Island are wellattended. Progress in religion is the result. Social improvement has also advanced. Agriculture has made almost unexampled progress. The people are becoming more industrioustheir resources are increasing-and they are surrounding themselves with the comforts of civilized life.—One hundred and forty-five persons were added to one of the churches at HONOLULU during the past year; the members of which, beside supporting their own Pastor, contributed one thousand dollars to other objects. Nincteen were added the past year to another Church at Honolulu.

Through the efforts of untiring colporteurs, most of them converted Jews, the New Testaof Hungary. Whilst the colporteurs distributed four thousand copies last year, they have old within six months at least eight thousand. Of late much inconvenience has been experienced from the jealous fears of the Austrian government. The Pesth Bible repository has been closed by the police, under the false charge that political pamphlets were introduced in the Bible

A Hungarian Artist, who a few years ago was an infidel, subsequently a deist, but now a Protestant, has been occupied during the last two years in preparing a Hungarian work for the press, bearing the title, "The Process of Conviction in the Author's mind from Infidelity to a firm belief in Natural and Revealed Religion." have received seventy-five since Conference on It is said to be written with perspicuity and great originality of conception.

> Dr. Robinson, the celebrated American Divine, is about to sail for Palestine, to make additional researches of importance in respect to the topography of the Holy Land.

> At Sivas, a City of Asiastic Turkey, a large number of persons have signed a declaration of Protestantism with a request to be separated en-

> About thirty years ago the inhabitants of the SANDWICH ISLANDS were in the lowest depths of heathenism. Since that time thirty-nine thousand two hundred and one have been gathered into Christian Churches. There are now in regular standing in these churches twenty-one thousand and fifty four members, which is more than one fourth of the whole population: the census of 1849 giving but eighty thousand six hundred and forty-one inhabitants. "What hath God wrought!"

> Eight Sabbath-schools are in operation in the ALPINE country, where Felix Neff laboured with so much zeal and success.

Nine ounces, says the Scientific American, of pure fresh lime, dissolved in forty gallons of water, will purify five hundred and sixty gallons of impurities to fall to the bottom of the vessel which contains the water. This is a useful fact in chemistry, and is not very extensively known.

As illustrative of the importance of a knowledge of Chemistry, the same paper states: We do certify that within a week from this date, Nov. 29, we were shewn a patent, granted for a The Romanists are making unworted efforts chemical composition, and for which the assignees in JAFFNA, Ceylon, to extend their principles, paid eight thousand dollars for the State of New and retain their deluded votaries. The Bishop York alone, which had they been as well versed boasts of the recent conquests of their Church in qualitative chemistry as the writer of this, from the ranks of Puscyism, and speaks of there they would not have paid eight cents for, as being no doubt but that England and the United the composition is worse than useless for the States will in a few years be entirely under the purposes intended, and this the assignees have

It is a curious fact, recently demonstrated,

Since the Liquor Law went into operation in Portland, Maine, it is said, crime has decreased in that city seventy per cent.

Borax, so much used in welding, is a subcarbonate of soda, and is extensively manufactured in Tuscany, the revenue amounting to ten million francs per annum.

The Daguerrean Association of New York have reported the Hillotype-a discovery claimed by Mr. Hill of N. Y. State, by which his daguerreotypes were said to be formed with natural colours—to be a delusion.

An interesting experiment recently took place at Copenhagen between two steamers of equal size, 800 tons, and 260 horse-power; the one propelled by the screw, the other by paddles. They were first lashed stern to stern, when the screw towed the other through the water at the rate of 2 8-10ths knots per hour in spite of her full power applied to her paddles. Against a strong breeze, when disconnected, the screw had the advantage over the paddle; but, before the wind, no sails set, the paddle had the advantage over the screw to the same extent.

Five thousand and fifteen boats are said to be employed on the Erie Canal, and if placed in ment is in the hands of many Jews in all parts line, they would extend a distance of eightythree miles. The distance passed over by this fleet, in the year, is equal to three thousand six hundred voyages across the Atlantic. In 1850, property to the money-value of one hundred and fifty-six millions of dollars, was transported through this canal.

> A maniac, named Calligan, residing at Milkish, a few miles from St. John, N. B., on Sunday morning last, horribly murdered his wife, two children, and Mrs. McCluskey, beside mortally wounding another person, and injuring "two others. He subsequently attacked other parties, and, by one of them acting in self-defence, was himself so seriously injured, as to render his recovery doubtful.

Mrs. Boucher, Stewardess of the Steamer Farry Queen, was unfortunately drowned at Whitney's wharf, St. John, N. B., in the early part of

Counterfeit Five Dollar Gold Pieces were

The Gleaner says the severe frost on Saturday and Sunday last has closed the Miramichi

The late Chief Justice Chipman has bequeathed £10,000 to the Church Society of N.B., and £5,000 to the Madras School.

Haszards Gazette states that Thursday, tne 11th of this mouth, was appointed, by Proclamation, as a Day of General Thanksgiving for Prince Edward Island.

The Protestant clergy of Hungary have determined in Synod that a petition shall be presented to the Governor, in order to inform the Emperor of the state of oppression under which the Protestants in Hungary are laboring, and entreating the Governor to use his influence for its speedy removal.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT .- A young girl aged about twelve years, living in the neighbour hood of Amherst, a daughter of Mr. John Horton, while attempting, lately, to draw a pail of water from a well, provided with a swing pole, accidentally slipped, as was supposed, and was subsequently found drowned in the well. How careless notes have wells properly curbed! We record similar accidents from town and country almost every season .- Recorder.

"A Crumb of Comfort."

We commend the following "Crumb of Comfort," which a Correspondent of our "loving Cousin," the New York Christian Advocate and Journal furnishes, to the especial notice of the St. John, N. B. Christ.an Visitor :-

A RETURN TO THE FOLD .-- It was announced in Boston by the Baptist paper, with considerable parade, that the Rev. Mr. Beedle, late of the Providence Conference, had become a convert to the doctrines of the close communion Baptists. He was received by Dr. Sharp, and preached to his people on the Sabbath. He was highly complimented as a preacher, and warmly welcomed to the hearts and affections of the Baptists. This same good brother has returned to his early home, and was readmitted to the M. E. Church, by the Rev. E. Adams, Presiding Elder of Dover District, N. H. Conference, in which he purposes to spend the remainder of his days in advancing the interests of that Churc's to which under God he is so deeply indebter Bro. Beedle found, on reviewing the whole matter, that he had acted hastily and unwisely ; and, therefore, resolved at once, though at great personal sacrifice of feeling, to return to the communion of his early choice. A minister should never change his relation from one branch of the evangelical Church to another without weighty reasons, strong and permanent convictions of duty. Admit that he may differ on some minor points, will be not find others still more objectionable in passing from one denomination to another? Suspicion will cling to a man who vacilates from one creed to another, though his motives be perfectly pure. The history of those ministers who have left the M. E. Church and joined others is painful, and we congratulate Bro. Beedle on his safe arrival at home, and trust that he will never venture upon another expedition of such fearful peril,

New York Bible Society.

The twenty-eighth anniversary of this society was held at the Broadway Tabernacle, on Morday evening, the 17th instant. The attendance was large and respectable, and the meeting characterised by light, heat, and power. The president took the chair, and called on Professor Loomis, late missionary to China, under the direction of the American Sesmen's Friend Society, to open by reading the Scriptures and prayer. The Treasurer's report was read by A. W. Smith, Esq., which gave the financial exhibit of the society. The Report of the Managers was read by the Corresponding Secretary, Mr. H. G. Deforest. It was a beautifully written document, and contained an argument strong and sweeping for the cause, especially in the field covered by the society. The report stated that they had distributed during the year 37,53% Bibles, and 94,283 Testaments, making a total of 131,819 volumes, being 29,696 more than last year. Of this number 8030 volumes were distributed among the destitute population of the city, 11,944 to newly-arrived emigrants, and 12,796 to seamen. Of the latter number 4255 were in foreign languages On a single Norwegian vessel, the sailors purchased twelve copies gian vessel, the saliors purchased there, fearing to take home with them. Italian sailors, fearing to take the books home, had them furnished for their use while in port. The income of the year, including the money received from sales, amounted to \$42,126, and the expenditures were \$41,lately attempted to be circulated in New Brunswick. Be on your guard.

Out. The debt of \$800 remaining last year had been paid, and a balance of \$285 paid over to the Parent Society.—Ch. Ad. & Jour., Nov. 27.

Death of the Poet Montgomery.

The decease of JAMES MONTGOMERY, whose name for almost half a century has been familiar to the readers of English poetry, is announced to us by the last arrival from England. Although he never attained the highest eminence in his art, and was more indebted for his reputation to the sweet and touching devotional pathos of his effusions, than to any of the rarer gifts of poetic inspiration, he has held a cherished place in the hearts of a numerous class of readers, who will not hear of his departure from mortal scenes without an emotion of tenderness. Nor will this be diminished by the recollections of his personal character, which presented an uncommon union of integrity, disinterestedness, and purity. A noble love of freedom animated his public career, and led him to make cheerful sacrifices for that glorious cause.

Montgomery was born on the 4th of November, 1771, and consequently had just completed the unusual allotment of fourseore years. On his eightieth birth-day, the 4th of November, he planted an oak tree on the lawn in front of the Infirmary of Sheffield, in which town he had esided from an early life. Descended from parents who were attached to the Moravian faith, se received his education at a school belonging to that persuasion, and never lost the impressions which were then made on his susceptible mind. His parents intended him to enter the ministry among the Moravian brethren; but finding himself disinclined to pursue that vocation, he entered a mercantile house with a view to adopting that business as his permanent call-ing. Becoming deeply interested in politics, and having already attained a certain readiness and power in composition, he connected himself with a journal in Sheffield, of which he soon became the leading editor. His freedom of remark on public affairs subjected him to the suspicion of the Government. He was narrowly watched, and soon was made the subject of prosecution. He was first sentenced to three months' imprisonment. This was in the year 1794; and during the next year he was condemned to six months' imprisonment for a similar offence.

His first poetical work was "The Wanderer in Switzerland," which appeared in 1806, and in spite of a scathing review in the Edinburgh, which was then in the full flush of youthful bloom and petulance, was received with signal favour by the public, and has passed through some fifteen eshtions. "The West Indies" was published in 1807; "Prison Amusements" in 1810, though written sixteen years before; "The World before the Flood" in 1813; " Greenland" in 1819; and the "Pelican Island" at a subsequent period. An edition of his collected works vas issued in 1841.

Montgomery will be chiefly remembered in British Literature for his devotional poetry.-His productions in this kind are tanged with a slight coloring of mysticism; they breathe the spirit of the simple and fervent Moravian piety in which he was nurtured; at the same time, they are truly lyrical; not didatic statements in verse, but gushing from a deep religious fountain; blending enthusiasm with sweetness, and a certain Oriental unction with modern refinement; they will continue to be regarded among the choicest specimens of choral melodies, while men speaking the English tongue shall meet in social worship .- New York Tribune,

The Intelligence from the Sandwich Islands, is rather interesting. It appears that a mysterious expedition had left, or was about to leave San Francisco for the gem of the Pacific,

New Brunswick.

THE SEASON.—Our navigation may now be said to be closed. The last outward bound vessel left Chatham last Wednesday week and went over the bar on the following Sunday. The river remained passable until Thursday last; since then the ice has rapidly accumulated, and had it not been for the high winds on Sunday and yester-day, it is more than probable it would have been entirely frozen over. One or two calm days will accomplish this .- Miramichi Glean r, 2nd.

A man named Thomas Brown, a native of Ireland, was accidentally killed yesterday by the lowering of a heavy sled from a window, the pole of which struck him on the head.—St. John, N.B. Observer, 2nd.

FIRE IN PORTLAND .- On Thursday night,

between 11 and 12 o'clock, a fire broke out in a block of buildings on the Straight Shore, originating, it is supposed, in a chimney, which was observed on fire a short time previous. The engines were some time getting to the ground, and all their efforts could not prevent the destruction of three of the houses. Some persons lying sick at the time in the neighbouring houses were re-moved to some distance.—Freeman, 4th.

LIBERAL BEQUESTS.—It affords us great pleasure to learn that the late Chief Justice Chipman has bequeathed the munificent sum of TEN THOUsame rounds to the Diocesan Church Society of this Province. This noble donation, unparalleled in these Colonies, will form a nucleus for the permanent endowment of our beloved Zion, and will place her, as far as human means can avail, in a secure position. A large sum has also been given to endow St. John Church, which is to take effect as soon as the northern section of the City is legally set off as a distinct Parish. We also learn that the cause of Education has not been forgotten by his Honor, and that he has left the sum of FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS to the Madras School, an institution in which he has always taken a deep interest - Church Witness.

The Court of General Sessions of the Peace and the Mayor's Court, were opened in this City, on Tuesday. The Calendar exhibited only one prisoner in gaol, who stands committed for trial before the Supreme Court, and the only criminal business before the Sessions is an indictment against W. Dougan, standing over from the last Court. There were four civil causes entered for trial. Robert Jardine, Esq , was elected Foreman of the Grand Jury. After the usual proceedings, His Honor the Recorder charged the Jury, and in the course of his observations brought under their notice, the subject of the apportronment of the taxes upon the several Parishes, and suggested enquiry into the correctness of the rate. was read before the Jury preparatory to its being laid before the Legislature to provide for the pay ment of the interest on the House of Correction Debentures. Tuesday next was appointed to take into consideration the subject of a motion introduced by Mr. Justice J. A. Lockhart, declaring the expediency of repealing all Laws relating to the manufacture, importation and sale of spirituous liquors. Some few accounts were ordered to be paid, and the Court adjourned until this morning .- Witness.

THE SPEAKERSHIP .- We learn from undoubted authority that the Hon. Mr. Crane will be a candidate for the Speaker's Chair, which he for-merly occupied. There will, in all probability, be a contest for the honour of first Commoner, and the decision of the question will be looked for with a good deal of interest by the public.—
Head Quarters.

We have been requested to put the public on their guard against counterfeit Five Dollar Gold Pieces, which parties were endeavouring to pass at Sackville a few days ago. They have since left for this City .- St. John, N. B. Courier, 6th.

RESTIGOUCHE.—Andrew Barberie, Esq., one of the Representatives for this County, having accepted the office of Clerk of the Crown, a new election has been held, at which Mr. Barberie was re-elected by a large majority over his opponent, Dr. Carter. The state of the poll, as known at Dalhousie on the 27th ult., and communicated to the Miramichi Glenner, was-Barberie, 148; Carter, 57 .- 1b. 6th.

MR. WISHART'S LECTURE. - The Rev. Mr. Wishart delivered his fourth lecture at the Hall of the Institute, on Thursday evening last, before a crowded house. The subject was "The Formation of Character," and the lecture appeared to

give general satisfaction. The Rev. Gentleman adverted to twelve leading particulars, which we name in their order. First, -that the complexion of character is principally attributable to primary structure ; second,-that character, often evinces a tencency to exist in disproportioned and unsymmetrical forms; third, -that there is great dissimilarity in its mode of development-some persons coming forward at fourteen, some not till forty; fourth,-the ascendancy of the practical over the ideal nature was insisted on; fifth,-it was shown that the strong nature gives itself a second education ; sixth,it was said to be a frequent condition in the natural history of a remarkable man, that he arrives at eminence by the vanquishing of more than common obstacles; seventh,-a strong character, in unfolding itself, generally displays remarkable singleness of object; eighth,-character is said to depend much on the circumstances with which it is associated at an early period; ninth,-it was eged that the formation of strong character is River; large quantites of Sugar were arriving at -- a very obvious distinction is the difference be-

tween the character that inclines to literature, and that which has a disposition towards science; eleventh .- by far the greatest number of characters take their shape from the ordinary circumstances by which they are surrounded; twelfth,the employment was exhibited as exerting a strong influence, especially over the nature of merely average vigour. The address concluded with some suggestions in regard to the institutions that might promote strong character in this new country .- Ib. 6th.

Canada.

A Telegraphic Despatch from Quebec, to the St. John Reading Room, states that Messrs. Stewart and Dubord have been elected for that city, and Mr. Chauveau for the County. There had been much rioting in some of the districts—hay forks, chisels stuck on sticks and other weapons had been used. In two Wards-Chaplain and St. Roch's, troops called out to keep the peace.

The loss of the new Ship Syendenaga, with 17 lives, the particulars of which we append, is a melancholy event : " She cleared from Quebec on 8th ult. for London. She sailed from the Brandy Pots on 19th Nov. with a fresh Westerly breeze. On the morning of 22nd, at 2 A. M, she went on shore on Cariboo Island on the North Shore of the St. Lawrence, during a violent snow storm, and sad to relate seventeen of her hands perished, twelve having been thrown overboard by the fall of the mainmast, and the other five either killed, or drowned by the fall of the foretopmast. The Captain, Mate, second Mate, and three of the seamen were saved, by lashing themselves in the rigging, where they remained till about 6 o'clock in the evening, having been 17 hours on the wreck, the sea washing over them all the time, when seeing a fire on shore and it being low water, they jumped overboard, and hove Indians who took them to their house and rendered them all the assistance possible.

On the 24th, the schr St Helena, Bernier, came down to their rescue, took them on board at Cape St. Ignace, from which place they came up by land. Capt. Rudolf reports that the ship went to pieces before they left. Eight of the bodies of the unfortunate seamen were picked upon shore and buried at that place.

The Hon, F. Hincks has been returned for Niagara, without opposition .- Quebec Chron.

West Indies.

The Royal Mail Steamer Merlin, Capt. Sampson, arrived at a late hour on Monday night from St. Thomas, bringing the usual mails from the West Indies - The Merlin has arrived 24 hours in advance of the time at which she was due .-The celerity of the movements of this fine steam-

er is most gratifying

The intelligence from Barbados is of little moment. A fire broke out in Bridgetown on the morning of the 10th instant, and, at one time, it was feared that the whole city was doomed. But through the exertions of the inhabitants and aid from the crew of H. M. B. Persian, the fire was subdued after the destruction of one house. The mefficiency of the existing provisions for suppressing fires is loudly complained of in the Barbados Papers. , Another large crop of Sugar is anticipated, if the weather continue propitious; and we also learn that an extensive portion of the land in Barbados has this year been devoted to the cultivation of Cotton —The Legislature was in Session, but nothing of general interest had occurred in its proceedings. Grenada papers mention that the Legislature

had considerably reduced the Island tariff: and that no less than £3000 a year, would be the amount of pecuniary relief to the community by such reduction. The Wesleyan Missionary So ciety had held its Anniversary, over which the Chief Justice of the Island presided. The pro- ill-fated. The prisoners who were executed all |ed with New York by two lines. The first passes ceedings are represented as having been highly admitted the offences charged against them, of ing South by way of Washington, Richmond,

sembling Asiatic Cholera, called "La Gripe, ' had enforced, if we desire to maintain our respectabroken out at Guadaloupe.

Police Magistrate at St. Vincent, and Chief Justice Sharpe of that Island, for defamation, had ended imfavour of the Judge.

Antigua papers to the 14th Nov., furnish no

local news of any interest. The export of sugar up to the beginning of the present mouth amounted to upwards of 13,000 hogsheads.

The Trinidad papers, which are to the 8th inst., report the completion of the Census, by which it nic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, but it appears that the number of the population of that seems to be in many respects preferable that the Island is 63,600 persons—showing an increase of matter should be regulated by reciprocal legisla-8000 since 1844. The Council of Trinidad had tion. Documents are laid before you showing under consideration an Ordinance respecting In- the terms which the British government is willsolvent Debtors, by which it was contemplated to ing to offer, and the measures which it may relieve the future property of Insolvents from adopt, if some arrangement upon this subject any liability from their Debts unless it should shall not be made." appear that they had acted fraudulently or dishonestly. Emigration from China to Trinidad was Treasury.

Demerara Journals to the 11th inst., inform us that the Governor had withdrawn the Reform arbitor in the case of the Gen. Armstrong, and Measures which he had submitted to the Court of has 'accepted the trust. It does not appear from Policy in consequence of the great difference of the message that a decision has been given opinion thereon. The subject, meanwhile, is against the claim, as has been reported. again to be brought to the attention of Earl Grey. The President recommends Kossutl The sum of £50,000 has been voted in the Court | companions to Congress. of Policy to introduce Chinese Immigrants into

peded by certain prevalent prejudices; tenth, the place of shipment from the Plantations. The to bring about the necessary arrangements for prospects of next crop were very encouraging. | the speedy completion of the railroad.

From Jamaica, the news is both of the most interesting and the most painful nature. The Legislative Session was opened by Sir Charles Grey on the 28th Oct., in a Speech which has given offence to both Houses. The most objectionable parts are a recommendation that suspending clauses be put to certain Bills, and an allusion to his instructions from the Home Government respecting his assent or dissent to Bills. These and other cognate sentiments together with the Governor's last prorogation Speech, were voted by the House of Assembly, in a long string of Resolutions, as breaches of the Privileges of the Assembly, inasmuch as they were calculated to fetter the independence of that body .-The Council having presented an Address in Reply to the Governor's Speech, received long reply from His Excellency, which reply was voted by the Council in a series of Resolutions, as most objectionable, because in it the Governor had made unnecessary and unwarranted comments on the language used by the Council. Both Houses forwarded to the Governor their resolutions of censure. We lament to no-tice that the Cholera, instead of being on the decline, was extending its ravages in many parts of the Island. It is an awful fact that near twelve months have elapsed since that fearful scourge first made its appearance in Jamaica, and that it still rages with great severity. A severe gale accompanied by most destructive rains, has visited the Island .- Bermudian, Nov. 26th.

AMERICA.

United States.

THE NATIONAL REVENUE OF THE UNITED STATES - We have authentic intelligence from Washington, to the effect that, during the last ashore in the surf, where they were met by two fiscal year, ending June 30, the revenue for Cus \$49,000,000 toms amounted to From Public Land, to 2.000 000

> Total, \$51,000,000

A MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT, which resulted in the drowning of four men, occurred in the harbour on Tuesday night about twelve o'clock. Three of the crew of the steamship Asia, who had been ashore on a visit, attempted to get on board that vessel,-which was lying at anchor off Cunard wharf-in a small dory, accompanied by two bontinen. The wind was blowing a gale at the time, rain poured down in torrents, and when about half way between the wharf and the steamship, the boat was swamped by a heavy sea and four of the five passengers were drowned .-Their names were James Haseith, cook : David Watkins, second steward of the forward cabin Alex, Turnbull, bar-keeper-all of the steamship As a ; and John Sumner, watchman, who resid ed in Bessen court, East Boston. The bostman Henry Davidson, saved himself by clinging to the boat until rescued by assistance from the Only one of the bodies, that of Mr. Haseith, has as yet been recovered. It was found in the bottom of the boat, and was vesterday taken to the dead house in Court square where an inquest is to be held over it. Summer was a widower, but he leaves three helpless orphans .- Boston Courier.

Kossuth arrived in New York on the 4th inst. there was great furore on the occasion. Lola Montes had also arrived.

UNITED STATES. - Congress assembled at Washington on Monday last. The Hon Linn Boyd, of Kentucky, the Compromise candidate, was chosen Speaker of the House on the first ballot. The President's Message is, as usual, a lengthy document.

The President gives a clear account of the Coban expedition, and speaks of it as illegal and New York with Buffalo. New Orleans is connectbeing hostile invacers of the island. " Our Dominica papers state that a fatal disease re- neutral obligations must be stead by and sternly bility among the nations of the earth," is the The long-pending suit between Mr. Crosby, basis of the action of the Cabinet,

Attention is again invited to the subject of reciprocal trade between the United States and Canada. The President remarks :-

"Your attention is again invited to the question of reciprocal trade between the United States and Canada and other British possessions near our frontier Overtures for a convention upon this subject have been received from her Britan-

A convention for the adjustment of the Portuguese claims has been concluded, and the ratifito be promoted by grants from the Island eations exchanged. The first instalment of the indemnity has been paid by Portugal. The President of France has been selected as the

The President recommends Kossuth and his

In connection with the relations with Mexico, the Colony of British Guiana. There was great it is stated that the Tehuantepec treaty has not activity amongst the shipping in the Demerary been ratified by that country, but that the admin-

A condensed and clear statement of the finan. ces of the country is given, and it appears that they are in a prosperous condition v accumulating surplus is applicable to the ex. function of the public debt. The condition of trade and commerce, however, is not so satisfae. tory, and shows that the country has not been benefitted by the policy which dictated a low rate of duties. A modification of the tariff and specific duties is recommended.

It appears by a brief statement given by the President that, deducting the specie exports and imports, there is a balance of trade pgainst the United States of \$22,472,544, notwithstanding the great increase in the value of the cotton ex. ports. The exports of specie over the imports for the year ending the 30th of June last, have been \$24,263,979; but what is more alarming. the exports for the first quarter of the present fiscal year are largely increased; and if continued in the same ratio during the year, it will drain from the metallic currency the enormous amount of over fifty eight millions of dollas.
An increase of the army is recommended, for

he better protection of the inhabitants of Callforma, and of the new territories from the Indiana. Such an increase appears to be absolutely neces.

The President recommends that the officers and seamen of the American Arctic expedition receive extra pay and emoluments. A re-organization of the Navy is again recommended.

The message concludes with some high toned and eminently patriotic remarks with regard to the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law, and to the Compromise measures.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 3.—We have advices

from the City of Mexico to the 15th The news of the raising of the siege of Matamoras had caused great rejoicing among the inhabitants. No other news or importance.

Brazil.

A line of railway is about to be immediately constructed at Rio, leading to the mouth of the river Mova, a distance of about 16 miles. It will be the first railway in Brazil, and will materially diminish the distance between Petropolis and Rio. The concession is made to an eminent Brazilian connected with England.

Three treaties have been concluded between Brazil and the Oriental Republic of Uruquay, viz; of alliance, of limitation of territory, and of peace, amity, and commerce. These treaties are

published in extenso.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRESENT STATE AND PROGRESS OF TELE RAPHS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. The length of telegraph lines built and in operation in the United States and Canada is estimated at from 12,000 to 15,000 miles. The most distant points in communication are Halifax, N. S., and Quebec with New Orleans, near 3,000 miles intervening between them, following the circuitous routes of the wires. The towns and villages which are accommodated with telegraph stations amount to between 450 and 500. As there are two or three lines, under different companies, between New York and other principal cities, many of the towns have two or three separate telegraph offices.

The first line erected was in 1844.'45, between Washington and Baltimore. The next was from New York to Phi adelphia, which was opened early in 1846 This line was soon after extended from Philadelphia to Washington The next lines of importance constructed were those made by Henry O'Reilly, connecting Philadelphia with Pittsburg and Cincinnati, and another connecting New York with Boston, and another connecting Charleston, Savannah, Augusta, Macon and Columbus, Ga., and Montgomery and Mobile, to New Orleans. The other passes via Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, and thence through Mississippi, to New Orleans. Each of these routes intersects with other lines, and give off lateral branches to any places not on the main routes. The distance traversed by either line from New York to New Orleans dies not vary much from about 2,000 miles. Messages passing from one of these cities to the other have usually to be re written four or five times at intermediate stations; though, by an improved method of magnetic connections, the seaboard line has, in good weather, transmitted communications direct between New York and Mobile, without intermediate re-writing, a distance of near 1,800 miles -By the Western or Cincinnati route to New Orleans, steamers' news handed in at 8 A. M., has reached New Orleans, and the effects produced on the market at that point returned to New York by 11 A. M. Short messages forwarded from New York have frequently beaten time in reaching St. Louis and New Orleans. - New York Herald

IMPROMETU. - One of the happiest inpromptus in the English language was written by Doctor Young, author of the "Night Thoughts." Being playfully drawn from his garden by two ladies, one of whom he afterwards married, he said-

"Thus Adam looked when from the garden driven, And thus disputed orders sent from Heaven;

Like him I go, but yet to go am loth-Like him I go, for angels drove us both Hard was his fate, but mine still more unkind, His Eve went with him-mine remains be-

1891.

Extract of a line Quaker, 11th, 1840. Frotessar Hol RESPECTED ly cured me of years to such room at night bed by cough to bed pleuty of t

OURE OF TYPE

A respectabl without havin gi en over by ber demise. I knowing the i from Hollowa and eight were continued high short time she N. B.—Fron nel Devr, who sileers, cured i celebrated Pill ever malignan ing, copicus do water.

Extract of a L niuglo: To Professor Sin,—My sho cared, and is a myself receive Pills and Oint est endeavour (Signed)

THE BARL OF Extract of a L

To Professor Sir,-Vario of my thankin sending your I ty of sending y same time, to disorder in n eminent of the nent, had not ters of Caris, i box and a pot should ever re Your most o (Signed)

Mr. Mate, a had been for a looked upon b forlors hope, h had an immed and the result feet health and him. He con gratitude, sen ing Herald, in energles of bothave lailed.

Agne, Asthma, Bilious Co Plaints, skin, Bowei compla Colics, Costipati of howels, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dyseniery,

Erysipilas,

each box.

Directions

Sold at the

Strand, Lundo Dealers in Med ces in Nova So and 50s. each I king the larger Sub Agents Mrs. Neil, Lui per, Cornwalli Guysborough, ler, Horton, 1 Wallace, J. 1 J. Christie & C Robson, Picto

Name are Ge Stamp, pasted words woven of wrapped round that the addre-and Boxes, I Strand, Lond. or any other is the word ' December

MINU RESOLVED Fairbanks, Wi the weighing of William Doy

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Advertisements.

TRY ERE YOU DESPAIR.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CU IE OF ASTHMA. Extract of a letter from Mr. Benjamin Mackie, a respecta-nic Queker, dated Greenah, near Loughall, Ireland Sept

gleskar Holloway, Projessor Holloway,
RESPECTED FRIEND.—Thy excellent Pills have effectually cared me of an Asthma, which afflicted me for three-years to such an extent that I was obliged to walk my room at high for air, afraid of being sufficiented if I went to bed by cough and philegm. Besides liking thy Pills I tubbed plenty of thy Ointment into my chest night and morning. (Signed)

BENJAMIN MACKIE.

CORE OF TYPHUS FEVER, WHEN SUPPOSED TO BE AT THE POINT OF DEATH.

A respectable female in the neighbourhood of Loughali, was attacked with Typhus Fever. She lay for five days without having tasted any description of food. She was gien over by the Surgeon, and preparations were made for her denise. Mr. Benjamin Mackle, the Quaker, whose case is referred to above, heard of the circumstance, and knowing the immense benefit that he himself had derived from Holloway's Pills, recommended an immediate trial, and sight were given to her, and the same number, was

from Holloway's Pills, recommended an immediate trial, and eight were given to her, and the same number was continued night and morning for three days, and in a very short time she was completely cured.

N. B.—From advice just received, it appears that Colo nel Devr, who is with his Regiment in India, the 21st Fu sileers, cured himself of a very bad attack of Fever by these calebrated Pills. There is no doubt that any Fayon home. sileers, care delibers in the second of the

CURE OF DROPSY IN THE CHEST.

Extract of a Letter from J. S. Mundy, Esq., dated Konnington, near Oxford, December 2nd, 1848.
To Professor Holloway,
Sin,—My shepherd was for some time afflicted with water on the caest, when I heard of it I immediately advised him to try your Pills, which he did, and was perfectly cared, and is now as well as ever he was in his lite. As I myself received so astonishing a cure last year from your Pills and Ointment, it has ever since been my most earnest endeavour to make known their excellent qualities (Signed)

THE EARL OF ALDBOROUGH CURED OF A LIVER AND STO-

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

To Professor Holloway,

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—Various circumstances prevented the possibility of my thanking you before this time for your politeness in sending your Pills as you did. I now take this opportunity of sending you an order for the amount, and, at the same time, to add that your Pills have effected a cure of a disorder in my iver and Stomach, which all the most eminent of the Faculty at home, and all over the Continent, had not been able to effect; pay! not even the watters of Carls, Bad and Barienbad. I wish to have another box and a pot of the Ontment, is case any of my laminy should ever require either. should ever require either.

Your most obliged and obedient servant, ALDBOROUGH.

CURE OF A DEBILITATED STOMACH.

Mr. Mate, a storekeeper, of Gundaga, New South Wales, had been for some time in a most delicate state of health, his constitution was debilitated that his death was shortly looked upon by himself and friends as certain; but as a forlorn hope, he was induced to try Holloway's Pills, which had an immediate and surprising effect upon his system, and the result was to restore him in a few weeks to perhim the result was to restore that in he weeks to perfect health and strength, to the surprise of all who knew him. He considered his case so extraordinary that he, in gratitude, sent it out for publication to the Sydney Morning Herald, in which paper it appeared on the 2nd January, 1848. A 76w doses of the Pills will quickly rally the energies of both body and mind, when other medicines have failed.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the

following complaints | Female !rregulari- | Sore throats. Asthma,
Bilious Complaints,
Fluches on the
Fits, scrofula or king's evil, Stone and Gravel, Secondary Sympskin. toms, Tic Doloreux, Bowel complaint, | Hendaches, Colics, Indeestion, Costipation Indemnation, Indemnation, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Tumours, Ulcers, Venereal Affe oof howels, Consumption, Debility, tions, Worms, all kinds, Lumbago, Weakness from 2104 P. M Dropsy Piles, Rheumatism Dyseniery. Rheumatism, whatever Retention of Urine cause, &c. Erysiptias, are affined

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244 Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244 who may wish to alread the institution, and by most respectable Druggists and Serves of the advantages of the system of instruction pursued, tendent in Medicine throughout the civilized world Prices in Nova Scotta are is, 9d., 4s., 6s., 3d., 16s. 8d., 33s., 4d., efforts of the Sudents. It is desirable that pupils should and 50s. each Box. There is a considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

Halifax, August 16th 1851. ALEXR. SIMPSON REID.

ces in Nova Science and Social an

General Agent for Nova Scotia,

CAUTION.

Name are Genuine unless the "words " Holloway's Pills and Ointment, London," are engraved on the Government Stamp, pasted on every Pot und 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 Pois and Boxes, is "244, Strand, London," (and not 240 Strand, London) and that there is no initial, as "ff," or or any other letter before the name 'Holloway," nor hithe world (Courier). any other letter before the name the word "Genuine" on the labels.

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 Pairbanks' 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. Will beam Dorle was this day sworn into office. JAMES S. CLARKE.

City Clerk.

JUDSON'S CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF



CHERRY AND LUNGWORT,

FOR THE CURE OF Coughs, Colds, Hoarsness, 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 dis-ensed 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 pecu-liarly adapted to and essentially necessary for the cure of

COUGHS AND CONSUMPTION.

COUGHS AND CONSUMPTION.

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

THOUSANDS OF CONSUMPTIVE

persons have been deceived repeatedly in buying medi-cines which were said to be infallible cures, but which have only proved pullistives, 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 Spittian of blocd, coughs, pain in the side, night sweats,

About 1000 certificates of almost miraculous cures, per-About 1999 certificates a raimost miraculeus cures, per-formed by this medicine, from some of the first Doctors, Clergymen, and Merchants, have been sent us for this me-dicine, but the publication of them books too much like Quackery. [will show them to any person, calling at our office.] This medicine will speak for itself and enough in

is 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 most be addressed to Comstock & Brother, No. 9 John Street,

nddressed to Comstock & Brother, No. 9 John Street, New York.

Fr Sold wholesafe for the Proprietor in Nova Scotia at Morton's Medical Warehouse, Halliax; in Windsor by Mrs. Wiley; in Dartmouth by D. Farrell, and by one agent in every town in N. S. and N. H.

Enquire for Comstock's Almanae for 1952 which is given to all gratis.

Wesleyan Day Schoo!, Halifax.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave respectfully to intimate to Wesleyan Parents and to the Public generally, that the RE-GPENING 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

PNITIATORY AND JUNIOR DIVISIONS. English Reading, meaning, examination and Spelling, Lessons on Objects and Natural History, &c., History of England, Geography, Solutions of Geographical Problems on the Maps and by the Globe, Grammar and Composi-tion, Writing and Arithmetic. Nore.—Pupils are advanced to higher classes, as soon

on the waps and by the Glove, Oranimar and Composi-tion, Writing and Arithmetic.

Nors. - Pupils are advanced to higher classes, as soon as they are qualified to enter them.

SENIOR AND MATHEMATICAL DIVISIONS. SENIOR AND MATHEMATICAL DIVISIONS.
Universal History, Ancient and Modern Geography,
Use of the Globest and Astronomy, Natural Philosophy,
Grammar and Composition, Writing, Commercial Arith
metic and Algebra, Geometry and Practical Mathema

LATIN AND GREEK.

McClintock & Crook's Series of Lessons, Author's Cuesar, Greek Reader; and the Higher Classics. Hours of Attendance .- From 9 A. M. to 1 r. M., and from

A FRENCH Class will be formed, at a private hour in the atternoon. Pinney's Practical French Grammar.

As new Classes are to be formed in the different departments, a favourable opportunity presents itself for any who may wish to attend the Institution, and avail them-

CARLETON Condition Powders for Horses and Cattle.

The changes of weather and season, with the change of 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 imbited, 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 purity the blood, remove all infimation and tever, loosen the skin, cleanse the water, and invigorate the whole body, enabling them to do more work with the same feed. The action of these powders is direct upon all the secretive glands, and these powders is direct upon all the secretive glands; and therefore has the same effect upon the Horse,Ox, and all all Herbiverous animals -all diseases arising from or producing a bad state of the blood, are speedily cured by

Remember and ask for CARLETON'S CONDITION

POWDERS, and take no others.

The Sold wholesale for the Proprietors in Nova Scotia
at Morton's Medical Warehouse, Halifux; in Windoor by
Mrs. Wiley; in Dartmouth by D. Farrell; and by one. Mrs Wiley; in Dartmouth by D. Farrell; and by one Agent in every town in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Enquire for Comstock's Almanack for 1852, which is given to all gratis.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Ex Moro Castle from London, the subscriber has completed his Fall supply of DRUGS and MEDICINES, Patent Medicines, Soaps and perfumery. Also on handlarge associtment of Tooth, Nail, Cloth, and Hair Brushes, for sale very low at No. 139, Granville Street.

Also on hand—A large supply of very superior Medicine COD-LIVER OIL, wholesale or retail.

COD-LIVER OIL. wholesale or retail ROBERT G. FRASER

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE. The Undersigned L has been appointed Agent for the "Transfor Mutical Life Insurance Companing of Trees for," United States, and having previously to taking the Agency, received satisfactory proof of the good standing and respectability of the Institution, he begs to inform the public generally that he is now prepared to issue Policies for eligible fire risks at moderate rates of premium, and to receive proposals for Life Policies, which will be forwarded to the Directors, and if accepted, Policies will be immediately returned. The Capital Stock of the Trenton Mutual is now \$2.10,000, well secured in good productive Stocks, Mortgage on Real Estate, and Cash in Banks—and is doing a very large and as yet from it commencement in 1847, a very successful busingss.

In the Life Department they issued the first year, ending 1st October, 1849, 957 Policies—a number which very few Companies of long standing ever reached in the same time. The benefit of the mutual system in Life Assurance is very apparent, and is most favourable to all Policy holders in this Society, 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 graffs. All persons intending to insure are invited to call on the Agent, who will give the Companies.

to insure are invited to an interest them every information Regres S. Black, Esq., M. D. is Medical Examiner for the Company.

Halifax, 15th June. nl Agent.

1851. FALL. 1851. "Halifax Clothing Store,"

OLD STAND NO. 4, ORDNANCE 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—Baver, Witney, Pilot, Flushing, Cloth, Doeskins, &c., various colours, qualities, prices and styles.
JACKETS—Beaver, Witney, Pilot, Flushing, Reefing and Cloth Jackets and Cloth Jackets

TROWSERS—In endless quantities and all prices.

VESTS—In great variety.

OUTFITS—Mens' Lamb's Wool Vests and Drawers, fine White, Regatta, Red and Blue Flaunel and other Shirts, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Braces, Mens'Hosiery. Cloth Caps &c.

ery, Croth Caps &cc. Also,—A large stock of super. Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, seskins, (some choice patterns), Beaver, Witney and Pi-

A large assortment of Tailors' Trimmings of superior qualities, fancy and plain Satins, Silk Velvets and Cash-mere Verinus &c., all of which with his former stock is offered for sale at such prices as will defy competition. 500 Clothes Whisps.

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

CHEBUCTO HOUSE. NEW & CHEAP GROCERY STORE.

NO. 48, UPPER WATER STREET,

Opposite Messrs. Creighton & Grassie's Wharf. P. G. HALL'S respectfully intimates to his triends and the public generally, in Town and Country, that he has opened the above Establishment, on Ars own account, where he will constantly have on hand agticles of tear. ranted quality, connected with the General Grocery and Provision Business, which will be supplied at the lowest

Family and Ship Stores.

Country produce taken in exchange for goods, which will be supplied without advance on the usual retail

...ticles from the Country received on consignment which wilkle disposed of (at a small per centage) to the best advantage and the proceeds duly forwarded. April 19, (93) Wes. & Athe. 12 mos. (17)

NEW STYLE OF MELODEON.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having entered into an arrangemen I with the INVENTOR of those beautiful Musical Instru-ments, called the PATENT ACTION MELODEON, now ments, called the Fallest to offers them for sale in this Province. They are equally adapted to the Church or the Parlour, having a powerful swell puddle, and are not liable to get easily out of tune. swell puddle, 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 Melopeon Manufac

They, No. 125 Barrington Street.

They, No. 125 Barrington Street.

Tourders from the country solicited, and will be promptly attended to.

August 6, 1851. Wes & Ath. JOHN HAYS

LANGLEY'S

POR. Dyspepsia—all Stomach and Liver Complaints, I Readsche, Vertigo or Giddiness, Nausea, habitual Costiveness, and as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE (which may be taken at all times, by both Sexes, with (write Safety.) these is like cannot be excelled; their mild yet effectual operation and the absence of Calomel and J. Memory of the control of the con all Murcarial preparations render it unnecessary to undergo any re-traint in diet—the pursuit of business, re-creation. &c.

Sold Wholesale and Retail at LANGLEY'S DRUG TORE, Hollis Street, first Brick Building South of Province Building, where also may be obtained Genuine British Drugs and Medicines, Leeches, Perfumery, Seeds, Spices, &c., of the first quality.

April 2.

THE TRENTON MUTUAL LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital \$125,000 Safely Invested.

INSURES on Luildings, Stocks, Furniture, &., at the NSURES on Luidings, Stocks, Furniture, &., at the lowest rates of premium compatible with sofety; and on all assurable lives at rates of premium far below that of any English or Scotch Company, and all Policy holders participate in the profils of the Company, which have hitherto amounted to 45 to 50 per cent, on the amount paid in, and divided annually. Blanks, pamplets and every information furnished by

R. S. BLACK, Esq., M. D. Medical Examiner. DANIEL STARR, OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA
The subscriber informs the Public, that he is Agent
or the sale of the above excellent Compound, in this Pro
vince, and invites those dealing in the article, and all who
are afflicted with the various diseases, for which the Sar
saparilla is known to be beneficial, to call and try the
above, before putting any confidence in the slanders that
the agents of its rival in the United States are publishing
from ti me to time.

from time to time.

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

June 18, 1850.

DANIEL STARK.

NOTICE.

A LARGE assortment of GROCERIES sold CHEAP A for CASH, wholessle and retail, Tobaccu, Molasses, Sugar, FLOUR, Coffee, Rice, TEA, Candles, Soap, MEAL, PORK, HAMS, BUTTER, Load Sigar, Chocolate, Pepper, LAND, and other articles too numerous to mention. Opposite the Exchange, head of Steam Boat Wharfy MICAGE, No. 371 Water Street.

JOHN IRVINE, Agent.

REMOVAL!!! CLEVERDON & CO.

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

Oct. 24.

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. in prices. October 18th, 1851.

New Advertisements.

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

No. 1, Ordnance Square,

II AS received per late arrivals, a well selected Stock of II A R D W A R E—Bar, Bolt, Hoop and Sheet Inon; Cast, German, Rhistered and Spring STEEL; Smith's Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Screw Plates, Files and Rasps; Plough Mounting, Plough Plate, Shear and Lock Mould, Manure Forks & Shovels, Mill Saws, Circular, Pit, Crosscut, and Hand Saws; Nails, Spikes, Latches and Hinges, Cast Steel Axes, Halchets, Adzes, Draw Knives, Planes, Chisels, Brace and Blits, and Hammers; Tin, Iron, Wire, Rivets, and Wire Cloth; Shoe Thread, Sparrow balls, Heel Irons, Awl Blades; Mineing and Talette Knives, Steelyards, Spring Balances, House Scales, MolassesGates, Mahogany, Rosewood, Mineral and Iyory Knobs for Mortise Locks, Conch 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, Harnsss Mourting, Cabinet Brassware, Girth, Chair & Brace Web; Stoves, Iron Pots, Ovens and Oven Covers, Tea Kettles, Boilers, Fry Pinns, Preserving Kettles, and Sauco Pans; Sash Weights, Cart Boxes, Block Bushes, Ship's Compasses, Colours & Time, Glasses, best London White Lead, black, yellow, red and green, PAINTS, Lineced Oil, Copal and bright Varnish, Turpentine, Window Glass, Putty, Whiting and Ochres; Gun powder, Shot, & Sheet Lend; Salumon, Mullet, Mackarel and Hierring 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 approve d credit.

Oct. 18.

AUTUMN AND WINTER GOODS.

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

No. 2, Granville Street.

Invite attention to their importation of new and seasonable GOODS, per Mic-Mac, Moro Castle, Prince Arthur, Cluny, Canada, from Great Britain.

Their Stock—Wholesale and Retail—includes Imperial 3 ply CARFETING, Druggets, Hearth Rugs, Wool Mats Damasks, Printed Furniture, Table Linens, Towellings and other FURNISHING.

Long and square Wool and Paisely filled SHAWLS, Tweed, Cloth and Gala 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 æriel TIES, biack and printed BANDANNAS.

A large stock of CLOTHS, DOESKINS and VEST-INGS. Grev and white SHIRTINGS, blue and white Cotton Wakir, 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.—Wanyed,—A quantity of Country Homespun Oct 24.

BAZAAR.

THE Ladies of the Wesleyan Congregations in Halifax beg leave to apprize 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 Character in the wesleyan character in el now in course of erection in Grafton Street. tributions 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. Monowitz, Mrs. S. F. Barss, Mrs. Frost, Miss Shaw, Mrs. Daniel Starr, Mrs. Crane, Mrs. Northup and Mrs. Jones. Miss Caane, See'y.

BESSONETT & BROWN.

ANTIBILIOUS, APERIENT PILLS.

BEING desirous of continuing in the enjoyment of the large share of PUBLIC FAVOR, by which they

named in the advertisements of others, but many more

besides, which some in the trade have no know Their present Stock which is the MOST PERFECT they have ever had, they believe is not surpassed by any in suitableness for the TRADE OF NOVA SCO TIA,-has been obtained from the best sources, and is s low as any in the Market. SHOP—RAZOR How, Halifax. October 18, 1851. Wes. 119, Ath. 44.

" Directory to the New Year!"

BELCHER'S FARMER'S ALMANACK, FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD, 1852:

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

of all classes C. H. BELCHER Nov. 22.

The above Almanack can be had bound and inter-leaved, with an engraved view of "The General's Bridge, near Annapolis." "BELCHER'S FARMER'S ALMANACE has appeared, and sustains its usual high reputation. The interleaved copies will be beautifully bound, and will contain a sine engraved (not lithographed,) view of the General's Bridge, Annapolis. It is a finely executed picture." — British North American.

ORANGES, LEMONS, &c.

JUST received and for sale at 44 Hollis street.

2 boxes tresh LEMONS, Pickled PEPPERS and CUCUMBERS,

Guava MARMALADE, &c. W. M. HARRINGTON.

JUST PUBLISHED, And for sale at the Book Store of A. & W. Mackinlay, No. 16, Granville Street,

CUNNABELL'S NOVA SCOTIA ALMANAC And FARMER'S MANUAL, for 1852.

The utmost care has been taken in this No. to prepare the Lists of Officers—in Public Departments, and of associated bodies—with the greatest possible accuracy. In addition to the usual calculations comprising the Astronomical Department, will be found—the Moon's Declination, the Meridian Passage of the Polar Star, Moon's Semi-diameter and Horizontal Parallax, the Sun's Declination, Equation of Time, &c. The Chromological Summary comprises a series of events brought down to the end of 1847. These, with the "Random Readings," (which will afford amusement for the grave, the gay, and the reflective,) it is hoped, will render this Almanae interesting to the Public generally; while the Agricultural Department—entitled "THE FARMER'S MANUAL"—cannot fail to be useful to the readers for whose service it has been compiled.

STOVES, GRATES, AND RANGES. AT THE CITY STOVE STORE,

OLD STAND, NO. 212 HOLLIS STREET, OPPOSITE JERUSALEM WAREHOUSE.

JERUSALEM WAREHOUSE.

DECEIVED this Fall, Ex "Mic Mac" from Glasgow, It made of the best materials — a supply of convenient SCOTCH UNION COOKING STOVES, of various sizes, for wood or coal, — some extra large, to hold 30 gallou beliers, for use of Inns or large kitchens. 18 to 30 inch elose Camada Stoves; Franklins of all sizes; Vessels Cambooses and Cabin Stoves; superior Air Tights' with east tops, improved and patented in the United States in 1951. Hall and Shop Stoves; cast oven mouths, extra stove boilers. Elegant Gothic Register GRATES—surpass all kinds for convenience. Also, a new and excellent made Cooking Stove from Boston, just received, with spacious ovens, called the Quees or rus West—from small to extra large sizes—they use wood or coals, and have separate fire-places for the use of charcoal in summer. All at reasonable prices and convenient terms, at 8, 6, or to 9 months if required. Orders from the country answered with despatch.

J. M. CHAMBERLAIN. Importer of Stoves and Grates

EX STEAMER EUROPA.

124tf.

A Fresh supply of Soaps and Periumery, Patey's Wind A sor and Honey Soaps, Lendrie'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 ransparent Tablets and Sticks, Oleophane, assorted

PERFUMERY. Bayley's Ess. Boquet ; Hendrie's Rondeletia and Ver-ena; Atkinson's Jockey Club.

Bandoline; Perry's Balm; Circassian Cream; Vegetable Cream; Tortoise Dressing Combs; Ivory and India Rubber Rings for children; Violet Powder; Cachou Aromatique; Godfrey's Extract; Prout's and Butler's ROBT. G. FRASER, Nov. 1.

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 COBURGS, Delaines, and other stuff Goods.

A large assortment of COBURGS, Delaines, and other stuff Goods, White, Printed and Grey COTTONS, Various kinds of American Cotton and Woollen Manu

factures.
White and Blue Cotton Warp and Cotton BATTING,
Long and square SHAWLS in great variety,
BLANKETS, Gala Plaids, Hosiery,
Ladies' Muslin and Crape Collars, &c. &c.
Gents Long Cloth and Lambs Wool Shirts, &c.
All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.
Oct. 18. Wes., C. Mes., & Guard.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

DY recent arrivals from England, Scotland, and the United States, the Lubscriber has completed his full importations of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, SPICES, DRE-STUFFS, GLASSWARE, and all such articles as are usually kept in similar establishments, which he offers for sale at the lowest market pricer.

Nov. 22.

124 152 Granville Street.

ITALIAN WAREHOUSE, 44, HOLLIS STREET.

is day, ex "Boston," and for sale by the Nubscriber. Oranges, Lemons, Dates, Quinces, Peppers,
White Heans, Ground CINNAMON, Wooden Ware, Fancy
Market Baskets, &c.
November 15.

W. M. HARRINGTON.

INDISPENSIBLE.

"The brightest Gem in the World's opinion 'Is the Golden Leaf of the Old Dominion, The Young the Old, the Grave and Sensible Pronounce at once, 'Tis Indispensible."

CHOICE Tobacco of the above Brand, for sale at the Italian Warehouse 44 Hollis Street.

NUGENT'S PEOPLE'S,

A LBIANACK.—Is now ready for delivery. This annual addition to Astronomical Calculations, Tide, Tables, &c., &c., and will be found on examination, well worth the patronage of those for whose use it has been compiled.

R. NUGENT, Publisher.

Not 15.

CARGO BRIG CHEBUCTO. Just arrived from La Guayra.

Two Thousand superior Day HIDES.

160 bags Prime COFFEE, of new crop.
For sale low by
Dec. 18.

Wes. & Ath. 4 ins.

PRESH FRUIT:—Fultang Raisins, Turkey Figs, Jordan Admonds, Bunch Muscatel, walnuts, Filberts, Oranges Lemons, Dates, &c. &c. All just received—for sale at the "Italian Warehouse," 44 Hollis Street.

ANNAPOLIS CHEESE. -20 cwt. prime Annapolis CHEESE, just received. For sale at the ITALIAN WARRHOUSE. 44 Hollis Street.

BERMUDA SWEET ORANGES, Just received ex Ospray. For sale at 44 Hollin Street.

Summary of News.

BY THE R. M. STEAMER.

The R. M. Steamer Niagara arrived at this port on Wednesday night last. The principal in California. items of news are given below:

Trade had improved considerably in England. The funds were tolerably steady, and money rather scaree.

It is rumoured that Sir George Grey, the Marquis of Landsdowne, and Mr. Fox Maule, are about to retire from the Cabinet, and that their places are to be filled up by the three most distinguished individuals of the Peel section, viz., Sir James Graham, the Duke of Newcastle, and Mr. Sydney Herbert.

It is now certain that Mr. Hawes retires from Kinsale at the meeting of Parliament. There are several candidates in the field.

The Protestant Alliance held a great meeting in London, on the 28th ult., at which the Earl of Shaftesbury presided. Resolutions were passed for petitioning both houses of Parliament for the repeal of the Maynooth Endowment Act.

Lieut. General Sir Charles Napier it is reported will have the command at the Cape, and that the appointment has been urgently recommended at the war office and Horse Guards.

Lord John Russell had granted £500 to Lieut. Pim, from the treasury, towards paying his expenses to Siberia, in search of Sir John Franklin. Father Mathew had arrived in England.

The East India Company have forwarded to Manchester, for sale a further consignment of 96 bales of cotton from Cochin China

A flagrant conspiracy against the President of the French Republic had been discovered in the French Assembly.

The republic of France is obviously safe, through the good sense and sound discretion of the Republican leaders. The army has perpetuated order, and tacitly defeated those who would outrage, under the pretence of promoting

The Constitutional openly charges Changarnier and fourteen others with conspiring to expel the President and reinstate monarchy, and the charge is sufficiently specific to indicate that there is some truth in it. The latest telegraphic news says that the President's last speech had created a most favourable impression on the Bourse.

The Prussian Government has undertaken to establish an electric Telegraph between Hamburgh and Lubec. The wires are already being laid down. There will be no intermediate sta-

The Prussian Official Gazette has published an edict issued by the minister of public instruction, which place the Prussian schools and teachers under the controul of the clergy.

Holstein dates of the 24th ult., state that Lieut. Pim, on his way to Siberia, to search for Sir John Franklin, dined with the King of Prussia, who gave him a letter to the Emperor of Russia, and wished him success. It is believed that the Prussian treaty with Hanover will be carried out From Denmark we learn that the ministerial

programme is published. The constitutional union between Schleswig Holstein and Denmark is given np for the present.

The Austrian Lloyds says that General Haynau is about to sell the large estates he purcha ed in Hungary, on account of the difficulty of fir ding labourers to cultivate them.

Tle weather has been very severe throughout the North of Europe.

The King of Hanover died on the 11th Nov. Advices from Spain to the 23rd ult, state that Narvaez has addressed the senate to the effect that his retirement had been voluntary; the impossibility of carrying out the proposed financial reductions was the cause. He entreats the Liberal party to remain more than ever united in anticipation of "terrible trials and evil days for Spain.

The Spanish Government had pardoned 23 British subjects who had been engaged in the Cuban affair.

A letter from the Russian frontier reports the publication of an imperial ukase, ordering the Jewesses to wear their own hair, and prohibiting the use of wigs.

The Russians have again been terribly defeat ed by the Circassians.

The Cape Town Mail announces the arrival at the colony of Mrs. Pfeiffer, the lady who has travelled around the world. She intended, it is said, to set out on a tour in the interior.

Accounts from Australia continue to arrive. Gold is very abundant, new diggings are daily being discovered.

INTERESTING INCIDENT. - Jenny Lind at tended the Seamen's Bethel in Boston last Sabbath and listened attentively to a discourse from father Taylor. The day following the venerable preacher received a note from the good Jenny, containing words of sympathy for the cause of religion among seamen, and the sum of \$100 in cash. The Boston Times says :- "This benevolent hearted woman never tires in her works England.

of charity. She is the goddess of song and the angel of goodness. Heaven bless her?

The first questions said to have been mooted at the opening of Congress were the following-A Railroad from Missouri to San Francisco-a Telegraph on the same route—a line of Steam Ships from San Francisco to China-and a Mint

The young men at New Orleans are preparing a present of silver plate for Mr. Smith, the secretary of the British Consul at Havana, for his kind attention to the American prisoners of the Lopez expedition.

Accounts from Portland, Maine, of the 7th inst., report a most destructive fire in that cityloss estimated at \$100,000. Several vessels at the wharves were more or less injured. A scarcity of water was experienced.

Thirty-six young ladies were poisoned at Utica on Monday.

The debates in Congress were becoming ex-

The town of Dalton, Texas, was destroyed by fire on the 27th ult.

The recommendations of the Postmaster-General, that the present rate of postage on letters be adhered to, and that a more simple and uniform rate on newspapers be adopted, are sanctioned by the President. A revision of the statutes of the United Status is strongly recom-

MARKETS.—New York, December 9-FLOUR, \$4 18 to \$4 25; COAL, (Sydney) \$6 37, (Pictou) \$5 61; Fish, (Mackerel) \$8 21; Codfish in fair demand.

Boston, December 10.-Flour market firm and full prices realized.

The Treasurers of The Supernumeraries and Minister's Widow's Fund gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the following sum, viz:

From Halifax Circuit, (Class Contributions,) £7. 3s. 81d.

To Correspondents.

XX is under consideration. Baltimore: We posted a letter some time ago,

which, we hope, has ere this reached its desti-

The friends of Mr. Benjamin Gammon, Savannah, Georgia, U. S., would be glad to hear

"Olympas" received.

Letters and Monies Received.

(See that your remittances are duly acknowledged.) Rev. R. E. Crane (new sub): Rev. J. G. Hennigar; Rev. H. Pope, junr. (a) (new sub.)

(a) The paper ordered has been sent to the Maitland Post Office—is this the nearest Post or Way Office?

Marriages.

At Pope's Harbour, by the Rev. Robert Jamieson, Mr. John Cummingel, of St Mary's, to Sarah, youngest daughter of Mr John Bollong, of Pope's Harbour. On the 21st ult, by the Rev A W. Herdman, Mr DUN CAN CAMPBELL, of Eastern Passage, Halifax, to Miss Catherine Campbell West Branch, River John,

At Digby, on the 22nd of Nov. by the Rev R W Cunningham, Mr EDWARD DAKIN, to JANE II daughter of Dr Bent, all of Digby.

On the 27th, by the Rev R W Cunningham, Mr. JOSEPH CHUTE, of Clements, to Mrs Maria Suthern, daughter of Mr Jacob Dakin, of Digby.

At Carleton, St John N B., on Tuesday the 25th ult. by the Rev. W T Cardy, Wesleyan Minister, Mr. Christopher Maleman, to Miss Eliza Brown, both

of Carleton. At Peggys Cove, on the 6th inst. by the Rev Geo O Huestis, Mr John Booth, to Miss Margaret Jodera. By the same, at Margarets Bay, on the 8th inst. Mr. EBENEZER HURSHMAN, to Miss CATHARINE BRUNS-

By the same, at Sambro, on the 10th inst. Mr WILLM. SMITH, to ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of Mr Abijah

At Sackville, N. B., on Thursday, the 4th inst., by the Rev. J. G. Hennigar, Wesleyan Minister, Mr. Hugh Mc Culloch, of Londonderry, to Miss Olivia Wilson, of Onslow, Nova Sectia

Deaths.

On 5th inst, in the 75th year of her age, after a short illness; borne with christian resignation, MARGERY, widow of the late George H Jost.

At Miramichi, on 28th ult, John Merry, in the 24th year of his age. At Mahone Bay on the 1st inst aged three years and

month, RICHARD JOHN, youngest son of the Rev P J On Monday last, 8th, Miss JANE BRADLEY, aged 30

On Monday, in the 15th year of her age, ELIZABETH, second daughter of Mr M McIlreith.

On Thursday afternoon, after a lingering illness, Mr RICHARD CLAY, aged 71 years, a native of Gloucester,

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

FRIDAY 5th—brigts Dandy Jim, Vigneau, Quebee, 11 days, Arichat 29 hours, to J & M Tobin and others—arr'd at Arichat 27th ult, 31 days from Quebee, Dasher, Grant, St John's, P R, 19 days, to J Strachan, Dasher, Grant, St John's, P R, 19 Gays, to J Strachan; Jacques Cartier, Brulotte, Sydney—was bound to Quebec, driven back by W winds; Irene, Bourinot, Sydney, 2 days; schrs Highland Maid, Bernier, Quebec via Arichat, 9 days, to J J Wyatt and J Hunter & Co; Ranger, McIsaac, Antigomshe, 6 days, to P Power; Mary, Web, Canso, to do; Highland Lass, St Anu's, C B, to Black & Brothers; Lavinia, Canso, to B Wier & Co; Betsy, do, to do; Bar, Cape Breton, to John McDougall & Co; Deseada, St Peters, C B, to do; Triumph, Peart, Louisburg, 24 days; Catherine Jane, Cadogan, Canso; Suecess, Deagle, P E Island; Mary Jane, Terrio, do; Jolly Tar, Bouchier, do; Olive Branch, Bouchier, do; Anelia Adclaide, Ebert, do; Union, Oxner, Lunenburg, Saturday 6th—schrs Margaret, Muggah, Sydney, to Dickson, Forman & Co; J C Archibald, Martell, Sydney; Eliza, Torbay, to R Noble & Sons; Rose, Pros.

Sydney; Eliza, Torbay, to R Noble & Sone; Rose, Pros-

SUNDAY 7th-R M steamship Ospray, Hunter, Bermuda, to S Cunard & Co.

SUNDAY 7th—R M steamsnip Ospray, Hunter, Bermuda, to S Cunard & Co.

Monday 8th—brigt Petrel, Crockett, Boston, 5 days, to F A Hunt and others; Revenue schr Daring, Daly, La Have, 11 hours; pkt schr Adah, Mulhall, Roston, 10 days, to B Wier & Co and others; schrs Good Intent, Burke, Mainadien, to R Noble & Sons; Dolphin, Murphy, St Ann's, C B, to Fairbanks & Allisons; Margaret, Cunningham, Guysboro', to do; Stewart, Campbell, Keating, do, to do; Breeze, O'Bryan, Bay Chaleur, to do; Waterwitch, Green, St John's, N F., 17 days, to R McLearn; Attention, Keating, Guysboro', to B Wier & Co; Pearl, Bird, Fortune, Bay, N F, 4 days, to Master; Sea Bird, Antigonishe; Champion, do; Priscilla, Fraser, Picton; Humming Bird, Ragged Islands; Mary, Kempt, P E Island; Royal Miner, Babin, do; Two Elizabeths, McKinlay, do; Pique, Landry, Ariehat.

Tursday 9th—Mail pkt brigt Halifax, Mengher, St John's, N F, 14 days, to S Cunard & Co; schrs Mary, Tyrrell, New York, 6 days, to R W Fraser & Co and J McDonnell; Detiance, Curry, Richibucto, 11 days, to A Keith.

Keith.

WEDNEADAY 16th—brig Chebucto, Wyman, 24 days, to G H Starr; [was on George's shoal, on 28th ult] schr Sylph, Young, Lunenburg.

THURSDAY 11th—R M steamship Niagara, Stone, Liverpool, 11 days, to S Cunard & Co—31 passengers, 3 for Halifax; schrs General Washington, Hammond, St. John's, N F, 8 days, bound to Boston—40 passengers; Clydesdale, McJames, George Town, P E I, 16 days, bound to Boston; Majestic, Moore, P E Island, 8 days; Gazelle, Frost, Yarmouth, 24 hours; Ebony, Littlewood, Shelburne; Merlin, Port Medway,

Dec 5—brigt Susan, Mann, Porto Rico—W Full-Dec 6—brigt Nova Scotin, Hawkins, B W Indies—Salter & Twining; schrs Fairy, Locke, Kingston, Jan —C D Hunter and R McLearn; Joseph, Allen, Georgetowa, P E I—J B Fay and others

Dec 8—schr Naufilus, Vincent, Buriu, N F—A & J McNab and J & M Tobin. Dec 9—steamship Levantine, Hunter. Bermuda—8 Cunard & Co and others; brigt Star, Meagher, Montego Bay—J Whitman; schr Enterprise, Young, Souris PE I—Black & Brothers and others.

Dec. 10—brigt Sebim, Doane, B W Indies—G H Starr; sohr Priscilla, Malone, St Pierre. Miquelon—Dickson, Forman & Co.

Dec 11—steamship Niagrara, Stone, Boston,—S. Cunard & Co; Ospray, Corbin, St John's' N F—de; brigt Lord Lovat, Lawson, Porto Rico—Salter & Twin-

Arichat, Dec 2nd-sl'd, barque l'ertshire, Johnson, St Stephens, Nov 25th-arr'd, barque Grace, Moran,

Halifax. Liverpool, G B, Nov 21st-arr'd brig Paxton, Card, Halifax, 33 days

Havana, Dec 1st-arr'd, brigt Vivid, Kendrick, Halifax. (Per telegraph to Fairbanks & Allisons.) Kingston, Jam. Mov 16th—brigt Margaret Mortimer, Anderson, to sail 22nd for Halifax; sld, schr James

McNab, Cunningham, N York. Falmouth, Jair. Nov 15th-brigt Skylark, Berwick, to sail 16th for Halifax.

Trinidad, Nov 6th-brigt Patriot to sail 7th for Bon-

aire and Boston; 11th-arr'd, schr Port au Spain, Stewart, Shelburne. New York, Dec 5th-sl,d, brig Express, Frith, Halifax; 6th-brig Emily, hence at Havana-sold cod at \$5,

Boston, Nov 29th—arr'd, schr Mary Ellen, McDonald, Ch'town, P E I. Dec 3rd—cl'd, schr Mayflower, Ch'town, P E I. Dec 3rd-cl'd, schr Mayflowet, Gerrior, P E Island, 6th-arr'd, brig Boston, True, Halifax, 3 days; 9th-sehr James H Braine, Robbins, Brigt Halifax, from St John's, N F, reports—experinced strong gales—was blown off 29th, 30th, and 1st

in lat 481, lon 60. Schr Adah, from Boston, reports having experienced very heavy gales, in which she was blown off into the

Gu'f Stream,
Schr Waterwitch, from St John's, N F, reports having experienced a heavy N W gale on the 29th and 30th ult.—had decks swept and shifted cargo.

Schr Elizabeth, Harding, from P E Island for Boston, was wrecked on Black Rock, near Mount Desert, on the

21st ult—crew saved—vessel and cargo a total loss.

New York, 7th inst—arrd, R M Steamship Pacific, Liverpool. [Per Tel.]

Kingston, 19th ult-brigt Fawn, Morrison, sailed 16th for Montego Bay, cargo sold and deliverable there-cod 30s boxes 16s, Mackerel 29s, Herring 20s, Oil 2s 6id.
The brig Acadian, of Liverpool, N. S. was totally

New York, Nov 8th—arr'd, schr Indus, Day, Halifax, 4 days: Sterling, Windsor.

Boston, Dec 4th—Thos Dixon, Parsboro: Noel, Wal-

ton; 9th—barque Stanley, Coffin, Rum Key; brig Tigris, Hull, Lallawe. Singapore, 8th nlt—barque Metropolis, Penny, from China for Halifax, struck on the N E point of Bintang,

and was abandoned, 5th Sept. She was picked up on the 12th by the H Company Steamer Houghby, and towed in here waterlogged—crew saved. She has since been sold by auction.

Schr Clydesdale, from P E Island for Boston, which put into this port, lost bulwarks and had sails splitvessel leaking badly-threw part of cargo overboard ou Wednesday.

Jo!. III.- No

Ten Shilling

Half-Yearly

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