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Poetry.

THOUGHTS OF HEAVEN.

No sickness there—
No weary waiting of the frame away;
No fearful shrinking from the midnight air—
No dread of summer's bright and fervid ray!
No hidden grief—
No wild and cheerless vision of despair;
No vain petition for a swift relief—
No tearful eyes, no broken hearts are there.
Care has no home
Within the realm of ceaseless prayer and song;
Its billows break away and melt in foam,
Far from the mansions of the spirit throng!
The storm's black wing
Is never spread athwart celestial skies;
Its wailings blend not with the voice of spring,
As some too tender floweret fades and dies!
No night distills
Its chilling dews upon the tender frame:
No moon is needed there! The light which
fills
That land of glory from its Maker came!
No parted friends
O'er mournful recollections have to weep!
No bed of death enduring love attends,
To watch the coming of a pulseless sleep!
No blasted flower
Or withered bud celestial gardens know!
No scorching blast or fierce descending shower
Scatters destruction like a ruthless foe!
No battle word
Startles the sacred host with fear and dread!
The song of peace Creation's morning heard
Is sung wherever angel minstrels tread.
Let us depart,
If home like this await the weary soul!
Look up, thou stricken one! Thy wounded
heart
Shall bleed no more at sorrow's stern control.
With Faith our guide,
White-robed and innocent, to lead the way,
Why fear to plunge in Jordan's rolling tide,
And find the ocean of eternal day?

Christian Miscellany.

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

The Price of a Soul.

There is a buyer in the markets of the world whose name is never in the newspapers, and whose bids are never in the prices current. Nevertheless, his business is widely extended, and pursued with ceaseless activity. He chafers in the open street. He walks boldly upon change. He glides into the dimness of the counting-house. He steps into the workshop. He goes out upon the farm. The theatre, the ball-room, the race-course, and the tavern, are all peculiarly the scenes of his most successful transactions. *It is the buyer of souls.*

He has various prices in his infernal traffic. He bought a soul, in one case, for thirty pieces of silver. He has bought some, we fear, for less. But for a larger price, for inestimable wealth, for countless riches, for heaps that will shine and glitter in men's eyes, O, how many have exchanged their souls! And then for fame and applause, the noisy breath of the multitude, and for gaudy, transient, unsatisfying pleasures, how many more have bartered their immortal spirits!

We are about to relate the history of one exchange. Some years since, the writer sat in the midst of a weeping congregation. It was the middle of the week, but the Spirit of God was abroad upon the hearts of the people, and they came willingly to the sanctuary of God. It was solemn without the walls of the old church, for an ancient forest waved around it, and hard by the dust of our fathers was sleeping; and solemn within, for God's Spirit brooded over the vast assembly. A young and earnest

servant of Christ was addressing them, and well do I remember how the hearts of all were thrilled, and how their tears started, at the narration of the following sad tale.

"A few years ago," said he, "there was living in one of our large cities, a young lady, who was the only child of wealthy and worldly parents. She was fond of the gay pleasures of the city, and plunged into them with all the enthusiasm of youth.—Her gaiety, youth, and wealth, were sure passports to the highest circles of fashion, and there she lived as though there were no higher world.

"While thus living in pleasure, she was asked one evening by a female friend to accompany her to the weekly prayer-meeting in a church of the city. There the Spirit of God met her, and awakened in her the consciousness of sin, and bowed down her heart in anguish at the thought of her guilt. Her heaviness of spirit was soon discovered at home, and her parents were in consternation lest their beautiful daughter should leave the circles of pleasure for the service of God. They besought her and commanded her to return to the gay world. They surrounded her with her fashionable friends. But there was a power above theirs at work, and she was still stricken in heart. At last those parents actually bribed her to attend a large party of pleasure, by the gift of the richest dress that could be purchased in the city. She reluctantly consented—went to the festival, and returned without one trace of her religious emotions. She had put out the light of grace.

"But the joy of her miserable parents was short. In another week their daughter was at the point of death, and the skillful physicians they summoned, in their alarm could only tell them that there was no hope.

"When this opinion was made known to the dying girl, she lay for a few minutes in perfect silence: Her soul seemed to be surveying the past, and looking into the awful future. Then rousing herself, she ordered a servant to bring that dress and hang it upon the post of her bed. She next sent for her father and mother. In a few minutes they stood weeping at her side. She looked upon each of them for a time, and then lifting up her hand, and pointing to the dress, said to each of them distinctly, and with the terrible calmness of despair, 'Father, mother, there is the price of my soul!'

O what a disastrous exchange was that! A precious soul, with all its hopes and aspirations, its immortal powers, and high endowments, for a dress! How infatuated those guilty parents! How fearful danger is the strife against the Holy Ghost!

Reader, what is the price for which thou art parting with thy soul?

He Mistook the Light.

Ah, that is strange! and what was the consequence? Why, the largest steamship in the world, with a rich cargo, and a company of three hundred souls on board, was wrecked on a dark and stormy night on the most dangerous part of the coast of Ireland! The noble ship, which cost upwards of a million of dollars, left her port that very afternoon in fine trim, and with every prospect of a safe and speedy voyage; and at nine o'clock she was thumping up on the rocks, the sea breaking over her with terrific violence, and threatening to send people, ship, and cargo, to instant destruction.

But how could they mistake the light? Were the captain and his officers on the look-out? Yes. Was the chart closely examined? Yes. Was the compass all right? Yes. And were the common precautions taken to keep the ship in her proper course? Yes; all this was done. How then could she have met with such a sad disaster? Why, because a light appeared which was not noted on the chart, and the captain was deceived by it. He mistook it for another light that was on the chart; and

so when he supposed he was running out to sea, he was really running upon the breakers. How great a mistake, and how terrible the consequences!

Every reader is sailing on a more hazardous voyage than the "Great Britain" attempted, and has the command of a nobler vessel and a richer freight than hers; yes, richer than all the treasures of the world. Thousands of plans are laid to mislead and divert him from his course. False lights are purposely held out to betray him, and tides and currents, of almost resistless power, set against him from every point of the compass. Will he steer clear of them all? Shall we see him push out into the broad sea with a bright sky, a fair wind, and sails all set for the desired haven? Will he accomplish the voyage, and his fears and perils be all exchanged for the tranquillity and joy of a happy home? It will depend on two things—First, whether he has the true chart, and takes good heed to it. It is known as the Holy Scriptures, and lays down the position of every light on the voyage; and he may be sure that any light not found on that chart is to be shunned. Secondly, whether he commits himself and the whole direction of his voyage to Him whose footsteps are on the sea, and who rides upon the wings of the wind. No one ever put his trust in him, and was confounded.

Farwell, then, young voyager! Be sober, be vigilant; keep your chart always spread out before you; and daily ask Him, to whose direction you have committed the voyage, what course he would have you this day to steer.—*Y. P. Gazette.*

Thanksgiving to God.

If a grateful affection live in our hearts, it will breathe through our mouths, and discover itself in the motion of our lips—There will be a conspiracy and faithful correspondence between our mind and our tongue: if the one be sensible, the other will not be silent; as, if the spring works, the wheels will turn about, and the bell not fail to speak. Neither shall we content ourselves in lonesome tunes, and private soliloquies, to whisper out the divine praises; but shall loudly excite and provoke others to a melodious consonance with us. We shall, with the sweet singer of Israel, cite and invoke heaven and earth; the celestial choir of angels; the several estates and generations of men, the numberless company of all the creatures, to assist and join in concert with us, in celebrating the worthy deeds, and magnifying the glorious name of our most mighty Creator, of our most bountiful Benefactor.

Gratitude is of a fruitful and diffusive nature, of a free and communicative disposition, of an open and sociable temper: it will be imputing, discovering, and propagating itself: it affects light, company, and liberty; it cannot endure to be smothered in privacy and obscurity. Its best instrument therefore is speech, that most natural, proper, and easy means of conversation, of signifying our conceptions, of conveying, and as it were transcribing our thoughts and passions into each other. This, therefore, *glory of ours*, and best organ that we have (as the Psalmist seems to call it), our tongue, we should in all reason devote to the honour, and consecrate to the praise of him who made it, and who conserves it in tune.—*Barrow.*

Isaiah's Vision of Christ's Glory.

It was God whom Isaiah saw—it was God whom all the hosts of heaven worshipped—it was God who sat upon the throne so lofty, so white, so radiant; but it was God in my nature—God in the flesh of man. And if it be further asked, to what period of Emmanuel's history the vision belongs? we would say, that the prophet saw him at the time when, "having purged our sins, he went on high, and sat down at the right hand of the majesty of God." Once was

there a man on earth who had the form of "a servant," and was "without any comeliness for which he might be desired." That was Jesus! But now he has dipped his raiment in the sun, "and is clothed with these royal garments down to the feet." Once a mob surrounded a helpless prisoner, and cried, "Crucify, crucify!" That was Jesus. But now "every tongue shall confess that Jesus Christ is Lord, to the glory of God the Father." Once they took a man and platted a fillet of sharp thorns for his diadem, and pressed it cruelly upon his temples. That was Jesus! But "on his head now are many crowns." Once they hung a man upon a cross, and great was his shame, and awful his agony. That was Jesus; but "now honour and majesty are before him—strength and beauty are in his sanctuary." Once a man went down, not merely to the grave, "but descended into the lower parts of the earth." That was Jesus! But now "he has ascended up, far above all heavens, that he might fill all things." At Isaiah's date, Jesus, it is true, had neither been manifested nor claim—far less exalted. Nevertheless the vision anticipates all events connected with him; and conducting us amidst the heavens after that the Son of God has returned thither, shows us the man of grief and conflict, now "the only potentate." Our Lord has been to earth—he has been at Bethlehem—in the wilderness—in the garden—on the cross! but in the very flesh in which he contended and vanquished, has he entered again within the veil, "to reign before his ancient gloriously!"

What a Saviour, then, is our Saviour! "His visage was so marred—more than any man—and his form more than the sons of men;" but, "behold my servant! he hath prospered, and so shall be exalted, and exalted, and be very high." Men and brethren, look and wonder! The green earth, lying under the rays of evening, is beautiful—the still waters, gliding in sweet murmurs to the deep, are pleasant—the stars at midnight are glorious in their very silence. What more bright and more sublime than the sun when it prepares to run, like a bridegroom, its race! Yet in all these there is no beauty, no sweetness, no lustre, compared to what beams forth from the man Christ Jesus, "sitting on his throne!" Most lovely is the world to you—most excellent all the world contains—how ever on your lips!—how near your heart! But, O! if once the soul has had a view of Christ in his gloriousness, there only will its eye rest. There, in one surpassing beam, blaze all the rays of the infinite, supreme, eternal, holy Godhead; and we cannot help exclaiming with David, "O Lord our Lord, how excellent is thy name in all the earth, who hast set thy glory above the heavens."—*Rev. J. J. Banar.*

Happiness in Sorrow.

I was once on a visit to a friend, who requested me to accompany her to see a sick woman, supposed to be near her end. The house was not a cabin, but a mere wreck of a once comfortable dwelling. Every appearance of comfort was absent. The partitions appeared to have been taken down, and the whole house turned into one large room. There was no glass in the windows—but that mattered not, it was summer.—Upon entering this desolate place, I saw the sick woman lying on a miserable bed, and attended only by an aged mother, above eighty years of age, and a little daughter about seven or eight. Here, indeed, seemed to be the very picture of wretchedness; and I was told that the brute of a husband generally came home drunk, and never gave her a kind or soothing word. Hear the conclusion—I verily thought, before I left the house, that this was the happiest woman I ever saw. Her devout and tender eye was sweetly fixed on heaven. Her countenance was serene, and illumined with a heavenly smile.—*Dr. Alexander on Religious Experience.*

Missionary Intelligence.

(From the London Watchman.)

Wesleyan Missions and their Leeds Supporters.

Last year the noble Methodists of Leeds at their Missionary Anniversary responded to the cry of Stop the Supplies, by such a collection as paralysed its vociferators, actually made them for a while ashamed of their policy; and in a few cases even to disavow it in print. But that ill destiny which has presided over their movement, would not permit them to shun a rock so fatal.— It soon became their avowed goal, and they have of late staked all their hopes on the success of that strategy which our simple-minded contemporary of the British Banner much admires. Leeds has again delivered its testimony with an emphasis more thrilling than before. Not content with maintaining the forward position of last year, they have actually pushed on in advance. SIXTEEN HUNDRED POUNDS at one set of services tells its own tale. True, we shall have all kinds of explanations to prove that it proves nothing. It will positively be averred that men of wealth, have contributed generously. Terrible accusation that! It must be a bad cause indeed for which the most intelligent Methodists in Yorkshire are willing to give their hundred, and their two hundreds. Surely the fact that men, who know all about the management of our Missions, are willing to give immensely for their support, is not quite sufficient to convince those who know nothing of the management, that it is all wrong. Again it will be said that these men of wealth concerted beforehand. Is not that another most damaging assertion? The fact is that for years the Mission cause has lain so near to the hearts of the leading Methodists of Leeds, that they generally met before the great anniversary, and stirred up one another to devise liberal things. In these movements the late Mr. HOWARD was accustomed to take a leading part.— And were this example of the Leeds people generally followed, it would be no less serviceable than their example in some other respects. But though the wealthy men of Leeds have done their part in the two last years of special trial, the bulk of the people have seconded them with a spirit worthy of such leaders. All who know the facts respecting these collections, as compared with those of other years, know that the increase has been both in the large sums of the rich, and in the smaller sums of the general contributors, and that in a proportion remarkably equal. We cordially thank the men whose position calls upon them to give the tone to the movement of our friends in Leeds; but knowing, as we do, that they are supported, cheered, and aided by their brethren of all classes, we thank with equal cordiality all who, according to their several ability, have bravely stood forth to maintain the right. They may be assured that, whatever a few who would have it otherwise may say, the great Methodist Connexion will recognise not merely the munificence of an affluent few, but the noble heart of a great multitude, some in comfort, some in straitened circumstances, some in deep penury, who have all, as with one heart, pressed on to a commanding position and called all their brethren in all the Districts to follow. Follow they did last year. Follow they will this year also. Now, as then, the Connexion thanks Leeds for its key-note. Now, as then, Leeds will thank the Connexion for its response. This was the first meeting of an Auxiliary or District Society held since the Conference, and nobly has it led the way, and set an illustrious example to all the Auxiliary and Branch Societies in the Connexion. Thirty-seven years ago the first public meeting to promote the cause of Missions, as carried on by the Wesleyan Conference, was held in the town of Leeds; and perhaps no meeting ever exerted so great an influence in the Wesleyan Body as that first meeting. In a short time afterwards, similar meetings were held in Halifax, Bradford, Hull, Manchester, and most of the principal towns in the Kingdom; sermons were preached in connection with those meetings; and a zeal for the conversion of the heathen to Christ was awaken-

ed; and a liberality in the support of Christian Missions was drawn forth, which had never before appeared in the Connexion.— From that time to the present the Missionary spirit has never failed in Leeds. Year after year, amidst all the fluctuations of trade and commerce, and even in times of the severest national distress and the greatest local depression, the contributions to the Mission Fund have been large, and the Anniversary of the Society, both as to the spirit evinced and the amount contributed, has been a manifestation of the strength of feeling which the cause continued to excite in the people's hearts. Last year, many persons at a distance entertained the question, whether the friends of Missions in Leeds would lessen the amount of their aid to the Fund, and so practically show their distrust of the Managing Committee, and their belief of the calumnies raised and industriously promulgated against them.— The Meeting of 1849 was a demonstration which the entire country understood, and which every Auxiliary and Branch Society felt, that in Leeds there was no wavering of attachment to the cause of Missions, nor any withdrawing of confidence from those to whom the management of the Society's affairs had been entrusted; and the strong-minded people of Leeds were as capable of judging between the accusers and the accused as any to whom the calumniators of the Missionary Committee appealed. Then £1,340 were collected at the Anniversary— instead of a diminution, a large increase on the sum raised in preceding years. This year some persons at a distance again raised the question, whether the large sum given the last year would be equalled now,— whether that great amount was not the result of a convulsive effort, to be ascribed more to the effect of stimulating addresses, and the generous givings of a few, than to any firmly-footed principle and conviction, and whether there would not be this year a considerable falling off. The answer has been given, and the result is now before us. The sum of £1,607 14s. 9d. has been contributed, in four days, to the Wesleyan Mission Fund, in the town of Leeds. This large amount is the result of general and united effort—not solely the large contributions of a few, but also the liberal contributions of the many; and the joyful interest in the success of the Society's Missions, and the serious earnestness in their support, manifested by the large meetings in Leeds, were, we are told, as truly gratifying, if not more so, as the large amount of the collections. The truth is, that Leeds, at this time, presents a godly and united people, strong in their unity; they have from the first loved the cause of Missions, and they love it still; and the sincerity and strength of their affection are shown by their noble efforts to support it.— We trust that the example set at Leeds will be followed by the Auxiliary and Branch Missionary Societies generally, between this time and the closing of the year's account.

Montreal.—Speech of the Rev. Peter Jacobs.

A meeting of a novel character, took place in the school-room of the Wesleyan Church, Great St. James Street, on Tuesday evening last; the chief attraction being a missionary address from the Rev. Peter Jacobs, a Chippewa Indian, in full costume. Mr. Jacobs is a Wesleyan Missionary who has resided for many years in the Hudson Bay Territory, sanctioned and aided by the Hon. Hudson Bay Company. His costume was a frock coat of dressed deer-skin, ornamented with quill-work, together with leggings, moccasins, mitts and pouch, of the same. On one side he wore a long hunting or scalping knife, and on the other a tomahawk. His swarthy countenance was lighted up by that peculiarly soft smile, and the tones of his voice were of that peculiarly mild and liquid kind which characterize all Indians so far as we have seen.

Mr. Jacobs commenced by stating, that he belonged to a tribe of Indians which used to wander from Kingston to Hamilton, gaining a precarious living by hunting and fishing among the creeks and bays of Lake Ontario, and worshipping the moon and images; their sole hopes of a future state, being to hunt the same animals over again

in some favoured island of the Western Ocean. Whilst in this state of complete heathenism, Father Case came among them. Peter Jones was first converted; the speaker next, and afterwards John Sunday and others, and now his tribe were a happy people, living in comfortable houses near Rice Lake, cultivating the ground; and having plenty of wheat, and clothing like the whites around them. The converts felt the duty of trying to enlighten their own brethren, and by and by, thought they should not be confined to Canada, but seek out and try to convert the scattered tribes of their race over the North West. He was offered the medal, as a chief of his tribe, in which capacity he would have been maintained in ease, but Rev. B. Slight urged him rather to go to the Hudson Bay Territory, as a missionary, which he did with Rev. James Evans, in a canoe by themselves. In this journey Mr. Evans endured the fatigue better than himself.— They were a year and a half in reaching Norway House, and they afterwards visited other places, in one of which he (Mr. Jacobs) had taught the Indians to make houses, as the first step to civilization; but as he was not a carpenter, he had at first, great doubts and difficulties. When all the pieces of the first house were squared and morticed, the Indians seeing them scattered about, assured him they would never come together to make a house, which, he said, was just his own opinion,—but they did come together, as much to his own surprise as that of the spectators, and only needed a little clay to fill up some mortice holes. He thus caused to be built eleven houses, which have stood many years, and are good yet.

In this place, though we did not understand where it was, the gospel was successfully preached, and converts multiplied, one of whom is now a missionary at the Rocky Mountains. Mr. Jacobs spoke highly of the efforts of the Church of England in these regions, under the direction of the Bishop of Rupertland, and said their missionaries and teachers were doing much good. They send out, said he, very naively, "what is very much needed, young ladies, from England to teach our young females. But there is one thing that we do not like at all. The rich factors and traders marry them as fast, almost, as they come, and thus we cannot get our female children educated. But even as the wives of the factors they do much good to us, for the Indian wives, who are the slaves of their husbands, and not allowed to eat with them, notice that the English lady sits at the head of her husband's table, and the squaw says to her husband, see the white woman will not go into the white man's house unless she sit at the head of the table, and you do not let me sit even at the side." In this way the Missionary explains that much was doing for the cause of civilization and morality, by the benign influence of these young ladies, who are sent out as teachers by the Church of England. Mr. Jacobs detailed a number of interesting adventures, which providence had specially interposed, to protect the lives of Missionaries, for which we have not room, and closed by mentioning his intention of proceeding to England, for the purpose, we presume, of awakening a deeper interest in his red brethren of the forest.—*Montreal Witness 11th.*

* Brother of the Rev. E. EVANS, the esteemed Chairman and General Superintendent of the Nova Scotia District.

French Canadian Mission.

The friends of the French Canadian Mission will be happy to learn that the Rev. Mr. Tanner is succeeding beyond all expectation in his mission to Great Britain in behalf of the important institution over which he presides. By a letter received this morning, we learn that £250 sterling has already been collected in Glasgow alone. This is a most encouraging commencement, and should it please God to continue for a few months longer his labours, and to bless them in other cities as He has done in Glasgow, we shall by next spring see what the most sanguine scarcely dared to anticipate, the mission school free of debt, and, consequently, placed in a position to pursue its great object with an energy hitherto unattained.—*Id.*

Family Circle.

Honesty.

Thompson in his lectures on young men states the following fact, which to my own mind, is of considerable interest. "The late president of the United States Bank, once dismissed a private clerk, because the latter refused to write for him on the Sabbath. The young man, with a mother dependent on his exertions, was thus thrown out of employment, by what some would call an over-nice scruple of conscience.— But a few days after, when the President was requested to nominate a cashier for another bank, he recommended this very individual, mentioning this incident as a sufficient testimony to his trustworthiness. 'You can trust him,' said he 'for he would not work for me on the Sabbath.'" A while since, a young man was dismissed from his place, because he would not become party to a falsehood, by which refusal the firm failed to secure several hundred dollars which did not belong to them, but which they expected to obtain. For the crime of honesty and truth the young man was dismissed from his position. A few days afterwards hearing of a vacant situation, he applied for it. The merchant who wished for an accountant, asked if he could refer him to any individual with whom he was known, and who would recommend him as an upright young man. With conscious innocence, and firm in his uprightness, he replied, "I have just been dismissed from Mr. ———'s, of whom you may inquire. He has tried me, he has known me." When applied to, his former employer gave him a full and free recommendation, and added, "He was too conscientious about little matters." The young man is now partner in a large firm in Boston and is apparently becoming rich.

A multitude of cases might be added, illustrating the value of honesty, and the great danger and shame of falsehood and fraud. Business men will release themselves by scores, and prove that "honesty is the best policy." And so you my young friends, will find it in all your dealings with your fellow-men, and as you grow older in life, the conviction will become stronger and deeper, that a good reputation for honesty and manliness is above all price.

"The purest treasure mortal lives afford, Is spotless reputation; that away, Men are but gilded worms of painted clay."

Remember these things as you advance in life, my young brethren, and as you grow older preserve your integrity. Be above the little arts and tricks of small men, and if you grow rich, let it be by honest and patient industry. Build not up a fortune from the labours of others, from the unpaid debts of creditors, from the uncertain games of chance, but from manly effort which never goes unrewarded. Never engage in any business unless you can be honest in it; if it will not give a fair living without fraud, leave it, as you would the gate of death.— If after all, you are poor, if by exerting yourself nobly and manfully, if by living honestly and uprightly you cannot secure a competency, then submit to poverty, ay, to hard grinding poverty. Be willing, if it must be so, to breast the cold tide of want and sorrow, see your flesh waste day by day and your blood beat more heavily, than make yourself rich, at the expense of honesty.—*D. C. Eddy.*

Caution to Young Men.

It is necessary to caution young men against acquiring, by their activity, a bold, forward, obtrusive, and dictatorial temper. If zeal should render them conceited, vain and meddling, it would be a heavy deduction from its clear amount of usefulness.— There is some little danger, lest Satan, perceiving it to be impossible to repress the ardour of youth, should attempt to corrupt it. Observing these cautions, you cannot be too ardent in the cause of religion, and the interests of the human race. Those who are likely to occupy the middling classes of society, who are the sons and daughters of persons in comparatively affluent circumstances, and are likely, by the blessing of God, to occupy the same rank themselves,

should create the... have g... even th... is no o... of doin... reign o... scriptu... ranks... ment, t... tended... countr... selves... they fe... gle, wa... every... more j... are ma... It is... ble pot... ter, sin... magnit... seeds i... ther w... of your... tinnal... should... blessed... sing.—

should feel most specially bound to consecrate their energies to the public welfare, inasmuch as they possess far more means of usefulness than others, and are likely to have greater influence in society. But even the poorest can do something. There is no one who is destitute of all the means of doing good. In France, during the reign of the Emperor Napoleon, the conscription law extended to persons in all ranks of society; and, in the same regiment, the sons of the rich and the poor contended side by side, for the glory of their country; nor did the former deem themselves degraded by such an association; they felt that to fight under the imperial eagle, was an honour sufficient to annihilate every other consideration. How much more justly will this apply to persons who are marshalled under the banner of the cross!

It is of the utmost importance that young people should begin life with a considerable portion of public spirit in their character, since it is rarely found that this virtue, if planted late, attains to any considerable magnitude, beauty, or fruitfulness. The seeds of benevolence should be sown, together with those of piety, in the first spring of youth; then may we expect a rich autumnal crop. The first lesson which a child should learn from his parents is, *how to be blessed*; and the second, *how to be a blessing*.—*Rev. J. A. James.*

General Miscellany.

Reindeer in Norway.

A few minutes' walk up the valley brought us in sight of the herd, about two hundred yards off. They were standing on a slight eminence, close to the glacier, and an immense field of snow, which filled up the end of the valley. The glimmer of these white masses in the growing dusk, formed a fine relief to the outline of their heads and branching horns. The deer were grouped in all positions, with their heads towards us, keenly alive to our approach, presenting a spectacle singularly picturesque, heightened as it was by the grandeur of the background. I had promised myself no small pleasure in meeting with them: the whole of our search had been full of interest, and I was not disappointed. I lingered some minutes in contemplation of the scene, but the guide was soon among them, almost lost behind their tall heads and branching antlers.—They were so tame, though suffered to roam at large in these boundless wastes, that they not only allowed him to approach them, but crowded round to receive handfuls of salt, which he doled out to them.

Our coming had been announced by a wild and not unmusical call, with which they seemed familiar; but they were somewhat alarmed at the approach of a stranger, and stared at me with their bright full eyes, and heads erect, presenting a show of antlers truly formidable. However, they were soon reassured, and finding that I had salt to give them, pressed round me to receive it. I had not imagined that the reindeer were such noble animals as I found them. I could not cease admiring their beautiful eyes, their wide and branching horns of varied shape, covered at this season with skin and soft down—their sleek bodies and fine clean limbs. There were at least two hundred, of all sizes, from the little fawns and neatly-shaped young does, to the majestic antlered bucks, some of whose horns were not less than five or six feet across. One or two of the elder ones had flat, projecting branches over the eyes and forehead; and none were exactly alike. A curious cracking noise was produced by the joints of their legs and feet as they moved about. Some of them were yet partially covered with their winter-coat, presenting a singular appearance, as the fur is about two inches longer than the summer-coat, and of a much lighter colour. I pulled off handfuls of it. The perpetual changes of attitude and position of these graceful animals, some breaking into groups, gave endless variety to a scene which I sorely knew how to quit. At last we left them in full possession of their romantic resting-place; and as I gaze back, I see them fast setting themselves for the night on the mossy ground.

I learned that the herd is shared among the farmers of Fortun, who purchased it from a party of Finmarkers. I think the value of a reindeer is about ten or twelve dollars.—*Pariser's Novicy*

The Great Industrial Exhibition of 1851.

Some may be inclined to view this projected exhibition as an accident. They may be disposed to consider it in the light of a princely whim.

But, looking at the successive characteristics of society, and considering the modes in which these characteristics have developed themselves, we are inclined to esteem this exhibition as a social necessity, that grows out of the spirit of the age, and that will take its place in history as the culminating point of a grand, universal revolution.

The age of chivalry—the age immediately preceding this—has passed away. It has died, and is buried amongst the mouldering ruins of castles, old and grey. Its insignia are torn and crumbling to decay. The lance, and helmet, and gay banner, and knightly spurs, are at last fallen from the heights of human admiration.

Men of tradition and seclusion—men who venerate old names and ancestral relics—those descendants of the barony of the past, who cling to the idea and estate of aristocracy as the loftiest attributes of their inheritance—still preserve the symbols and semblances of chivalry. But it possesses no living influence over the general mind. Its glory has passed as an illusion, and posterity begins to despise it for its essential egotism and brutality.

This is the age of the union of genius and industry. Science, that was so long immured in the cloister, and that afflicted a language that concealed its ideas from the common understanding, has cast away its mysticism, and now condescends to increase the general comfort and happiness of men. Art, that formerly expended all the efforts of its conceptive and executive genius to glorify and multiply the warlike and destructive agencies of nations, now exhibits itself in its true dignity and beneficence, and directs the skilful energies of peoples in the paths of peace. This is the industrial age—the age in which is recognized the virtue and the dignity of labour—the age in which battles and tournaments are regarded with pity and disgust—the age in which industrial exhibitions reflect honour on princes and peasants.

In view of this majestic reunion of the men of thought and toil, and of their products, our mind is immensely carried back to the time when labour was a despicable degradation; when mechanics were denominated villains, and industry was an unworthy occupation. That time is happily past, and this exhibition will completely and forever revolutionize the prestige of true honour and glory.

The exhibition of 1851 is to bring into one focus all the elements and attributes of that universal industrial mind that is now supplying the necessities, conducing to the comforts, and multiplying the pacific tendencies of humanity.—Marathon, Salamis and Pharsalia sink into sorrowful insignificance; when contrasted with the purpose and genius of this exhibition. It will be the coronation day of labour, when Science and Art, standing by its throne, shall place the laurel on its brow, and cry, All hail!—*Barritt's CA Gazette.*

American Slavery.

Strange it is indeed that in a country, boasting itself superior to all others in the blessings of freedom, that such scenes should be enacted as are even now transpiring in the United States. We wonder not that so many there should feel their hearts stirred up to the strongest indignation at the conduct of men who bring in their mouths the cry of liberty are perpetrating and enforcing laws infringing on the dearest rights of their fellows. Surely the course which America is pursuing on the subject of slavery manifestly not abandoned lower her in the eyes of the wise and good of every nation. Even France, with all her insurrections and anarchy, and gross misapprehension of the true principles of freedom in other respects, is infinitely in advance of the Great Union in this matter. From the first moment of her renouncing her ancient yoke of an arbitrary monarchy, whatever form of internal government she may have assumed, her repudiation of negro slavery has been uniform, sincere, and constant. We greatly fear that the example of the United States on the subject of slavery will have the most lamentable effect upon the population of the southern portion of the American continent, where the trade in human beings is still carried on in all its horrors and abominations, for every movement of such a power as that of the United States will be eagerly seized on as affording the sanction of a great, and intelligent, and a powerful nation to perpetuate the evils of slavery. We well know that the religious and moral portion of the Great Republic as well as all who truly understand and appreciate the principles of freedom are beyond measure pained at the course pursued by those who openly advocate or wink at slavery. We cannot but strongly sympathize with the grief they must feel at seeing the name of their country made a reproach among nations. One would little have dreamed some

few years since that the labours of Wilberforce and of Clarkson would have been so little influential over so large and intellectual a portion of the Anglo-Saxon race. But the ungodly mammon has borne down all other considerations of justice or of shame, and asserted his triumph over the laws of God and the rights of man.—*Christian Messenger.*

For Farmers.

Farming and Mental Culture.

It is thought by some, that agriculture and the pursuit of knowledge are not congenial; yea, that they are antagonists. Even John Foster remarks, "Field occupations, with their attendant and consequent habits, notoriously tend to stultify the mental faculties." Would that this were the only error of that great man.

But is this an error? the reader may ask.—We sincerely believe that it is, and with that conviction, we have read with great pleasure the address of James Tufts, Esq., of Wardsboro, Vt., in which he maintains the opposite conclusion, from the conduciveness of farming to health and longevity, from the leisure which it affords for the pursuit of knowledge, from its salutary influence on the mind, from its intimate connection with other arts and departments of knowledge, especially the natural sciences, and from the stability and virtues which it fosters. To these remarks, we say yea and amen. Farmers should be the most intelligent men in the community. If they are not; if they allow others, except gentlemen of the learned profession, to surpass them in knowledge, or in the extent and salutariness of influence in the circles of human society, on themselves the responsibility must rest. They should be the character of society, and turn the wheels of government. Would that there were more intelligent farmers in our Halls of Legislation and in our National Councils! Their laconic style, their strong common sense and their integrity of character, would despatch public business with safety and rapidity. Neither the Commonwealth nor the Nation have ever been better governed than they were, when such men were at the helm of our political ship. Honour to their memories, and praise to their illustrious deeds!—*Exchange Paper.*

About Apples.

PRESERVING WINTER APPLES.—After picking in the fall, the apples should be kept in some cool shed until the weather becomes so cold as to render their removal to the cellar necessary, in order to keep them from freezing; for it is heat and moisture that hastens their decay. Apples that are kept long must be kept cool and dry.—A cellar which has ice in one part of it is desirable. We have always found them to keep best by having hanging shelves for their reception.

ANOTHER MODE TO KEEP APPLES FOR SPRING USE.—The following, judging from experience, I believe to be a very efficient mode of keeping apples: They are to be kept in chaff. First put a layer of chaff sprinkled with quicklime over the bottom; then a layer of apples, followed by another stratum of chaff and lime, and so on until the cask is filled.

So make Hens Lay.

The South Carolinian says, a neighbour states that hog's lard is the best thing that he can find to mix with the dough to give to his hens. He says that one out of this fat as large as a walnut will set a hen to laying immediately after she has been broken up from sitting, and that, by feeding them with the fat occasionally, his hens continue laying through the whole winter.

Correspondence.

For the Wesleyan.

Bazaar and Tea Meeting.

During the past year, our Chapel in Shelburne Town underwent considerable repairs; which, besides exhausting the funds raised for the purpose, left a debt upon the building of more than thirty pounds. In the month of May last, several of the ladies formed themselves into a Society called "The Wesleyan Chapel Aid Society;" under the Presidency of Mrs. R. P. Woodhill, for the purpose of raising means to remove the above outstanding debt. The ladies laboured diligently in order to procure an adequate supply of proper articles for the first Wesleyan Bazaar ever held in this place. They likewise applied to their friends at a distance, which application was most kindly responded to, by the timely arrival of a great variety of most excellent articles presented for the occasion. In the latter part of the month of September, printed hand-bills were issued announcing that the Bazaar would be held on the seventh day of October, and the

Tea Meeting for the same purpose on the third; and that after Tea, a Lecture would be delivered upon the Science of Astronomy.

The place in which the meetings were intended to be held, was a large store, ninety feet long, by thirty feet wide. This long room was handsomely decorated, with evergreens, with a number of variegated transparencies, bearing alternately the motto, *Wesleyan Chapel Aid Society*; and the dying words of The Rev. John Wesley, "The best of all is God is with us." One side and one end of the building were occupied with what are called "The Fancy Tables," covered with a great variety of useful and ornamental articles, tastefully laid out and decorated: on the opposite side were the refreshment Tables, covered almost entirely with cakes of various sizes and qualities, and such fruits as could be obtained. There were also excellent collections of Pastry, and Confectionary, with an almost endless variety of "et ceteras," calculated to please the eye, and gratify the appetite of the most fastidious connoisseur.

The Bazaar was almost universally patronized, and the sales in consequence were rapid and productive.

"The Tea Meeting" was held on the third, pursuant to public notice. The decorations of the place were the same as those of the preceding day, with the addition of the apparatus necessary for the Lecture which was then exhibited to full view. These consisted of a large transparency, exhibiting the figure of the Zodiac, and the Ecliptic, the Orbit and changes of the Moon, with the phenomena of Tides and Eclipses; a revolving Diagram, shewing the rising, setting, and setting of the principal stars in the northern Hemisphere; a Delineation of the great Comet of 1843, by a young lady; with black boards, illustrating by Diagrams, the doctrines of Parallax; Equation of Time and Longitude; also the mode of calculating the Tides and Eclipses, giving as examples the small Eclipse that will happen in July 1851, and the large one in May 1854; with a pair of globes kindly lent by a gentleman for the occasion.

At five o'clock, after singing the grace, near four hundred persons sat down to an excellent Tea, when the cheerful countenances of the multitude, the buzz of conversation, and the speedy disappearance of the good things of this life, which had been heaped upon the Tables in such profusion, &c., &c., indicated the deep interest felt in the matter, by that large and respectable company.

Tea being over, ALEXANDER COCKEN Esq. was called to the Chair, who made a neat speech upon the occasion of the meeting. After singing a few verses of the Hymn on page 218, beginning:

"Eternal wisdom thee we praise"—

The Lecture commenced, and, although it occupied more than two hours and a half in the delivery, was listened to with almost breathless attention.

After the Lecture a note was read by the Chairman from the Hon. WILLIAM YOUNG, Speaker of the House of Assembly, regretting his unavoidable absence from the *Soiree*, but enclosing twenty shillings towards the funds of the Society.

Votes of thanks were then given to the ladies of the Society, to the lecturer, to the ladies who assisted in getting up the Tea, to the young men who prepared the place, and to the Chairman for his ability in conducting the business of the meeting.

After singing the Doxology and pronouncing the Benediction, the meeting separated at half past ten o'clock.

The amount raised altogether was £46 1s 5d. This has completely liquidated the debt on the Chapel, and left a balance to paint and put it in such a state, as to render further repairs unnecessary for years to come.

The ladies of the Wesleyan Chapel Aid Society take this opportunity of returning thanks to the ladies of Halifax, of Liverpool, and of Barrington, for the handsome donations forwarded for the Bazaar and towards the funds of the Society.

R. E. CRANE.

Honour to whom Honour is Due.

DEAR SIR,—In the *Wesleyan* of the 9th is inserted a paragraph headed—"Noble Act of a Novascotian." The heading of that paragraph awakened in our bosom the most pleasing emotions, inasmuch as the individual referred to, is one of our fellow Townsmen—one with whom we have long been acquainted—and one, whom we consider as a worthy specimen of a *Barringtonian*. But whilst Capt. W. H. Coffin "wins golden opinions" for himself, we think, that, the worthies who assisted in the rescue, should be not considered as sufficiently commended, by merely representing them with a *numeral*. In that noble act Jack was as good as his master, and as "Honour to all, to whom it is due" is our motto, we deem it due to the parties concerned, that their names should be given in full, and therefore transmit them to you, fully believing that you will insert them in your next. They are as follows.—*Philip D. Powell—Robert Nickerson—Isaac Banks, (of Barrington)—and John Dunn, of Halifax.*

A SUBSCRIBER. Barrington, 17th Novr 1850.

Poetry.

For the Wesleyan.

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS TO SUMMER.

Once more, sweet Summer, once, before we part, Let us renew those golden, balmy hours, We spent together in the forests old,— Or in the shadow of the greenwood bowers.

Come, let us stray beside the glassy stream, Fit home for water-lily, fair and pure,— And listen to the warbling choir, whose songs Might well from sadness saddest hearts allure.

Say, shall we gather the wild woodland flowers,— Or weave a garland from the garden's pride? The snowy blossoms of the myrtle twine, With blushing roses, springing by its side?

Or, shall we gaze upon the sunset haze,— Or the mild radiance of the evening sky, When, thro' the trees, the moon's soft, silv'ry beams, Steal, like the glances of an angel's eye.

Ah, wherefore linger, Summer, for my feet Impatient are familiar paths to tread; To mark thy bounteous hand dispensing gifts, As when, from thee, the frowning Winter fled!

I pass: an awful silence rests around, Silence that seems of coming ill to tell,— But hark, methinks September breezes bear In faintest accents, Summer's last fare well.

Yet oh, one moment, Summer stay, to hear The simple tribute of a grateful heart,— For saddest thoughts thy presence sweet beguiled, For joyous moments that with thee depart.

May, I forbear. Speed onward in thy flight, Not unto thee are my best praises due,— But unto Him whose "goodness crowns the year,"— And doth thy brief, but sunny reign renew.

Therefore, to Him, my thanks I offer up, For all the gifts his gracious hand hath given,— And for the prospect bright, his love affords Of a perpetual Summer, spent in Heaven. September, 1850. M. E. H.

Obituary Notices.

For the Wesleyan.

Mrs. Edward T. Knowles.

Died of nervous fever, at Granville, October 10th, while on a visit to her parents and family, in the thirtieth year of her age,—PHEBE JANE, the beloved wife of Mr. Edward T. Knowles, merchant of St. John N. B., and youngest daughter of Samuel Chesley Esquire, of the former place. The deceased had been a highly consistent member of the Wesleyan Church for a period of eleven years, and departed this life in the enjoyment of a Scriptural hope of a happy immortality.

The following remarks were prepared by a member of the family, to be read to the Congregation assembled, by the officiating Minister, the Rev. R. Shepherd, after the Funeral Service.—The publication of them is therefore designed to supply the place of a memoir of the deceased.—

"To many of you our deceased sister was personally known, and to some of you, intimately so. Her social disposition inclined her freely to associate with her relatives, friends, and neighbours, among whom she spent her childhood and youth, until, at the age of twenty-seven years, she was united in marriage to her beloved and now deeply afflicted and bereaved husband. She immediately left the paternal roof of her now afflicted parents, and removed with her husband to the City of St. John N. B.

"It is not our purpose on the present mournful occasion, to speak of the deceased merely in the language of panegyric. Those who were acquainted with her most intimately, know that, while living, she neither sought for or desired praise. She knew that by nature she was a sinner in the sight of the God of infinite purity, and that she must be purified by the agency of the Holy Spirit, on the exercise of repentance and faith in Jesus Christ, in order to be fitted for the presence of her maker after death.—Fully believing on the authority of the Sacred Volume, that all which is truly excellent in the life and character of any human being, is attributable to conversion to God, and the subsequent operations of divine grace on the heart: we intend briefly to speak of the conversion and subsequent religious experience of our deceased sister, affording, as these are calculated to do, the sweetest consolation to her surviving friends, and trusting that you may be induced to follow her as she 'followed Christ.'

"She was known, by those who closely observed her, to have been religiously thoughtful from her youth. She was the child of religious parents. Their godly example, together with the convincing influences of the Holy Spirit, had fixed in her mind the paramount necessity of personal religion. At length, during the spring of 1839, a blessed revival of religion occurred on this part of the Circuit. The Reverend George Johnson was at that time the resident minister; and the Rev. William Allen, and the late Rev. George Whitefield Wheelock were at that time

local Preachers and labouring in connection with Mr. Johnson. When the Holy Spirit began to be 'poured out' upon the people, the deceased was among the first of her companions and neighbours, openly to avow her penitential sorrow for her sins; and to acknowledge her determination to give her heart to God and to seek his favour. She soon found 'the peace of God which passeth understanding,' and was truly converted. Of the genuineness of her conversion we have convincing evidence in her subsequently religious course of life up to the time of her illness and death, which embraces a period of eleven years.

"She straightway became a member of the Wesleyan Church in this place. Of her steadfastness and punctuality in fulfilling her duties and obligations as a member of this branch of the Christian Church, we believe truly, that all of you who knew her will testify. At the public preaching, the prayer-meeting, and the class-meeting, the place of Phebe Jane Chesley was seldom vacant. Nor did she cease to avail herself of the religious privileges of our Church after her marriage and removal to St. John. Having been favoured of God with a marriage connection with one who had for a number of years been a steadfast member of the same religious community, she steadily walked with him in the way of religion after the example of Zacharias and Elizabeth of old.

"It is known to most if not all of you, that our deceased sister came to this place on a visit to her aged parents and family; and partly for the purpose of recruiting her then, partially, enfeebled health. She arrived among them only three weeks since. This day fortnight she became evidently much more ill, suitable medical aid was immediately summoned, but disease had violently seized her; and it pleased the Lord to take her to Himself on the evening of the twelfth day of her illness.

"In consequence of the peculiar nature of her illness, viz., nervous fever,—she lost the power of concentrating her thoughts on any subject except for short intervals. We rejoice however, that she was permitted to express her trust in her Saviour, and her willingness to meet her last grand enemy. The day before her death, she stated to her kind attendants that she was happy; and only a few hours previous to her last struggle she expressed the same views more fully to her afflicted mother, and also to one of her beloved brothers who conversed with her on the subject of death. Thus she rested from her worldly afflictions, and went, we most confidently trust, to rest with 'the spirits of the just made perfect' in heaven. She died in the thirtieth year of her age. 'Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord; yea, saith the Spirit, for they rest from their labours.'" T. W. C. Granville, October, 1850.

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, November 30, 1850.

THE UNFAILING FRIEND.

"Amicus in re comitatur."

A friend is tested in adverse circumstances,— is an old, but truthful, adage. Some who have called themselves friends,—like summer-birds which flit about our dwellings amid the soft and joyousness of sun-shine, but hasten away on the approach of winter's chill and piercing blast,—gather around us during the continuance of prosperity, but take their speedy and unceremonious flight when the storms of adversity lower, and its bleak winds penetrate our habitations. The friendship of such was without principle, and therefore inconstant and worthless. Real friendship, especially that based on christian principle, is unimpaired by change of external circumstances, and, whilst its object continues worthy, delights to show its strength and permanency amid trials the most grievous and reverses of fortune the most calamitous and discouraging. Happy is the person who possesses a friend, on whose kind offices and generous sympathies, he can depend in the adverse as well as in the prosperous hour!

We were not designing, on commencing this article, to panegyrize the rare virtue of sincere friendship between man and man, but to offer a few remarks on the advantages of possessing an interest in a friendship more sacred, more valuable, than consensually pertains to the most exalted and lasting of human attachments. We speak of the love, and sympathy, and kindness, and unwearied effort to benefit under all circumstances, of one who in his nature is divine, whose ability is infinite, whose generosity is boundless, who is ever near, and whose sensitive, affectionate heart is deeply touched with a sense of our infirmities. The name of this unfailing friend is Jesus—a name which is as odour poured forth—a name full of the redolency of all divine virtues and all compassionate feelings.

Whilst real human friendship is comparatively rare, the friendship of Christ is the common privilege of all true believers. "Ye are my friends, if ye do whatsoever I command you," is his encouraging language to all his people.— The value of his friendship they prove, when it is most needed. Not only in health and external prosperity, rendering those mercies doubly blest, but in affliction, in perplexity, in worldly embarrassments, in domestic bereavement, in the dying hour, when all earthly succours fail, and even christian friends are impotent to assist or console, they experience its comforting, its supporting, its guiding and saving power. The friendship of Christ, to his faithful followers, never fails; like its great subject, it abides "the same, yesterday, to-day, and forever."— Who shall harm them—what real evil shall they fear—what real blessing shall they want in time or in eternity,—whilst they have an interest in the guardian care and powerful aid of such an Almighty Friend? As expressive at once of confidence and security, they sing through every successive step of life's uneven way to its closing scene—

"This, this is the God we adore, Our faithful, unchangeable Friend; Whose love is as great as his power, And neither knows measure nor end. 'Tis Jesus, the First and the Last, Whose Spirit shall guide us safe home; We'll praise him for all that is past, And trust him for all that's to come."

WESLEYAN INDIAN MISSIONS IN CANADA WEST.

Whilst the public mind has been directed to the state of the Aborigines in these lower Provinces, and interested in providing, through the agency of a Missionary, the Rev. Mr. Rand, for their spiritual instruction and their supply of the Word of Life in their native tongue, we have thought it would be gratifying to our readers to have placed before them some information respecting the efforts of the WESLEYAN CHURCH to evangelize and civilize the Indian tribes in Western Canada. This department of our work was first for some years under the care and direction of the Canadian Conference, and for some years past has been under that of our Parent Missionary Society; and from the extract which we give below from the General Report for 1850, it will be seen that a very encouraging degree of success has crowned the labours of its self-denying, pious, and laborious agents. Perseverance, christian love, zeal, and liberality, with the blessing of God, will produce their wonted gracious and ameliorating effects upon the minds, and habits of life, of the Indians of the lower Provinces; at least, judging from the effects of similar means produced on the aboriginal tribes of Canada West, we are led to cherish this conviction with some degree of confidence:—

The Missions in Western-Canada are divided into two classes—Domestic, embracing the New-Settlements; and Indian, established for the benefit of the Aboriginal Tribes. The Domestic Missions are Twenty-seven in number. The INDIAN WORK is calculated to excite great interest among the friends of Missions; but little has yet been done towards the concentration of the scattered tribes and bands of our Red Brethren. The Committee are deeply impressed with the desirableness and utility of gathering them together in larger communities, as being promotive both of their secular and spiritual welfare. Some few families have moved from uncongenial residences to Rice-Lake and its vicinity; and should those be followed by a more general movement to this place, Alderville, or Muncey, the plans now in progress for the elevation of their character by Industrial Schools will be more promptly completed. As an evidence of a movement favourable to light and knowledge working upon the Indian mind, the Committee have pleasure in stating that considerable sums have been voluntarily devoted to the maintenance of Schools among themselves, from Funds of their own, with the consent and approbation of the Governor-General, His Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, who has manifested deep interest in the improvement of the Indians from the commencement of his Government in Canada. The Society has Twelve Indian Stations; Thirteen Missionaries; Twelve Interpreters; Twelve Day-Schools, Twelve Day School Teachers; and Thirty Local Preachers.— Under the pastoral care of the Missionaries are One Thousand and Eighty-one Members in Church-fellowship, and Two Thousand Four Hundred and Ninety-two attendants upon Public-Worship.

At the Muncey Mission, under the care of the Rev. Peter Jones, during the past year, a few conversions have taken place from the Pagan ranks, and several backsliders have been reclaimed. Five Prayer-Meetings have been es-

tablished amongst the Ojebways, during each week, which are well attended. These meetings are held at different Indian houses, at which the exhorters and leaders labour with great zeal, and they have been the means of doing much good in keeping up the spirit of faith and prayer.— The Munceys and Onondas have each Two Weekly Prayer-Meetings. The Ojebway Half-Yearly School was in active operation during about Thirty-five Scholars. The Onondia School instructed principally in the Onondia tongue, in Onondia Brethren are very anxious to obtain an English Master, that their Children may be taught that language. Mr. Sickle has spent much time and pains in translating a number of the Wesleyan Hymns into the Onondia tongue, and in revising the Mohawk edition. When these additional hymns are printed and circulated they will greatly aid them in their devotional exercises. Mr. Charles Halfmoon has also translated a portion of the Wesleyan Catechism into the Muncey language, and the same has been done in the Ojebway. The Industrial-School Buildings are advancing rapidly, and will no doubt be finished by September next. About twenty-five acres of the School-land were sown with spring wheat, peas, and oats in the last season; the produce of which would help to feed the children who are taken into the School during the winter. The people are much united, and there are evident signs of brighter and better days.

At L'Anse, the Indian Members, in their daily walk and conversation, in their observance of domestic religious duties, and in their attendance on the means of grace, have been most exemplary. The Rama band have appropriated from their annuities, for last year, Twelve Pounds and Ten Shillings to aid the Society in its generous and arduous efforts to impart instruction to their youth. The Mission at New Credit, under the care of the Rev. William Ryerson, appears to be in a state of peace and prosperity. The Members are, with few, if any, exceptions, consistent in their lives and deportments before the world, and increasingly punctual and attentive to all the means of grace, and, as a natural consequence, fervent in their devotion; so much so that, at the Quarterly Meeting, in a majority of the Classes there had not been one Member marked as absent for several weeks.— The Congregation contains most of the adult population, nearly all of whom are serious in their deportment in the house of God.

The state of the Aberville Mission during the past year is prosperous in the several departments of the work. There is an increase in the Congregations, in the numbers of the Society, and in its religious influence, as also in the amount of its funds. The Sabbath and Day Schools have been continued, and their progress and improvement are highly commendable. The Industrial School, so important in elevating the character of the Indian population, is increasing in efficiency and interest. The whole establishment is calculated to make a favourable impression on the Indian mind, and to exercise a beneficial influence in the formation of character.

THANKSGIVING.

We again advert to this subject, and note with pleasure that our Republican neighbours are giving public manifestation of their sense of obligation to the Giver of every good and perfect gift, by the appointment of days of general Thanksgiving to Almighty God for personal, domestic, and national weal. We are disposed to honour and admire christian principle and godly conduct by whomsoever exhibited, and we unhesitatingly commend the course of the States' governments in this particular to the attention and imitation of our own men in power. We hope, for the honour of God, the piety of our people, and the well-being of our country, that the year will not be allowed to expire without a public recognition of our dependence on the divine protection and bounty for our temporal good and religious privileges; bespeaking at once our humiliation for past offences, our firm resolve of future amendment, our gratitude for unnumbered and undeserved mercies, and our confidence in the continuance of the divine favour for the time to come. The real source of national prosperity we trace higher than to any or all human arrangements, however well considered, wisely planned, or energetically executed. Without the blessing of God, the wisdom of our wisest men is but folly, the strength of our strongest is but weakness. The divine goodness, manifest towards us in our collective capacity as a people, during the season past, should be suitably acknowledged, and in no way can this be done better than by the appointment and observance of a day of GENERAL THANKSGIVING.

The Report of the Committee on the Niemias Mission from Nov. 1849 to Oct. 1850. This Report detailing the proceedings of the Committee and the results of the Missionary's

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labours during the past year, has lately issued from The West-India Office. The *Guardian* says— "It is neatly got up and we trust will be diligently and widely circulated." We also add our earnest wish that its circulation and perusal may keep alive the good feeling already excited in behalf of the *aborigines* of the Provinces, and encourage the friends of the Mission to persevering activity in their labour of love. Some may affect to treat the object of this christian enterprise with unbecoming levity, but we regard it as being fraught with the most momentous results bearing on the eternal interests of the red men of our native forests. We bid the Missionary God-speed in his noble and self-denying efforts.

Honour to whom honour is due.

With pleasure we insert a communication from Barrington, signed "A Subscriber," which appears on our third page. Had we had at the time in our possession the names of the four worthy men who assisted Capt. Coffin in his noble act of saving the crew of the *Eliza Helen* from impending death, we should have gladly published them. This want is now supplied, and we accord them the honour which is justly their due. Next to the satisfaction of their own minds, in performing so praise-worthy an act, they will prize the good opinion of the virtuous and brave, which we have no doubt they will readily obtain.

Great Mortality.

With painful feelings we note that the Cholera is continuing to rage with fearful mortality in JAMAICA. It is said that in Kingston, one thousand deaths have taken place from the 10th October to the 7th November. In other parts of the Island the number of deaths from the same cause is about 600. Great distress, as a natural consequence, prevails, and there has been a general suspension of business. At one time it was impossible to procure burial for the dead, until some convicts in the penitentiary were released to perform that service. There was also a scarcity of medical practitioners, several physicians having fallen victims to the prevalent epidemic.

Belcher's Almanac for 1851.

This Almanac has been laid on our table by the publisher. From our examination, we can speak favourably of it, as deserving of the high character which the series has attained. It is printed neatly, is well arranged, and contains a variety of useful information. See advertisement on our last page.

We have now noticed three of our city almanacs—the fourth, the one issued by Messrs. English and Blackadar, we have not seen, but have pleasure in stating, that our contemporaries have passed on it a favourable judgment. Sincerely do we wish, that all of them may obtain such a sale as will remunerate the publishers who have made so commendable an effort, at no small expense, to supply the market with this necessary and useful commodity.

The Line of Telegraph between London and Tunis, it is said, has paid working expenses since it went into operation.

The *Chronicle* states that nearly the entire stock for the Telegraph between War and Halifax has been taken up.

A private soldier of the 78th Regt., who had deserted, was finally won back to his G. by the Rev. Mr. G. in endeavouring to secure his redemption.

The first discussion of the Free Dispensation of Clerical office in the Institute on the evening of the 23rd. Subject—An Act of the National Convention of Great Britain more immediately connected with the present connection of the Institute with the subject was postponed.

At a public meeting of the same society it was resolved to give a free right of way to the European and American Railway.

The plan for the New Market House furnished by Mr. Stirling, Architect, has been adopted by the City Council.

Lord John Russell has written a letter in reply to one from the Bishop of Durham, in which he strongly condemns the aggression of the Pope upon the rights of England. We will give it in our next. An outline is being given by the Bishop to the effect that the result of the Pope's aggression will result in the final triumph of evangelical religion.

The weather during the week has been variable, but clear, and bright, but no more snow, that which had previously fallen, has disappeared. The rain which fell on Thursday night, was so long the most of the day, and making the walking yesterday difficult and dangerous.

Dr. Gesner has obtained a patent for his gas from the Spanish Government and is now on his way to Havana to fight that City with his gas under contract. A phlegm exists in great abundance in Cuba, in the vicinity of Havana.

Provincial Appointments.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, HALIFAX, 22nd Nov.—His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, by the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to appoint:—The Hon. Alexander Keith, and Andrew MacKinlay, John H. Anderson, John Eason, and John Tempest, Esquires, to be, within the County of Halifax, Commissioners—any two of them—to execute all acts relating to Insolvent Debtors which a Judge of the Supreme Court may, out of Court, perform.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, HALIFAX, 27th Nov.—His Excellency the Lieut. Governor has been pleased to accept the resignation of Mr John H. Sindress, of the appointment of Seizing and Preventive Officer for the County of Richmond, the Gut of Canso, Chedabucto Bay, and Harbour au Bouche.

Spread of Methodism in America.

"Christianity in Earnest," spreads among the masses in America. From year to year we witness its aggressive march with thankfulness, and praise God for an instrumentality so admirably adapted to the wants and circumstances of the inhabitants of this mighty continent as Methodism is. The M. E. Church, South, is increasing in numbers, and her agencies are being multiplied. The M. E. church is not only the largest religious denomination in the United States, but every year adds to her majority over sister churches. From the Minutes of the past year, just published, we learn that there has been an accession to her members, by conversion, of more than twenty-seven thousand souls. This is a gratifying increase for a single year. Onward may Methodism advance in the accomplishment of her high mission, viz.: "to spread Scriptural holiness over the land;" and may she never be less in earnest than now!—*Christian Guardian*.

A Faithful Servant.

[The following account of the fidelity of an American slave to his master tells its own tale, and loudly rebukes the traffickers in human beings who would degrade the African beneath the level of a man. We scarcely ever read a more affecting and interesting instance of affection, faithfulness, and courage. The hero deserves emancipation.]—ED. WESLEYAN.

By a sailing vessel from Vera Cruz, which arrived here on Saturday last, came the negro man Marshall, a quiet, modest, unassuming person, on his way home from California. He went out with his master, Mr. Ramoels, of Claiborne parish, in this State, who was taken sick last winter at the mines, near the foot of the Nevada Mountains; and after a long and severe illness died. Marshall took the utmost care of his master; was his faithful companion, nurse, and friend, and watched by him unceasingly until he breathed his last. There was nothing left to pay the funeral expenses and the doctor's bills. Marshall set to work and laboured hard until he managed to scrape together enough to settle these debts—(\$800)—debts which nothing but an admirable respect and veneration for his master's memory, and exquisite feeling of pride and affection, compelled him to pay. How few white men, near and dear relatives, would have done as much? He gathered together his master's clothes and other personal effects, and with about \$1000 that he had made, started home to his master's family, notwithstanding his knowledge that he was free in California, and the many inducements held out to him to remain there. He took the cheapest and most dangerous route back, going in a sailing vessel to Acapulco, and crossing Mexico on horse back to the former city to Vera Cruz—a very dangerous route. The American Consul at both places took so much interest in him as to give him letters of recommendation, and to report of him to let them hear of him.—He brought to this city several letters to persons living here or in the country, and which contained gold dust. The letters were somewhat soiled and they did, but were perfectly intact. His expenses home were heavy, owing to the unavoidable delay on the route. The faithful negro started home last evening in a Red River boat. He had letters from various persons in California to gentlemen of this city, recommending him, in the warmest terms, to their notice and protection, which was instantly accorded.—Mr. Fawcett, an intimate friend of his master, has written from California to Mr. Ramoels's family, stating that the unfortunate gentleman's last request was that his faithful servant should be emancipated and provided for by them as soon as he reached his home in Louisiana. In a recent day the story of this honest and true-hearted slave would have been written in letters of gold and handed down to posterity as a rare trait in the bright side of human nature. We can only tell the simple and affecting story as it was told us; it deserves and will receive universal attention and commendation.—N. O. Pic

Summary of News.

BY THE R. M. STEAMER.

The R. M. Steamer *Europa* arrived at this port on Wednesday evening last after a rough passage. She brought a large number of passengers. We give a summary of the news; but it will be seen that the principal topics of interest are the late aggressions on the Protestantism of England by the Pope, and the warlike character of the Continent.

Great Britain.

Business is reported to be inactive. The Board of Trade returns for the month of October, show a very gratifying progression in the matter of exports.

Parliament has been further prorogued from Thursday last to Tuesday, the 17th December next.

On Wednesday Prince Albert was sworn in as a freeman, and as the High Steward of the borough of Windsor.

The *Gazette*, of Friday, publishes the treaty of peace, amity, commerce and navigation, signed between her Britannic Majesty and the Dominican Republic, at Santo Domingo, March 6.—Ratifications exchanged at Santo Domingo, March 10.

Ministers intend, immediately after the reassembling of Parliament, to introduce a measure for the extension of the electoral qualifications in cities, boroughs, and counties.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has still under consideration the formation of a new regiment for service in Africa.

Cardinal Wiseman had arrived at London.

Great excitement continues to prevail in England and Scotland, on the subject of the infringement on Protestant rights by the Pope.

The No-Popery cry continues to sweep over the land. Every place is stirring, everybody is in earnest to put down the pretensions of the Papal supremacy; and, while England is thus stirred through its length and breadth on a subject of intense interest, rumours are abroad that the Presbyterianism of Scotland is to be shocked by a bull from Rome, apportioning the northern parts of the kingdom into Catholic Bishoprics.—In the mean time Cardinal Wiseman has arrived from the city of the Caesars, taking Belgium in his route, where he made a short stay, but learning, probably for the first time, the state of feeling in this country, he pushed boldly on, and while London was buried in slumber, reached the capital where his policy has produced such an outbreak.

THE PAPAL AGGRESSION.—The London papers continue to be filled daily with accounts of meetings held in all parts of the country to protest against the late Papal aggressions. These are pleasantly varied with addresses to the various bishops, and their responses. On Thursday evening the Pope was burnt in effigy on Pockham Common in the presence of 10,000 or 12,000 people, who marched thither in procession, in which lighted torches, torches, theatrical fires, chiefly blue, and images of Rome's popes formed the principal features. The incensation was performed and shouts of "No Popery," "Honor to the Queen," "No foreign priesthood," "Down with the Pope," &c., &c.

Foreign.

The most important events have succeeded each other in Germany, and kept all Europe in a state of alarm and incertitude as to what will next occur. The first blood has been shed in a slight encounter near Feldy, but the heaviest having followed, and the Austrian and Prussian Ambassadors still being unrecalled, we are not without hopes that a German civil war will be yet avoided. The first of these will be announced by the Emperor's departure from the retirement of Brno, at which his only brother became "accomplished" when Count Bismarck, whose council and whose efforts at War saw had mainly contributed to the peaceful turn of affairs which at that moment seemed probable, was snatched away by death; he, who had twice saved the Prussian monarchy, having fallen a victim to the harassing war of 48 years which the King had thrown upon him. At this juncture the Austrians seemed disposed to push their success even to the imposing of ignominious terms on Prussia. It is said that they intended upon the evacuation of Hesse Cassel within a week, and of Hamburg within six weeks, and to make a formal recognition of the union. However this may be, the advance of the Federal army into the territories of the free States of Germany, produced such a revelation of feeling at Berlin, that the King and Court rushed from one extreme to the other, and instantly called out the Landwehr; so that at the moment, Prussia has at least 100,000 men under arms, every man eager to measure his sword with his brother German. The Federal army advanced by order of the Diet to the frontiers of Hesse Cassel, near Fulda. Here the Prussians posted them-

selves, and for the moment prevented the left wing of the Federal army from forming a junction with the right. The Bavarians pushed on from the small town of Brounell, right on the frontiers, and the Prussians opposed their advance. The outposts exchanged shots, and some half dozen men were killed by the Prussian fire. It seems, however, that this accidental encounter was unauthorised, and the Prussians retired.—The Authorities at Berlin, although they had called out the military strength of the country, seemed yet to hesitate before taking the final and irrecoverable step. Austria, backed by Russia, appears quite resolved to carry out the terms of the treaty of Bregenz, whereby the war in the Duchies was to be put an end to by force.—Hanover stands aloof, and refuses to join Prussia, who, in fact, is left alone. Saxony is arming, and will, no doubt, take the side of Austria and the Diet as now reconstituted, and thus Prussia is placed in a position of contumacy against that power at Frankfort which, two years ago, she encouraged in such mad freaks. The latest news places the head quarters of the Prussians at Vach. It seems, however, admitted on all sides, that the affair of Hesse might be settled by German mediation, but that Russia is resolved that the Holstein business shall be brought to a close. The feeling at Berlin is warlike; it is even said that the Austrian Ambassador has demanded his passports. Large masses of Russian troops are moving westwards. The latest news from Vienna is to the 10th inst; all warlike. The troops are fast concentrating towards the northern frontiers, and Austria persists in demanding the dissolution of the League and the recognition of the newly constituted Frankfort Diet. The Prussian forces in Baden are being gradually drawn northwards. The young Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia seem individually desirous to try which is the best man in the field.

The Legislature of France, after intrigues and plots innumerable, has once more reassembled.—The Message of the President is, upon the whole, a much more moderate document than the previous excitement would have warranted us in expecting. France promises to remain neutral in the political complications which divide Germany; of course only so long "as the interests of France and the equilibrium of Europe shall not be compromised." As regards the revision of the French constitution, Louis Napoleon expresses himself in very unobjectionable language, and he promises to conform to the will of the people legally expressed. Nearly six hundred members were present. Dupin was elected president of the Chamber for three months by a considerable majority.

The President has dismissed 431 Mayors and 183 Municipal officers; he has disbanded the National Guards in 153 towns and communes. Judging from his tone, Louis Napoleon would seem to have relinquished his ambitious schemes for the present. It is generally believed that an army of observation will be stationed along the north-eastern frontiers of France. In short, if there is any fighting, Louis Napoleon will have a hand in it.

Letters from Turin say, that His Holiness the Pope has excommunicated "Piedmont."

A grand Military Council is to be held at Vienna.

A Turkish ship of the line has been blown up, killing 1000 men.

The Spanish Cortes was opened by the Queen in person on the 31st Oct.

There have been two smart shocks of earthquake at Malta, which damaged the walls of several old buildings.

Mr. Gibson, the celebrated sculptor, who resides at Rome, has received the commission for the statue of Her Majesty, to be placed in the new Palace of Westminster.

The Government of Prussia has prohibited the despatch of private messages by electric telegraph through its dominions.

Orders have been sent by telegraph from Vienna to Trieste to place steamers at the command of the Government, to convey 20,000 men of the army of Italy to Trieste.

General Changarnier has published an order forbidding the French army to utter shouts of any sort whatever.

The Spanish Government has resolved to establish an astronomical observatory at Madrid.

Lord Howden is exerting himself to get a regular burial ground enclosed and appointed for British subjects at Lisbon.

The *Morning Chronicle* notices a rumour that Lord Normanby is about to leave the French Embassy and to be appointed to the Governor-Generalship of India.

Count de Montalambert, member of the French National Assembly, has arrived at Rome on, it was believed, a mission from the President of the Republic.

The cholera is raging at Cephalonia. Out of a thousand cases five hundred have terminated fatally. It has not, and never has, penetrated into Greece; but a severe fever is doing great damage there.

The elections in Greece are running in favour of the independent candidates, and against the Government. Mavrocordati has come in for Missolonghi, but will proceed to the Tueries as ambassador. There is some talk about the King's abdication.

COLONIAL.

New Brunswick.

ST. ANDREWS AND QUEBEC RAILROAD.— We learn from a letter, dated November 1st, published in the St. Andrew's Standard, that a part of the Rails, Nails, and Screws, has been shipped from England by the ship Ansdale, and the rest of the Iron, Nails, Screws, and Switches, with the Engine and Tender, would be despatched in a few days by the ship Avon. The Standard says, "This is truly pleasant and gratifying news to the friends of the Road here, who will, we hope, have the pleasure of seeing that part which is completed in operation this fall."

A public meeting was held at Fredericton on Thursday, to take into consideration the best means which can be adopted to secure as far as possible the restoration of the City by buildings of brick or stone; at which, we learn, it was resolved to petition the Legislature for loans to the extent of £15,000, to enable parties to erect buildings less liable to destruction by fire than those of which most of the business part of the City was formerly composed.

The prevailing opinion, according to the Head Quarters, seems to be that £100,000 would not more than cover the entire loss sustained by the late fire in Fredericton.

FIRST FOREIGN ARRIVAL AT FREDERICTON.—The schooner Olive Branch, Gimber master, arrived here this morning, from Boston, without touching both. Cargo—Fork, Flour, &c., consigned to R. Rankin & Co. The Olive Branch took on board at St. John, two Custom House Officers, who accompanied her to this port, where she was entered, and immediately proceeded to discharge her cargo. This is the beginning of a new business, which, we trust, will be found advantageous to the City.—Head Quarters, Nov. 30.

FATAL CASUALTY.—On Thursday night last, Mr. John Bent, master, and part owner of the schooner Crown, from Annapolis, met with his death it is supposed by accident, as the body was found next morning under the schooner, which had partially grounded, at the Market Slip. He was heard pumping about twelve o'clock that night. The remains, which were somewhat mutilated, were sent over to his friends at Granville, by the Steamer which left here this morning.—St. John's Courier, 23d.

THE RAILWAY.—Mr. Morton, the Railway engineer, from New England, whose departure on a tour along the contemplated line we noticed last week, reached Shediac on Saturday, and from what we learn, there is every prospect of a highly favourable report, as to the construction of the Railway, and the probability of its being a good paying line. A considerable passenger traffic, by Steamer, has been carried on for some time back between Charlottetown and Pictou, independent of the number of persons who are constantly travelling between Bedeque and Shediac, (although the conveyance by this way is wretched,) and as soon as the line to Shediac is under way, the Steamer will likely come there from the Island, bringing numbers of passengers every day.

Mr. Burtis, the gentleman who has been commissioned to proceed along the projected line, and explain its advantages, &c., has succeeded in obtaining the right of way from two-thirds of the owners of land. A very respectable meeting took place on the 12th inst. at the Portage, Sussex Vale, where the subject was discussed and explained to the satisfaction of the meeting.

A very enthusiastic meeting also took place at Salisbury on Saturday last, for the purpose of considering this important subject. Seventeen signatures were added to the document, granting the right of way, which is a good evidence of the interest which is taken in the matter even in the country districts.—H.

FIRE.—A barn belonging to Mr. Thos. Michael-henny, in the Douglassfield Settlement, was totally consumed by fire last evening. We understand it contained the greater part of his crop of hay, oats, wheat, &c., a horse and three cows.—We are extremely sorry to report the occurrence as Mr. M. is a worthy and industrious man, and ill able to bear this heavy loss.—Nipawitchee Gleaner.

Canada.

CUSTOM RETURNS.—The Toronto Globe, Canada West, publishes the custom returns for the past ten months of 1850. From this statement it appears 'up to the 31st October, the net receipts into the Provincial Treasury, from customs alone, were £590,902. The customs duties for 1848 were £304,353, and for 1849 £412,620; the receipts in ten months of 1850, therefore, exceed the entire revenue of 1848 by £216,544, and that of 1849 by £108,276. The customs revenue from January to 31st October 1849, was £350,462; so the increase in 1850 over last year, on a comparison of the ten months ascertained, is not less than £170,440.

The receipts from the public works also show gratifying results. Up to 31st October, 1849, the revenue from this department was £64,001; up to the same day of this year it was £76,673—or an increase of £12,072.

The Quebec Mercury states, that a short time ago, in the Parish of St. Croix, a woman having occasion to leave her house early in the morning, made a fire in her stove, leaving her four children in bed,—the house took fire, and the four children were burned to death.

INVASION OF A BREWERY AND TAVERN.—A new thing in Canada has occurred, viz, an anti-temperance riot. We have often enough had Temperance meetings disturbed in former times, but never before, that we remember, a brewery or a

lavern invaded. The papers state, (we vouch not for the truth of the statement) that at St. Hyacinth, after some fervid temperance addresses from Father Chiquay, a large number of persons assembled on Monday night last, and proceeded to gut a brewery and a tavern. This, if the statements are correct, was of course all wrong. If these establishments cannot be prohibited by law, the people must just allow them, with impunity to ravage the domestic circle, degrade the husband and father into a brute, and cut down the choice young men like rotten sheep; although, it must be confessed, all this is very hard for a community to bear.—Montreal Witness, 11th.

THE SEAMEN AND STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY held its anniversary meeting on Tuesday last in the Cotw Street Church, James R. Orr, Esq., in the chair. The report of the agent, Rev. T. Osgood, indicated the continued usefulness of the Bethel School at which upwards of 2700 poor children have received a greater or less amount of education, comprising the common branches and recitation of portions of Scripture, hymns, &c. Mr. Osgood had also kept up Divine service three times a week whilst in the city, one of the times on board some vessel in port; and travelled very extensively to collect and distribute books and visit schools. Rev. W. Taylor, in moving one of the resolutions, spoke highly of Mr. Osgood's labours, not only in regard to the School, but in visiting the Jail and Hospital stately. The Rev. J. M. Cramp thought the objects of the society were so important that provision should be made, for something like a helper and successor to Mr. Osgood, whose advanced age could not be expected to bear such a burden long. Mr. Douglass honoured Mr. Osgood, for commencing a ragged school here, before there was any thing heard of the now famous ragged schools of Britain. Appropriate resolutions were agreed to, and the Committee re-appointed, with an expressed hope that a place of worship for seamen might be provided soon. Mr. Orr explained that the difficulty lay, not in obtaining funds to erect it, but in obtaining a suitable site, which had hitherto been impracticable. The income of the society for the year, was £173 15s. 7d., and the expenditure, including salary of Teacher, rent, fuel and travelling expenses of Agent, £120 16s. 2d. This is, considering the number of children taught, one of the most economical charities with which we are acquainted.—H.

EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT AT MONTREAL.—We, the undersigned Retail Merchants of this city, have practised the short-hour system of closing our stores, and we do believe that, while it affords leisure for mental improvement, and necessary recreation, our business is done as profitably and well as under the old system; and therefore have no hesitation in stating that it is our desire to see the efforts of the young men engaged in the movement crowned with ultimate success. (Names omitted.) We willingly comply with a request to republish this certificate, and beg to suggest to all Dry Goods Merchants and other retail dealers, the desirableness of adopting immediately the early closing system, by shutting up their stores at seven o'clock in the evening. They will lose nothing, while their clerks and other employes will gain much.—Pilot.

NEW LINE.—Stock is being taken up here for a line of Steamers to run between Glasgow and Montreal. The enterprise is said to be under auspices that renders its ultimate success certain.—Toronto Cor. Montreal Courier.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION.—We think that a Government grant for the purpose of an Annual Provincial Exhibition, to be held alternately in Toronto, Quebec, and Montreal, would be a judicious grant, and likely to prove far more beneficial in its results than the £5000 or £3000 a year allotted away in what is called "Encouraging Agriculture." In the meantime, we have no doubt steps will be taken to establish Annual Exhibitions in Montreal.—Transcript.

ENTERPRISE.—An American gentleman was in Bytown last week with the object of establishing a glass factory. The Hon. Thomas McKay, offered all the necessary building wood, &c; and if the inhabitants of Bytown but take stock to the amount of \$1000, the manufacture of glass will be forthwith commenced.

TRAVEL.—The Rev. Daniel Murphy, a regularly-ordained Clergyman in the Church of England, has been dismissed from his charge, as a Missionary of the Church of England in the Victoria District, near Belleville, because his family attended Methodist meetings; and he had himself appeared before the Bishop of Toronto without bands!—Brockville Statesman.

Newfoundland.

GREAT STORM AT ST. JOHN'S, N. F.—This town and neighbourhood were visited with a very severe storm of wind, and rain, and snow, which raged from Saturday evening last until Monday. We have not heard how far it extended, nor have we been able as yet to ascertain, whether or not there have been any serious losses among the shipping; but we very much fear that if there were any vessels or boats upon the shore they must have suffered severely. The rushing and gusting of the wind was tremendous, the rain fell in torrents, and afterwards the snow-drift was as bad as we are accustomed to experience even in the depth of winter. In many places the snow was several feet high, and we certainly were not prepared for so rough and so sudden a commencement of the winter. The weather for some time before had been wonderfully mild and beautifully fine.

On Monday the wind veered to the westward, and towards evening there was a smart frost, but

we are of opinion that the snow which has already fallen will soon disappear, and that some few weeks will elapse before there will be anything like lasting severity of temperature.—Times, Nov. 9

West Indies.

Advice to the 14th ult. have been received from Barbadoes. The situation of the Island, politically, is truly deplorable. Poverty, vice, and wretchedness reign supreme, and property has fallen in value at least 60 per cent. A public meeting of parties interested had been held and a series of resolutions, condemnatory of the policy of England, were adopted. The markets continued to be well supplied.

Port au Spain dates to the 26th ult. have been received. The principal topic of interest at Trinidad was the rumoured misunderstanding between the Governor and Chief Justice, which causes much regret, as both are much esteemed. The public is not enlightened on the subject as to be aware on what subject they have quarrelled. The sugar crop promises abundantly, but the planters are sadly in want of labour. Drunkenness is on the increase, owing to the indiscriminate granting of licenses. Provisions of every kind are abundant.

From Demerara advices are to the 12th ult. 990 qts. Halifax cod were sold at \$4.25, but other cargoes arriving the price receded to \$3.75, and a Halifax cargo of dry and pickled fish had to look for a market. The supply of Am. provisions was ample: Madras rice had been forced at \$3.75 per bag, white pine lumber would sell well; sugar prices were progressing favourably, and good maces were being obtained. Freights were low, and Colonial drafts on New York at 30 days sight 1/2 per cent discount.

Nassau dates to the 20th ult. have come to hand. The sum of \$19,000 has been paid to wreckers as salvage on account of the Am. ship Lough. This sum is considered small in comparison to the immense amount of property saved. The people of Dunmore were endeavouring to get up a Steam communication with the States.

We extract the following intelligence from the Bermuda correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce:—

HAMILTON, Nov. 6.—The subject of steam communication in the West Indies still engaged attention. I suppose the people are anxious to see the scheme put in execution. The establishment of a hotel, on a larger scale than those at present here, has been advocated.

The subject of pardoned convicts is also engaging some attention. This is in consequence of their detention lately, in some of the States of the American Union.

The Admiral, with three of his fleet, arrived here on Monday last, in 5 days from Halifax. The weather has been very blustery here within the past week. Some persons presume that a gale passed the Islands on Thursday last. The high wind has no doubt been felt very seriously by vessels to the northward of the Island.

JAMAICA.—The Brig Iola, arrived from Kingston, Jamaica, on Tuesday last with a cargo, consisting of Sugar, Rum, Coffee, Hides, Pimento, Logwood, and sixty-eight barrels Oranges, all the produce of Jamaica. She brought papers from the Island, containing melancholy accounts of the raging of the Cholera there—a great many persons having fallen victims to that terrible epidemic. Everything that could be thought of was done to prevent its spreading. The Common Council of Kingston had applied to the Governor for permission to employ one hundred convicts from the penitentiary, for the purpose of cleaning the streets and lanes of the city, as well as burying the dead, to which application His Excellency immediately gave his assent. The Coroner had ceased holding inquests on the bodies of the dead.—The papers of Kingston ridicule the idea of the Colony paying a single farthing towards the support of the British Troops, which do not appear to be looked upon as any great advantage to the Island.

UNITED STATES.

The Nashville Convention was in session at that city 19th inst. The report of the Committee was received. Resolutions invoking the South to call on the slave holding states for protection to person and property, denied by Federal authority. The Chairman of the Committee reported having struck out portions of the resolutions and substituted a series declaring attachment to the constitutional union; that it was the purpose of the Convention to preserve it unimpaired; that the union of states was the union of independent sovereignties, with the power to resume and delegate powers when necessary; that all anticipated evils had been realized; and recommending the South not to go into national convention until Congress deliberate an act to arrest further aggression and restore the rights of the South. Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina and Virginia voted affirmatively, and Tennessee alone in the negative. Mr. Donaldson of Tennessee, moved a reconsideration, but the motion was not sustained, when he declared the proceedings of the Convention were unhallowed, and he would separate himself from such proceedings.—Great confusion ensued, and in the midst of much excitement the Convention adjourned sine die.

The Washington Intelligencer of the 18th inst. rejoices at the reception given to Mr. G. S. Thompson, the abolitionist, at Faneuil Hall Boston, and hopes it will be a caution to him to abandon the objects of his mission.

A despatch from Savannah says the owner of Croft, and his wife, fugitive slaves in Boston, had received a satisfactory letter from President Fillmore, in which he declares his determination to carry out the Fugitive Slave Law to the very letter, and should any officer fail in his duty, he will be punished and dismissed; and he pledges himself to employ the whole disposable force of the Government for the efficient execution of the law. The letter is said to have given unbounded satisfaction.

The depot of the Michigan Railroad at Detroit, was destroyed by fire on the evening of the 18th inst. The amount of property consumed was large. Loss about \$100,000, \$40,000 of which fell upon the railroad company, and the remainder upon those who had wheat, flour, and other property stored in the building. About 40 tons of goods in transit were consumed. The depot was 250 feet long and 60 feet wide. It is thought it can be rebuilt in 60 days.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Yorktown, Marston, is reported lost, with seven British vessels, on the north part of St. Jago, Cape de Verd Islands, on the 25th Sept. Crew saved.

RETURNED CALIFORNIANS.—The steamer Georgia, which arrived at New York on Thursday of last week, brought in 250 passengers. Several of the party are in feeble health, and as the majority of them remained but a few weeks in the gold region, we infer that they were not very successful. At least the prospect ahead was not sufficiently flattering to induce them to remain.

Nearly all the talk about money-making in California is sheer-humbbug, and it is well understood that not the first man who has returned from the diggings in this vicinity has brought a heavy "pile." It is true that every steamer brings in a large amount of gold, but it is the property of ship owners, commission merchants and speculators.—Manchester Democratic.

DISAPPEARANCE OF OUR COLOURED POPULATION.—Since the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law as it is called, we have noticed that quite a large number of strange coloured people have disappeared from our borough.—Carlis (Pa) Vol.

DEEPENING OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—Prof. Forshy, in an essay on the physics of the Mississippi, just published, proves by the result of observations kept up through a great number of years, that the channel of the Mississippi River is deepening, and, consequently, the levee system will not necessarily elevate the bed of the river, as has been feared. On the contrary, he thinks confining the river within a narrow channel will give additional velocity, and serve to scrape out the bottom; while opening artificial outlets, by diminishing the current, will cause the rapid deposition of sediment, and thus produce evil to be guarded against.

THE HUNGARIANS IN IOWA.—A letter from Governor Uihazy to the editor of a St. Louis paper states that the Hungarian colonists arrived at their destination in Iowa in the beginning of August, and have commenced building the necessary houses, and making preparations for considerable agricultural operations next year. The place they have chosen is in Decatur county, on Thompson, or, as it is called, Crooked Fork River, a clear and lovely stream, of moderate size, flowing over a bed of sand and gravel, with frequent rapids and falls, affording abundant water power. The climate is excellent and the soil fertile. The colonists are all well and in the best spirits though their journey to their new abode, which they call New-Buda, was most arduous, and their labours since have been severe.—Nat. Intell.

CHEATING.—The Newburyport Herald says that the American castor oil formerly the best article of the kind in the market, and in demand even for foreign shipment, has now become almost unsalable, owing to its great adulteration by the mixture of lard oil. The consequence is, that large importations of castor oil from the East Indies have been recently made, and more of it is on the way. Thus cheating in trade never prospers.

LARGE EDIFICE.—The Station House of the Ogdensburg Railroad, at Roose's Point, is 500 feet long and 100 feet wide, with a spacious waiting room, and a saloon 100 feet by 50, for an eating-hall. The third story is fitted up with bedrooms for one hundred persons; the whole warmed by hot-air furnaces.

A LIVING UPAS TREE.—Lieut. Marchand, of the sloop-of-war St. Mary's, brought home with him from Java a living Upas tree. By his assiduous care, it was preserved alive during the long voyage from Batavia, and a few days before the vessel arrived at Norfolk leaves sprouted forth. It has been presented by Lieut M. to the National Institute, and it can be seen in the new conservatory of that Institution, at Washington.

NATIONAL THANKSGIVING.—We observe that the Governor of the State of New York recommends that the 12th December be set as a day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God for his many mercies during the past year. The proclamation enumerates the following grounds of national gratitude.

"The year which is about to close has been marked by innumerable blessings to us as a nation. An abundant harvest and profitable labor have brought rich rewards to honest industry. Peace and tranquility are established at home; and no discord disturbs our relations abroad.—Health, prosperity and abundance have been freely vouchsafed to us. Civil and religious liberty prevail throughout the length and breadth of the land. And to all is secured the free exercise of the worship of their Creator according to their own faith."

There are 4,855 liquor shops in the city of New York, three-fourths of which are open on the Sabbath.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE. The Underigned has been appointed Agent for the "TRUSTEE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF TEXAS," United States, and having previously taken the Agency, received satisfactory proof of the good standing and responsibility 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 Trustee Mutual is now \$2,000,000, well secured in good productive Stocks, Mortgages, and Cash in Banks—and is doing a very large and successful business.

In the Life Department they issued the first year, ending 1st October, 1857, Policies—a number which very few Companies of long standing ever issued in the same time. The benefit of the annual system in Life Insurance 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 contain the Prospectus, and which are sent to all Agents and Agents who have distributed, who furnish all Blanks and every necessary information, together with the Medical and Actuarial Departments. All persons desiring to insure are invited to call on the Agent, who will give them every information.

DANIEL STARR,
M.D. is Medical Examiner for
Halifax, 16th June.

E. K. BROWN,
No. 1, ORDNANCE SQUARE,
HAS received per late arrivals—a well selected Stock of
HARDWARE.

Bar Iron, Sheet Iron, Cast Iron, Blistered and Riveted STEEL, Sheet Iron, Anvils, Vices, Screw Plates, Files and
Saws, Planing, Flough Flats, Shear and Sock Moulds, Brass Files and Files, Brass and Steel
Saws, Circular, Flat, Cross-Cut and Hand SAWS, Nail, Spikes, L-locks, and Hinges, Cast Steel Axes & Hatchets, Axes, Draw Knives, Planes, Chisels, Brags and Bits, and Hammer, Tin, Iron, Wire, and Wire Cloth, Brass and Patent Nails, Steel Yards, Spring Balances, Brass Scales, Brass Gages, Mahogany, Rosewood, Mineral & Ivory Handles for Horloges Locks, Patent Axes, Carpenters' and Land Carpenters' Tools, and Cattle Cards, Cat Techa, and assortment of BRUSHES, Boxes, and
CUTLERY, Pocket Knives, Scissors & Razors, Harness Mounting, Gunbarrel Wares, Glass, Chisels and Brass Web, Tea Kettles, Pots, Ovens and Green Covers, The Station, Bedstead, Fry Pans, Preserving Kettles and
Spoon Pans, Wash Basins, Cart Boxes, Block Bees, and Compasses, Colours, and Time Glasses, and London Wares, Lead, and Green PAINTS, Putty, Oil, Copal and Bright Varnish, Turpentine, and Glass Paste, Whiting, and Ochre, GUNPOWDER, SALT, and SHEET LEAD, Saltpetre, Niter, Meckler, and Hermit's Twines, Brunswick Black, and various Green Colouring PASTES, and a vast variety of other articles, which he offers for sale at the lowest rates for cash or approved credit.
No. 1. 67-78. 3m. pd.

IMPROVED OBLIQUE INGUINAL TRUSSES.

M. HERBERT respectfully informs Medical Gentlemen and the public generally, that he manufactures and has on hand **IMPROVED OBLIQUE INGUINAL TRUSSES**, according to the construction of T. F. Todd, Esq., F. R. S., Surgeon to the Leeds General Infirmary, and which are so highly spoken of in the *Medical Gazette*, February 1, 1856. For the information of those who cannot refer to the above work, it may be stated, that these Trusses consist of an elastic steel girde, a pad of varying form, according to kind of hernia, and a spiral spring acting directly on the pad; elements which, existing in various trusses heretofore known, are here combined in the construction of one. The mode of attaching the whole to the body, and the pad renders any other fastening unnecessary. An uniform pressure throughout the whole at least of the pad is thus obtained; and the spiral, acting as a universal joint, allows the girde to adapt itself to the varying movements of the body without disturbing the pad.

A full description of these invaluable Trusses cannot be given in an advertisement; but it may be stated that they have been shown to several of the most distinguished Medical Practitioners of this City, who have expressed their unqualified approval of them.

For sale at low prices at M. Herbert's Establishment No. 6 Argyle Street. A liberal discount made to Wholesale purchasers.
Oct. 26, 1856.

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
From London, and Steamer "America" from Liverpool.

THE Subscribers have received a full supply of **GENUINE MEDICINES**—Aloes, Sassafras, Dives, No. 10 Soap, Perfumery, Combs, Brushes—Diss and Pommes for the Hair—Essence of Cologne and other requisites for the Toilet—with a complete assortment of approved **PAINFUL REMEDIES**, which are offered at prices un surpassed for cheapness in Halifax. **MEDICAL WASHES**, opposite the Province Building.
Oct. 19. 67-77. **MORTON & CO**

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF CITY COUNCIL.
RESOLVED, That Public Notice be given that the Hay R. Bales erected by Mr. Jos. Fairbanks, at the head of Fairbanks' Wharf, are acknowledged as Public Scales for the weighing of Hay, and all other articles, and that Mr. William Doyle be sworn weigher for said scales.
(A true copy.)
JAMES S. CLARKE, City Clerk.

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

BOARDING.
MRS MADISON, can comfortably accommodate, three or four Permanent Boarders, at No. 12, Jacob Street.

LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE.
HOLLIS STREET.
A GENERAL supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, Hair, Tooth, Nail and Cloth BRUSHES—and other articles, usually kept at such establishments—has been received as above and is offered for sale at moderate prices.
Oct. 19, 1856.

NEW FRUIT.
100 BOXES BEST LAYER RAISINS, in prime order; just received at the Italian Warehouse.
For Sale by
W. M. HARRINGTON.
Nov. 6. As he equal to the above in market.

NUGEN'S PEOPLE'S ALMANACK FOR 1851.

Containing much statistical and other matter, compiled from authentic sources, is now ready for delivery—cheap for Cash.

By the Gross—Four Shillings and Sixpence per dozen. Single Numbers—Seppence halfpenny.

THE Publisher of the "PEOPLE'S ALMANACK" claims its superiority for his Annual over any other now published or forthcoming, and is entirely satisfied to leave its merits or demerits, whatever they may be, to the impartial judgment of the Public.

The "People's Almanack" comprises some 112 pages, and contains: All the Astronomical and Nautical calculations, with weather Memoranda, sent to such Annuals; a brief digest of all the Provincial Acts passed in the Session of 1849-50, from cap. I to cap. XLVII of the former, and from cap. I to cap. LXII of the latter, so arranged that the import of each Act may be ascertained at a glance; Lists of Councils, Legislators, Public Departments and respective incumbents, with amount of salaries whether fixed or derivable from fees; Commissioners and Boards; School Commissioners; Colleges and Academies; Courts, Officers and sitting of the various Tribunals, and information connected therewith useful to travellers; description of National and Private Signals; Banking Institutions and Officers; Joint Stock Companies and officers; Marine Institutions, and time of Lodge Meetings; Benevolent societies and Officers; Literary and Scientific Institutions; Comprehensive Tables for calculating Interest, Exchange and Wages, Measures, superficial and solid; Tare, and comparative statements Revenue; Table of Telegraphic Tolls; ditto showing the distance from Liverpool by Halifax and Quebec to Niagara Falls, and from Paris in the United States to Liverpool by Montreal's sailing and great circle sailing; Rates of Truckage; Railway Coach Fares, &c., &c.; together with a variety of Statistical information, which will give to the reader and sejourner, an insight of our Trade, Resources, and Progress.
RICH'D. NUGENT, Publisher,
Nov. 2. "Six Office."

NEW AUTUMN & WINTER GOODS.

JUST & KNIGHT HAVE completed their importations for the Season, comprising a varied and extensive assortment of **STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS**, which they offer at low prices.
Country Dealers will always find at this Establishment White and Indigo Blue Cotton Warp, Grey, White and Striped SHIRTING, with a large assortment of Dress Materials, Flannel, Beaver and Superfine CLOTHS, Doekings, Tweeds, Vestings, &c.
Nov. 9.

BELL & BLACK

HAVE received by the "Mie Mac" "Moro Castle" and "Mavelepe" from Great Britain, their usual supply of **AUTUMN GOODS**, comprising, Black and coloured Cozies, Hungarian CHECKS, Shot and figured Orleans, and Mohair Cloths, Plain and Napped CLOAKINGS, Spotted Tweeds, do, Fancy Doekings, Beaver and Pina CLOTHS, Flax Wool and Tweed Shawls and Scarfs, Blankets, Flannels and Seres, Gentlemen's Merino and Lamb's Wool Vests and Drawers, Ribbons, Gimps, Gloves and Hosiery, Fur Gloves and Gantlets, S-S mourning and Fancy Printed Cambric, White, Grey and Striped Shirtings, &c., with a general assortment of small wares.
November 2. 6w.

JOSEPH BELL & CO.

HAVE received by late arrivals from Great Britain, their Fall supply of DRY GOODS, including—
Gala and Napped CLOAKINGS, Black and Coloured COZIES, Damask figured SHIRTINGS, Black French MERINO, Pina CLOTHS; Beavers and Winceys, Blankets, FLANNELS and Kerseys, Sealotte, Plush and Fur CAPS, Blue, White and Red Cotton WARP, Canton Twines for Hats, Leecher's No. 1, STARCH.
On Hand—Indigo, Bags Clear Pepper, Tubs and Firkins Cumberland Putter.
October 26. 6w.

GUNNABELL'S NOVA SCOTIA ALMANAC, AND FARMER'S MANUAL FOR 1851.

Just Published—and for sale at the office of W. Gunnell, No. 2, Cornhill's Wharf, and may be had of all the City Book Stores. The present publication is the first No. of a New Series; and (without particularizing its contents) it is confidently recommended as superior to any of the Numbers heretofore published.
Oct. 26 1850.

LONDON HOUSE.

DILLING, ROSE & CO. have imported this season an EXTENSIVE STOCK OF BRITISH and FOREIGN MANUFACTURED GOODS, which are now on sale at their extensive Warehouse at their usual very low prices. A large and complete assortment of Laces, Mantles, and Seres, French Cloth, Tweed, Watered Silk, and other materials. Every variety of new Winter DRESS MATERIAL and Ribbons.
November 16. 3w.

LADIES' ELASTIC CHEST EXPANDING STAYS.

HERBERT'S ORIGINAL MANUFACTURE.
THE very favourable manner in which the CHEST EXPANDING STAYS, manufactured by the subscriber, have been received, and the benefit many persons have since derived from their use, has induced him to give his attention to remove one inconvenience occasionally alluded to by Ladies in the Stays, that they were not so adapted to their dresses as well, and he now offers the CHEST EXPANDING STAYS as an article well calculated to remove this objection altogether. They embrace all that is essential in stays to make the Dress sit well, with expansion of the Chest and support of the Spine.
The attention of Ladies is respectfully invited to the above.
Halifax aug. 24, 1850. **M. HERBERT.**

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

THE Subscribers have received by the W. S. Hamilton, Breckinridge from Liverpool, and M. Mac from Glasgow, their Fall supplies of **HARDWARE & CUTLERY.** Also—CORDAGE, 7 inch to 6 inch Rattine, Bolt Rope, MANILLA CORDAGE, Spinnaker, Biscuiting, Marline, Gunpowder, Coat Tars, Rope, Gun Tars, OAKUM, WINDOW GLASS, and Gunpowder, GUNPOWDER, &c., &c. For sale on reasonable terms.
Oct. 19. **BLACK & BROTHERS.**

RIBSTON PIPPINS.

26 BOXES Ribston PIPPINS, containing half a bushel each, in 40 POMGRIS—just received from Judge Ritchie's Orchard, in prime order. For sale by
W. M. HARRINGTON.
Nov. 9.

BELCHER'S FARMER'S ALMANAC, FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1851.

It is now ready, and can be had at all the Book Stores in the City. This Almanac contains besides the usual Astronomical Tables, columns of the time of high water at Halifax, St. John's, N. F. L., St. John, N. B., Annapolis, Windsor, Truro, Horton, Cornwallis and Parrsboro; together with a large amount of useful and instructive information for the People.
Forming a complete "Directory to the New Year."
Nbr 29d, 1850. 75. **C. H. BELCHER.**

FLOUR, BEEF, SUGAR, &c. &c.

THE Subscriber has in Store, and offers for sale, 300 bbls No. 1 Canada Superfine FLOUR, Thorold and other mills, a superior article; 40 bbls Prime Mess BEEF, 20 bbls prime ditto; 10 bbls bright Porto SUGAR; 40 puns Choice Molasses, Butter, Fresh Baked Flour and Navy BREAD.
Nov. 30. 3ms. **G. H. STARR.** 73-75

PREPARING FOR PUBLICATION.

IN 1 VOL., 12 mo., PRICE 5s
Beautifully Embellished with 7 Coloured Engravings,
MY HOME, MY NATIVE HOME, OR NEWFOUNDLAND, AS IT WAS, AS IT IS, AND AS IT OUGHT TO BE.
By P. TOUQUE
Dedicated by permission to the Hon. Richard Pitt Rivers, President of the United States.

"The natal soil to all how strangely sweet,
The place where first he breathed who can forget."
Subscribers' names for the work will be received at the Book Stores of Miss Smith, and Messrs. McKinlay and Graham, and Mr. Fuller.
United States, Sept. 1850. All Halifax papers.

Wesleyan Churches in London, England.

A London paper, says the *Christian Guardian*, not over friendly to the Wesleyans, makes the following remarks in relation to the noble efforts recently put forth by our brethren in London to extend church accommodation in the vast metropolis: "The Wesleyans," it says, "have shown what may be done by union; large sums of money have been raised, and a number of chapels have been built, which, if not entitled to unqualified praise, mark an era of no slight importance in Methodist architecture. We will mention a few in London and its neighbourhood. Poplar chapel is of the decorated style, 105 feet long by 60 feet wide; is built of Kentish rag-stone, with Caen stone dressings; will seat 1,500 persons, and cost about £4,000. The New North-road chapel Hoxton, is Anglo-Norman in style, and is 85 feet long, including the vestry, by 52 feet wide; it is built of brick and Bath stone, will accommodate 1,200 persons, and cost about £3,700. The chapel of St. John's-square, Clerkenwell, is built of brick and Bath stone; is 78 feet long by 60 wide; will accommodate 1,300 persons, has a school-room, &c., and cost £4,000. Jewin-street chapel is Early English in style, 68 feet by 52 feet; seats 1,100 persons; is built of white brick and Bath stone, and cost £2,700. The Islington chapel, in the Liverpool road, measures 90 feet long by 54 feet wide, and will accommodate 1,500 persons. It is built of Kentish rag and Bath stone; is in the decorated style, and cost about £6,000."

The Hon. the PROVINCIAL SECRETARY was to have an interview with Earl Grey on Monday last. So far, we have reason for believing nothing has transpired to damp the best hopes of the Country for the success of his mission.

We have every confidence that the results of the pending negotiations between the Province and the Parent State, will issue satisfactorily, and so as to have a tendency to strengthen the attachment of the latter and the confidence of the former reciprocally.—Sun.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Guyshoro: C. A. N. The letter came to hand not very long ago. It had been put in the P. O. here, but owing to the direction, it was not known for some time for whom it was intended. In all cases it would prevent mistakes, if married Ladies were addressed by the *Christian names* of their husbands.
Baltimore, U. S. G. M. R. The Address has not been published entire: only those parts which appeared in the *Wesleyan*.

HANDBILLS, CARDS, CATALOGUES, PAMPHLETS, BOOKS, AND OTHER JOB PRINTING.

Neatly executed at The **WESLEYAN OFFICE.**

Marriages.

At Bay Roberts, N. L., on Saturday 9th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Blodgett, Mr. JOHN M. DONALD, Nova Scotia, married to ELIZA, eldest daughter of Mr. J. M. Sibley, of Bay Roberts.
On Thursday, the 21st inst., by the Rev. J. M. Murray, WILLIAM GIBBS, of the 23rd R. G., to ELIZABETH McALLEN, of this city.
On the 21st inst. at Hampton, N. B., by the Rev. R. Knight, Mr. CALLED RATCLIFFE, to Mrs. MERRILL FOWLER.
On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Evans, INGLETON FURGESS, Esq., Windsor Road, to Mrs. MARIA BANNISTER.

Deaths.

On Friday evening, 22nd inst., after a long and painful illness, **WILLIAM C. MATTHEWS**, aged 22.
On Wednesday, 20th inst., **HARRIET REBECCA**, wife of Mr. John Shultz, aged 57.
On Tuesday after a short illness, **EMMA WARD**, aged 21 years.
At Annapolis Royal, on the 20th inst., after 10 days of great suffering, with Brain fever, **JACON V.**, fourth son of Lawrence and Ann Hall, in the 12th year of his age.
At Yarmouth, on the 9th inst., **RUTH**, wife of Mr. Benjamin Pitman, and third daughter of the late Mr. Christopher Blackadar of this city, aged 62 years, leaving a husband and four children, and numerous relatives and friends. As her life was pious, her death was peaceful and happy.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.
FRIDAY, Nov 22nd—Brig Eliza, Kenny, St. John's N. B., 40 days, to W. H. Ludlow.
SATURDAY, 23rd—Schr Brothers, P. E. Island; Mary Ann, Arichat—W. Pryor & Sons; Durham, Doliver, Port Medway; New Messenger, St. John, Bathurst, 14 days—J. M. Tobin; Express, Hartly, with part of cargo of schr Three Sisters.
SUNDAY, 24th—Steamer Osprey, Corbin, Newfoundland; barque Ocean Queen, Jones, Liverpool, G. B., 40 days, to Black & Brothers; schr Isabella, Hadley, Guyshorough, 7 days, to Fairbanks & Allison; schooner, Balcomb, Boston, 6 days.
MONDAY, 25th—Brigs Fawn, Morrison, St. John's, N. F., 8 days, to G. & J. Mitchell, & Co and others; Inquisitive, Denstadt, Sydney, 4 days, bound to Bermuda; Halifax, Meagher, Boston, 60 hours, to B. Wier & Co—20 passengers—put into Prospect on Sunday morning.
TUESDAY, 26th—Steamer Osprey, Corbin, Iona Bonald, with the brig Lady Ogle in tow; brig Mary Roberts, Liverpool, N. S., new brig Vian, from Wallace, to Fairbanks & Allison; schr Ornament, Hopkins, St. Thomas, to W. H. Ludlow.
WEDNESDAY, 27th—Three masted schr General Washington, Hammond, Boston, 4 days, for St. John's N. F.; schr Antoineine, Flint, New York, 6 days, to B. Wier & Co; schr Advance, Dunbar, Philadelphia, 16 days, to Sather & Twining; E. Jones, Antigua, Cochran, New York, 20 days, to Archibald Dickson & Co; barque Ashby, Clarke, L. and N., 80 days, to Cochran & Co; P. M. Steamship Empress, Lutz, Liverpool, 11 days.
THURSDAY, 28th—Parque Stanley, Coffin, Pictou, 14 days, bound to Philadelphia—spring a leak; schr Eagle, O'Leary, Boston, 4 days; Mary and Charles, Liverpool, Sydney; Margaret, Muggah, do, to Archibald Dickson & Co; schr Falcon, Hunter, Bermuda, 5 days, arrived here in 6 days. Mail Steamer Meriton, Simpson, New York, 60 hours, had arrived at Bermuda, and proceeded on her voyage to St. Thomas.

CLEARED.

Nov. 21.—Brig P. B. Lyndell, Boston—Benj. Wier & Co, W. L. Evans, Lunenburg, Porto Rico—W. Pryor & Sons; Arbutus, Dorey, Jamaica—Fairbanks & Allison; schr Pegasus, Cameron, New York—John Tobin; James McNab, Leslie, Boston—W. Pryor & Sons.
Nov. 22.—Brig Dasher, Grant, B. W. Indies—John Steinhilber.
Nov. 23.—Schr Mary, Bond, Boston—J. E. J. & M. Tobin; Brothers, Hubbard, Charlotte, P. E. I.—J. M. Tobin and others.
Nov. 25.—Brig L. Vail, Pugh, Jamaica—G. & J. Mitchell & Co; schr Brothers, McKee, P. E. Island—John B. Fay and others.
Nov. 25.—Martel, Chilton, P. E. I.—James F. Avery & Co and others; Charles, Whipple, St. John, N. B.; John McDougall & Co and others; Mariner, Chasman, Madelon Islands—master.
Nov. 27.—Prime of Vicks, E. Ann, Fortune Bay, N. F.—J. B. Fay; William, Fishy, Georgetown, P. E. I.—Black & Brothers; Amber, Loring, Car town, P. E. I.—E. Allen & Co and others.

MEMORANDA.

Kingston, arr'd Nov. 5.—Avon, Porto Rico; s'd 2—Risks; Rival; William; 7—Contest; 8—Pursuit, Philadelphia.
The brig Inquisitive lost bulwarks, galley, &c. on Thursday; saw off last-burg, topmasts, top gallant masts, rigging, &c. of a brig.
On the 4th Nov., lat. 25, lon. 65, barque Element, from Port Medway for Bermuda.
Liverpool.—Arr'd, Margaret Campbell, and Jessie, from Purgash; Queen of the Ocean, Pictou; Elizabeth, Halifax; Kosuth, St. John, N. B.
Glebe.—Margonagon, from Pictou; Cameron and Woodbine, Purgash.
Hull.—Hertz, St. John, N. B.
Gravesend.—Stephens, St. John, N. B.
Houl.—Tolsham, St. John, N. B.
Quebec, Nov 18th.—Arr'd, schr Victoria, Pictou, 7 days.
At San Francisco, Oct. 16th.—Arr'd, barque, Corsair.
Pictou, 22nd and 24th.—Ashore between Roys Island, and the Beach, brig Joseph, Fougere, of Arichat; brig Mayflower, Cochran, of Windsor; brig Gipsy Queen, English, of Pictou; at Baileys Brook, schr Bob Roy, Turnbull, Pictou and dry; hence for Charlottetown; brig Shamrock, from P. E. I., bound to G. B.; an Arichat ves. of name not known, on Carabou Island; schr Speck, from Vera Cruz, totally wrecked; George, Leblanc, hence for Charlottetown, P. E. I., ashore near Melement Cove. Ves. of total loss, cargo saved.
The brig Dolphin, previously reported at New York, had three successive gales of wind from the N. E., ditto to 8th and 10th, lost 100-ton, starboard main rigging, &c., all her oil and candles, had pumps disabled, and for 3 days in succession, had 3 feet water in her hold.
Jermyn's Bay, 1 Oct. 22.—Brig Lady Sale, from St. Thomas for Port of 21 days. A boat arrived at Jermyn's Bay with 4 men, stating that they had left the brig Mary Ann, at sea, two days previous in search of water.—The Mary Ann bound to Windsor, N. S., and was from New York bound to Kingston, Jamaica; they could not learn that any on board were well, although they had supposed considerable privation. Oct. 23, 25 miles S. E. of Jermyn's, spoke brig Mary Ann, Patterson, short of water, supplied her with a hogshead—reported by a vessel at New York.
Rob Roy, Turnbull, reported ashore to the Eastward has got off, and proceeded on her voyage. The George, also ashore, is discharging cargo, it is doubtful if she has got off.