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Poetry.

A MEMORY.

My heart, my heart is sad to night,
I'm looking on the past,
For olden memories still have power
Their spell on me to cast.

'Tis strange that we should live so oft
The scenes of olden time,
That joys, and griefs of other hearts
Should win such power o'er mine.

I'm thinking now of a bright home
In a far distant land,
It was not mine, but well I loved
To join its household band.

The matron looked on each fair child
Around her own hearth stone,
And looked with pitying love on me,
The motherless, the lone.

Ah! me—her children vainly yearn
For that dear look of love,
Her eyes are closed to earth-scenes now,
Her home is far above.

And one of those bright ones she watched
With such unwearied care,
Who made sweet music in her home,
She too is missing there.

For well the Father knew the child
Could never stem the tide,
The waves of life's deep troubled sea,
With no one by her side.

So, early from the hills of earth
The timid dove hath flown,
And joyously the spirit freed
Fled to its better home.

So, all is changed now, the old house
Is desolate they say,
For those who made its sunlight then
Are fled, or gone away.

And I, who watched them then in joy,
Am left alone to dream
On scenes so sadly different now,
On joys that once have been.

But with these twilight memories come
The blessed promise giv'n,
To soothe me in my loneliness,
The promised rest of heav'n!

ORIG.

Baltimore, November 14th 1851.

Christian Miscellany.

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

State of the Pious Dead.

They that are asleep in Jesus are as truly alive as you, and in a thousand times more excellent sense, and to more particular purposes; for He who died for us did it for this end, that "whether we sleep or wake, we should live together with him." (1 Thess. v. 10.) For "God is not the God of the dead, but of the living;" (Luke xx. 38.) living, at present, as to the soul; and shall live hereafter in the body again.

We live together with him whether we wake or sleep. They who sleep in Jesus live together with him in his presence and enjoyment. In this respect it is, that Christ says, "He that believeth in me shall never die;" never die totally. When the body sleeps in Jesus, the "soul lives together with him," and proceeds in a life that death cannot discontinue, nor eternity exhaust.

Sleep is a rest from weariness; from the cares and labours of the day. Such is the death of the Christian.

"Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord; for they rest from their labours;" from the labours of their calling, as men; from the labours of their duty, as Christians; because all the duty that follows in the separate state will be without labour and weariness: from the labour of opposing sin and temptations to it: from all the troubles of life, and the sorrows attending it. It is not merely, "Farewell, husband wife and children;" but, "Farewell, sorrow and sin; farewell, suffering; farewell, corruption, weakness, temptation. Welcome rest from all these troubles."

Sleep is a refreshment, and a reparation of spirits; and to the better part death gives a refreshment that amounts to satisfaction. "I shall be satisfied when I awake with thy likeness;" (Psalm xvii. 15.) which some have understood of the soul's awaking to a nobler life upon the body's falling asleep.

Sleep is but for a while, and then we awake again; and death is but for a while, and we awake in the morning of the resurrection. What David says of his lying down on his bed, and rising, we may say of our lying down in the grave, and rising. "I laid me down, and slept; for the Lord sustained me." So "man lieth down, and awaketh not," as to the body, "till the heavens be no more." "If a man die," says Job, "shall he live again?" Shall he indeed? If so, then I acknowledge there is consolation in the thought, and wonder in the work, to support and stay my mind.—Therefore "all the days of my appointed time," that I have to lie in the grave, there "will I wait, till my change," by the resurrection, "come." For thou shalt call, "by the sound of the last trumpet, and the voice of the Lord, "and I will answer. Thou wilt have a desire to the work of thine own hands," to restore and improve it, and not suffer it always to lie there in the rubbish. Sleep is but a short death, and death a longer sleep to the body. "The hour is coming, when all that are in their graves shall hear his voice, and shall come forth: they that have done good, unto the resurrection of life." (John v. 28, 29.) May they sleep sweetly! may they wake joyfully! They were Christ's friends, as well as ours. Allow him to have his friends about him, as well as you who have had them so long. It may be, before Christ has had them so long with him, as some of you have had them here below, you will be with them again; and Christ, and you, and they be all together.

"I would not have you ignorant, brethren." Immoderate sorrow is very much owing to ignorance, or a knowledge that has no effect to govern the passions; which is the same thing with ignorance; except that it entitles to a greater number of stripes. Do not behave as if you were ignorant of the frail nature and short duration of the comforts of this life; as if you were ignorant of the Christian hope, life and immortality; as if you were ignorant of the present state of those who sleep in Jesus,—how happy it is; and of the certain future meeting again, with advantage to all those excellencies for which you loved them here so well. Prayer will give a vent to a great deal of that sorrow which torments others; and hope will fetch in a great deal of comfort which "a stranger intermeddled not with." They are therefore mentioned together by the Apostle: "rejoicing in hope; patient in tribulation; continuing instant in prayer." (Rom. xii. 12.) He is a miserable man indeed, who is afflicted, and cannot pray; and whose "days are spent without hope." (Job vii. 6.) Where there is no hope, there is no comfort. And when the prospects of hope are neglected, and we act as if we were ignorant of them, or know not how to use them, the grievousness of our sorrow is very much owing to ourselves, and is its own punishment, though not the only one we deserve.

Moderate sorrow is allowable on account of our own loss, even of those who do sleep in Jesus. The Apostle does not say, he would not have believers "sorrow" at all, but not "as do others." He does not say, "I would not have you sorrow at all;" but "not as those who have no such hope as you have." It is the regulation of sorrow that he aims at, and not the total suppression of it. Grace does not destroy nature, but refines it. It does not extinguish the affections and passions, but rectifies and moderates them. To be altogether unconcerned concerning our pious dead is unnatural. To be overmuch is unchristian. They are both hurtful extremes to the soil: to have no water at all; and to have it so as to overflow and drown the land.—Dr. Grosvenor.

Christmas.

This festival, commonly called Christmas but more properly "The Nativity of our Lord," should be observed with universal joy and gladness. Songs of praise should be heard in all our private dwellings; and we should meet in joyful assemblies, to celebrate the high praises of our Lord and Saviour. Our places of public worship, where we meet in the name of Jesus, should ring with loud acclamations to the Son of David. We do not mean to insinuate that there is any particular sanctity in this day; but that it is a day which brings to our recollection an event of such importance, as should fill our hearts with gratitude, and our mouths with praise.

But, it may be said, to the great scandal of nations professing Christianity, that the nativity of our blessed Saviour is generally observed as a carnal festival. Like the feasts of Bacchus, amongst the Greeks and Romans, it is a scene of the wildest confusion, and of the most abominable wickedness. At this season, hell seems to be let loose, and devils seem to triumph over the nations. Large companies assemble, in our cities, towns and villages, to provoke one another to sin. Gluttony, drunkenness, and debauchery, quarrelling, brawling, and fighting, are the reigning sins of this sacred festival. What a wonder it is, that God, whose Son is so highly dishonoured, does not overwhelm us with his judgments!

As Christians, we should spend this day in a grateful remembrance of Jesus's love. Viewing him in his lowly estate, we should learn lessons of humility; but viewing his real character, as our lawful King, we should hasten to pay him homage. The heathen Magi, guided by a star, found him at Bethlehem, and worshipped at his feet. Let us, under the guidance of a superior light, pay him those honours which are justly due. At the same time, let the benevolence of our Lord inspire our hearts with love and pity to all the sons of grief and pain. It would be to the honour of all Christian assemblies, to make public collections, for charitable purposes, on every return of this day. Thus, the poor would be made to rejoice; God would look down with approbation; and we might hope for a gracious reward.

There have been various opinions about the precise day on which Jesus was born. Chronologers have placed that event in almost every month in the year. Some think our Saviour could not have been born in the month of December, because the shepherds and their flocks were out in the fields, when the angel proclaimed his birth; but they do not recollect the difference of climate between Judea and Britain, nor even that in our climate it is not always alike cold in this season of the year. We contend not, however, for the exact date of the day; but we do contend for the thing. It is proper to have a day set apart for this purpose, and to observe it religiously in honour of our Redeemer. May every return of this festival find us on our way to the heavenly kingdom, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.—*Ecc. Jonathan Edmondson, A. M.*

Wise Stewards.

In reading the biography of the most eminently pious and useful in different ages, we have been struck with the fact, that almost all of them devoted a regular portion of their income to pious and charitable uses. We will mention a few whose names are familiar, whose writings are venerated, and whose memory is precious. Among those who made a tenth the fixed proportion of their almsgiving, were Lord Chief Justice Hale, the Rev. Dr. Hammond, and the Rev. Dr. Annesley. Baxter informs us, that he long adhered to this, until, for himself, he found it too little; and he observes, "I think however, that it is as likely a proportion as can be prescribed; and that devoting a tenth part ordinarily to God is a matter that we have more than human direction for."—Doddridge was another instance of this kind.

"I make a solemn dedication of one-tenth of my estate, salary, and income, to charitable uses; and I also devote to such uses an eighth of everything I receive by way of gift or present." Mrs. Elizabeth Rowe says, "I consecrate half of my yearly income to charitable uses; yea, all that I have beyond the bare conveniences and necessities of life, shall surely be the Lord's."—Such, too, was the constant practice of the Hon. Robert Boyle, of the Rev. Mr. Brand, and of the Rev. Thomas Gouge. Of the latter, Archbishop Tillotson says, in his funeral sermon, "All things considered, there have not been, since the primitive times of Christianity, many among the sons of men to whom that glorious character of the Son of God might be better applied, that 'he went about doing good.'" The list might be extended to those who have lived since, and to many of our own age; but these examples are sufficient. If Christians generally were to act thus, to fix some due proportion, and keep a separate fund for charitable purposes, with how much more wisdom, prudence and cheerfulness would they perform this Christian duty! How often would they lift up their hearts to God, in devout thanksgiving, for affording them opportunities of enjoying this privilege, and of showing to themselves and others that "it is more blessed to give than to receive!"—*Christian Miscellany.*

Piety and Mental Growth.

An hour of solitude passed in sincere and earnest prayer, or in the conflict with and the conquest over a single passion, or "subtle bosom sin," will teach us more of thought, will more effectually awaken the faculty, and form the habit of reflection, than a year's study in the school without them.

A reflecting mind is not a flower that grows wild, or comes up of its own accord. The difficulty is indeed greater than many, who mistake quick recollection for thought, are disposed to admit; but how much less than it would be, had we not been born and bred in a Christian and Protestant land, very few of us are sufficiently aware. Truly may we, and thankfully ought we to exclaim with the Psalmist:—"The entrance of thy word giveth light; giveth understanding even to the simple."—*Coleridge.*

The Christian Merchant.

There are seasons when a Christian's distinguishing character is hidden from man.—A Christian merchant on 'Change is not called to show any difference in his mere exterior carriage from another merchant. He gives a reasonable answer, if he is asked a question. He does not fanatically intrude religion into every sentence he utters. He does not suppose his religion to be inconsistent with the common interchange of civilities. He is affable and courteous. He can ask the news of the day, and take up any public topic of conversation. But is he, therefore, not different from other men? He is like another merchant in the mere exterior circumstance, which is least in God's regard; but, in his taste, his views, his science, his hopes, his happiness, he is as different from those around him as light is from darkness.—*Ocell.*

The little Shovel.

A poor woman had a supply of coal laid at her door by a charitable neighbour. A very pretty little girl came out with a small fire-shovel, and began to take up a shovelful at a time, and carry it to a sort of bin in the cellar. We said to the child: "Do you expect to get all that coal in with that little shovel?" Child, (quite confused by the question.) "Yes, sir, if I work long enough." There is no labour too great for industry and perseverance to accomplish, and it is not so much the tools we have to work with, as the spirit with which we use them, that gives us success.—*Youth's Penny Gazette.*

General Miscellany.

Sketch of Nineveh

FROM THE BIBLE AND RECENT DISCOVERIES.

The history of the Assyrian empire, and of Nineveh its metropolis, is wrapped in obscurity. The empire had flourished and become extinct, for nearly two hundred years, at least, before classical history commenced. Its monuments have been buried in the city's ruins, for near three thousand years; and the traces of its literature and of its annals, if it ever had them, have been altogether lost. Till lately all hopes of possessing any true history of this the first empire of the world, has been all but abandoned; and even its existence has been transferred to the category of the myth.

We read in Genesis that the mighty hunter Nimrod, "had the beginning of his kingdom at Babel," and that either he, or some one connected with him, built Nineveh, and laid the foundation of the Assyrian empire. There is given to us, in profane history, a long list of kings from Ninus, or Nimrod to Sardanapalus, of whom we know nothing but their names, and whose story is doubtful. At different times it would seem that the neighbouring countries of Babylon and Assyria took the lead of each other; perhaps Babylon first predominating, then yielding to Nineveh, and afterwards again obtaining the ascendancy. With almost the only exception of the reference to Nimrod mentioned above, nothing is known of the Assyrian history till we find Paul invading Judea in the reign of Menahem, about B. C. 769. It is thought that he was the king "who repented at the preaching of Jonah." Tiglath-Pileser succeeded him, subdued Syria, affording temporary relief to the king of Judah, yet on the whole doing him much disservice. He was followed by Shalmaneser, or Esarhaddon, who took Samaria, and carried captive the ten tribes, destroying the kingdom of Israel, which had entered into alliance with the Egyptian king, with whom Shalmaneser was at war. Sennacherib succeeded; and his reign, though short, was striking, and had a marked effect on the future fortunes of the empire. He endeavoured to reduce Egypt to his sway; and to accomplish this the more effectually, and at the same time punish the disobedience of Hezekiah, he determined first to possess himself of the territory of the king of Judah. Jehovah, however, heard the prayer of Hezekiah, and asserted his superiority to the "gods of the nations," by destroying at a blow the flower of the Assyrian army.

From this blow the empire of Nineveh never entirely recovered. Taking advantage of it, probably, the Medes, who had been tributary, revolted. Before this, perhaps, Sennacherib had perished—murdered by his sons. Evarhaddon succeeded him at Nineveh, carried captive Manasseh to Babylon, afterwards allowed him to return, and maintained a war several years with the king of Egypt. During his reign he would appear to have been engaged in strengthening his empire; and this he did so effectually that in the seventeenth year of Nabuchodonosor, his successor, the Assyrians engaged and overthrew Arphaxad, or Phaores, king of the Medians, who had revolted about sixty years before. Having solicited the assistance of the former allies of his house, and having met with a refusal, on his return from Ecbatana, he prosecuted a series of successful wars against them. According to the author of the book of Judith, on invading Judea under Holofernes his general, he sustained a defeat, which, encompassed as was the Assyrian empire, brought about its final overthrow.

Cyaxares, the son of Arphaxad, having mustered a horde of Scythians which had overspread the east for twenty-eight years, prepared to avenge his father's death, and achieve again liberty for the Medes. Unit- ing with Nabopolassar, who had assumed independent regal power in Babylon, he attacked and took Nineveh in or about the year B. C. 606. Nineveh was overthrown, and the Assyrian empire finally destroyed.

Nebuchadnezzar ascended the throne at Babylon shortly after the destruction of Nineveh. He made several successful in-

ursions into Judea, and finally carried the king and people captive to Babylon. He afterwards destroyed Tyre, (Old Tyre), and by war and intrigue defeated Pharaoh Hophra, king of Egypt. He spent the rest of his reign, (with the exception recorded in Daniel) in enlarging and beautifying his metropolis. The later events of the Babylonian empire are better known. Belshazzar succeeded him; Cyrus invested Babylon, drained the river, entered the town while the inhabitants were feasting in security, slew the king, and transferred to the Medes and Persians the ascendancy of the East.

Such is a sketch of all that has been known of the Assyrian empire till within the last six or seven years. Tradition has to some extent kept up a confused remembrance of the site of Nineveh; and the earliest historians allude, in passing, to vast masses forming the ruins of the ancient cities of the Assyrians. On the river Tigris there have frequently been noticed, rising up from the general level of the country, vast heaps covered in the spring with luxuriant vegetation and several of them occupied by villages—vast heaps, which show only by the fragments of pottery strewn about them, that they owe their origin to the hand of man. Lately some of these mounds have been excavated by M. Botta, the French consul at Mosul, and by Mr. Layard, an enterprising countryman of our own.—They are found to consist of the ruins of large edifices, temples or palaces, or perhaps more probably serving the two-fold purpose; and to have concealed within them monuments, which have lain for nearly three thousand years buried in their ruins.

The general absence of stone in the plains of the Euphrates and the Tigris, compelled the founders of these early cities to use, in building, the clay of which the soil consists, and which, hardened by the great heat of the summer's sun, affords enduring materials for structures. The bitumen, which bubbles up in many parts, serves as a cement; and the present condition of those ruins, supplies a faithful comment on the building of Babel: "They had brick for stone, and slime had they for mortar." It is obvious, however, that against the combined agency of fire and water, such materials could not long stand. From many of the remains which have been disinterred, it is plain that the tradition of Nineveh having been destroyed by fire was a true one; and the bricks crumbled by the heat, would dissolve when exposed to the action of the rain, long before the twenty-five hundred years that have elapsed since Nineveh was overthrown. The sand, drifted by the wind of every successive century, would not fail to complete the work of destruction; and we have presented before us in these vast ruins a literal fulfilment of the prophecy, "The gates of the rivers shall be opened, and the palace shall be dissolved," for "Nineveh is laid waste."

From the centres of several of those heaps of ruin, several sculptures and other monuments have been dug out. They principally consist of bas-reliefs on oblong slabs of alabaster, which is to be found in considerable abundance in the neighbouring mountains. These monuments are evidently the products of the earliest arts, being deficient in perspective, and without anything resembling the graceful finish of Grecian remains. They, however, possess much boldness of outline, and vigour of execution; and the subjects show that they were the work of a people who had carried to a considerable height the arts both of peace and war.—The sculptures chiefly represent hunting or battle scenes. One now deposited in the British Museum, sent home by Mr. Layard, containing a picture of the siege of a fortified city, will serve as a sample of the rest. The besieged are on the walls of a city discharging arrows on their assailants. The king is represented leading his army on foot, three warriors being probably to be considered as personifying the whole of the troops, and accompanied by an attendant, a eunuch. There is drawn up against the wall of the city a battering-ram, on a stand constructed apparently of wicker work, resting on wheels and surmounted by a tower, from which warriors are discharging arrows against those on the walls. Stones are re-

presented falling from the wall in consequence of the blows of the battering-ram; and one of the besieged appears to be holding up his arms, as if suing for peace. As an instance too, of the way in which Scripture is corroborated by these sculptures, it is worthy of notice that while the battering-ram is not mentioned in classical history till a much later period, in the prophecies of Ezekiel repeated reference is made to it.

Besides the historical pictures which adorned the walls, there have also been discovered several bas-reliefs, and some statues, consisting of monstrous or mystical representations. There is frequently found the hawk-headed winged figure of a man, having a basket in one hand, and a fir-cone in the other. Much discussion has arisen as to what these figures were intended to represent; some holding it to be the god Nisroch, others a statue of Nimrod, the founder of the empire; while others regard it as either a religious or political allegorical figure. A beautiful specimen of this figure is in the museum, and along with the other remains will amply repay the time bestowed in their examination. Two colossal images of the winged human-headed bull and lion, emblems respectively of royalty and power, have also somewhat recently arrived in England.

One of the most interesting features of the sculptures is a figure representing what has been regarded as a symbol of the Deity, and appears as the only object of worship on the earliest Assyrian monuments. It consists of the bust of a man enclosed in a circle, and having on each side and beneath the wings of a bird. The figure is frequently seen accompanying the monarch, being raised a little above his head, and seemingly engaged in watching over him, and directing his actions. The resemblance which these figures bear to those spoken of in the first chapter of Ezekiel, both in their shape and the office assigned to them, must strike the most superficial reader. "Whithersoever the spirit was to go, they went, thither was their spirit to go; and the wheels were lifted up over against them; for the spirit of the living creature was in the wheels.—When those went, these went; and when those stood, these stood: and when those were lifted up from the earth, the wheels were lifted up over against them." It would quite exceed our limits were we to enter into the discussion of the real nature of these representations; nor perhaps can it be at all satisfactorily determined till the inscriptions found on the sculptures are more thoroughly understood.

These inscriptions are in the cuneiform, or arrow-headed character. This character having no resemblance to any now existing, and the key to it having been lost, so far as we know, for above two thousand years, was entirely unknown till within the last five-and-twenty years. Professor Grotefend, Major Rawlinson, and others, have made wonderful progress in deciphering and translating these inscriptions. As in the case of the Rosetta stone, furnishing a clue to the Egyptian hieroglyphics, there have been discovered a few inscriptions in two other characters besides the cuneiform. Starting from these alone, an alphabet of forty letters has been determined on, and a proximate translation given to many of the inscriptions. When the meaning has been assigned to those already found, as well as to many more which the continued investigations will probably lay bare, much additional light will be shed on the Assyrian history.

In the meantime, very much has been done by way of illustrating many passages of the old testament. The chariots and horsemen, the bow and quiver, the "gorgeous attire," the profusion of ornament, the pride of the rulers, their strongholds, the employments and dignity of their officers, the material of which the city was composed, its vast extent, the lion as a symbol of the empire; these and many more are subjects which bring to light, and invest with new force the meaning of many of the prophecies. It has been said, indeed, that if nothing more had been achieved by the investigation at Nimrod than the illustration of two verses of Ezekiel, (xxxiii, 14—16), the labours incurred had been amply repaid.—For a most interesting elucidation of these verses we must refer to the fifth of Mr. Blackburn's lectures.

It is not, however, merely as illustrating the Old Testament that these discoveries are important; they are quite as valuable as witnesses of its truth. Striking coincidences are seen to exist between these books and sculptures which have been buried for twenty-five hundred years. Such coincidences must be perfectly undesigned; the facts now discovered have not been known to classical authors during the whole period of literature; resemblances are traceable even in minute particulars, and all evidently possessing, in the sacred narrative, the air of reality. Were there to be discovered after the same lapse of time a narrative by some uninspired penman corroborating the sacred story by name, even this would be more open to suspicion, and less entirely satisfactory, than the vast monuments now after so many centuries disinterred. Here, at least, there can be no collusion; and they go far to prove that our sacred books were written in the countries and at the times which they profess. They present us with a fresh assurance that increased light will only render more conspicuous the truth of the word of God.—*London Baptist Magazine.*

Family Circle.

A little Boy tried, and found Guilty.

My mother was of a family of the Puritans. Over us, her little children, she held the reins of government lovingly, yet most firmly. She as really punished us in love, as she kissed us in love. She went to her rod one day, and found it broken, and broken in such a way that it must have been with hands. Some one of the children, she said, has done this. We all denied. Mother grew in earnest, and said the one that did it had better own it, for she should find it out. We all denied it again; and mother turned away.

By and by, one of the children went softly up to her and told her that I did it, and she saw me. Mother came to me alone, and laid it to my charge. I denied it, but she produced her evidence. I began to be silent. As soon, she said, as I get the baby to sleep I shall reckon with you. I noticed she felt deeply, and could not sing to the babe as usual, but would once in a while cast her black and piercing eyes upon me. Soon she made all ready. The moment of trial had arrived. She took me by the hand. She summoned her witness, and took the Bible in the other hand, and led me away to the barn. And when she had closed the barn door, she sat down and placed me before her. She opened the Bible, and read very distinctly the words, "All liars shall have their part in the lake that burneth with fire and brimstone." Then she looked to me with anger, being grieved. She asked me again if I was guilty. I pleaded not guilty. She called up the witness. Witness cried, and I cried. But the court was firm. The court sent for the very stick that had been broken. And when I looked at it and my sister told the court how I did it, all in a moment I knew I did it. But even now my head is gray, I can say I really thought myself innocent, until I saw how the stick was broken. Solemn day, solemn moment! The judge was convinced. The culprit was convicted. I told her I forgot—I forgot, but she bade me not add sin to sin.

Mother told us it was not the stick that she cared for: it was the lie. I told her I was sorry and would never do so again. Oh, she said, you are sorry now because I am going to punish you. She went on and explained the crime. She rehearsed the evidence and the aggravations attending the sin, and how God looked down on my wicked heart. She told us how one little sin would lead to a greater and that to a greater. "And now my son you are come to this." I looked at her, and tears stood in her eyes. And every time I looked at her I felt a crying as if my heart would break. She still kept her finger on the passage about liars, once in a while reading it. That passage was the law, the verdict and my death warrant. And all the hope I had was that mother said she was sorry for me, and hoped that God, for Christ's sake, would forgive me.

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Conversion

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She asked me if I thought it was right she should punish me? and I told her I thought it was. But she said she wanted time to talk with father about it; and she bound me over to receive my final trial before him; then she arose from her seat, and we all left the court-house. I knew mother pitied me, and so did all the children.

When father came in she rehearsed the whole matter to him, and asked him what she had better do. He sat down and looked at me, and went on to tell me what a wicked thing it is to tell a lie, and how he had hoped better things of me. But he told mother that she must do with me what she thought best. If she thought it best to punish me, he should not object.

Then mother called me to her, and told me it was the first time she had ever found me in a lie. She hoped that I would ask God to forgive me, and give me grace never to do so again; and with many other such words did she persuade me to hope that there was mercy for me. I kept close to my mother. I rocked the cradle, and brought her water, and swept the room. I loved her more than ever. But never again did she have occasion to accuse me of that great sin. And never did she or any of the family allude to that trial, until I became a minister, and she was on her death-bed. I asked her if she remembered it. She wept, and I wept again. I thanked her, and she said, "Thank God, I have never done more than my duty."—*Children's Minister.*

Obituary Notices.

For the Wesleyan.

Conversion and Death of Harriet —, of Canso.

The mention of the conversion of a soul at the eleventh hour, or on the borders of eternity, may induce some to imagine that they may put off the seeking of salvation to a dying hour; yet we may not refuse to give God glory, in the fear that man may make an evil use of his goodness. The knowledge that God can and does forgive sinners when their course is nearly run, is a blessed truth, which makes the rays of hope linger around the valley of the shadow of death. But it is a truth which I would warn every unconverted reader of this paper not to abuse to his own destruction.

Without further preface, then, I will narrate, as briefly as I can, the new birth of one who began to live when she began to die.

She was a young lady, pleasing in her personal appearance, of considerable vivacity and sprightliness of temper, of good understanding, and about eighteen years of age. And, mark this, *the child of pious parents.* Her mother had gone where her prayers for this loved one had often gone before, to her heavenly home. Harriet, though often impressed with the necessity of vital godliness, as most young persons are, had never taken that decided stand on the side of religion which every one must take who would enter Heaven. But the wasting hand of Pulmonary Consumption seized her at the very time when youth sparkled in its fullest and freshest glow.

She at first thought it was "only a cold," and that she would soon get well again; and with all that love of life which those have who have not tasted much of its bitterness, or sought a better country, she was long unwilling to suppose her disease would prove fatal. A kind female friend, however, spoke tenderly to her of the uncertainty of her recovery, and of the necessity of seeking an interest in Christ. On the following day she was remembered at a female prayer-meeting in the exercise of a lively faith. O! what a blessing it is to be carried to the footstool of the eternal throne upon the fragrant breathing of God's believing people! The Scriptures compare the prayers of saints to "vials full of odours."

Some of the friends of the family joined also in prayer for her at her bedside. One afterwards spoke affectionately to her of the state of her mind. She conversed freely on the subject, and said she felt that she was standing on the brink of a precipice; that she could believe the Lord would pardon her sins, but that they were not pardoned. She was pointed to the Lamb of God, and urged to cast herself in faith upon him. "On the following day," says the female friend allud-

ed to above, "I inquired into the state of her mind, read to her, and asked her if I should pray with her. She assented, and I urged her to believe that the Lord would appear on her behalf *then*. We prayed together and he *did* appear, to the rejoicing of her soul and mine. She was so much overcome that she knew not where she was; and the holy joy she felt in her soul seemed to diffuse its heavenly radiance over her countenance. She was lovely! After some time, when she had received strength, she said her sins were all pardoned; and putting her hand upon her breast she said, 'I have peace, peace, sweet peace—("being justified by *faith* we have peace with God")—I am snatched from the burning. I thought I was too unworthy to come to the Saviour, but the Lord came not to call the righteous but sinners! I might have had peace long before; it was unbelief that hindered; yes, it was unbelief!"

The fruit of her faith was not long in appearing. When some of her unconverted relatives came in soon after, she spoke most affectingly to them, and urged them to give their hearts to God now.

Soon after this she became much worse, and appeared to be dying, but she still felt the nearness and preciousness of Christ. At times she felt much of that overpowering sense of his presence which he, in great condescension, permits his people to enjoy; according to his promise, "I will manifest myself to them." She "saw the good of his chosen, she rejoiced with the gladness of his nation, she gloried with his inheritance." Ps. cvi. 5. He had, according to her earnest prayer, granted her a double portion of his Spirit, so that she rejoiced exceedingly in the prospect of eternal blessedness, and said, "I shall not be long here, I am going home. Heaven is my home. Heaven is my home. All is well!"

She frequently urged upon those who came to see her the necessity of being ready for the kingdom of glory, telling them of her own narrow escape, and of the great joy of salvation. She said God was "blessing her with the blessings of Heaven." Her "joys were inexpressible!"

She continued for some time in this happy frame of mind, reposing, as it were, under the shadow of her Heavenly Father's wings; ascribing all her salvation to the grace of God; and, while wondering at his condescension, declared her belief that the blood of Christ had washed away every stain of her sin, and that she was born of God. "Jesus," she said, "is mine, and I am his." Sweet Spirit of adoption! She exercised great faith in the promise of Christ, "whosoever ye shall ask in my name, ye shall receive," and her faith was abundantly rewarded with the spiritual blessings she sought. Hearing of the death of a pious man, she said, "all is well with him, but what would become of me if I had died thus suddenly a month ago?" Reader! may I ask you to pause and consider this question for yourself. Are you ready? Are you ready to meet Christ now?

After this she suffered very much, but when asked if she were willing to suffer, she said, "Yes, my Saviour suffered much for me; more than I could suffer." Hitherto she had not felt the temptations of her great spiritual enemy. She now began to receive this additional mark of a child of God. And severe as the attacks of this enemy sometimes are, I envy not the man who can boast of never being tempted. He, at all events, is without this mark of suffering with Christ. I am scarcely ever satisfied with a conversion until I see something of this kind. If I am wrong, let my more experienced brethren correct me. This dear girl suffered a good deal from these "fiery darts," the tokens of Satan's displeasure. Being counselled by her Christian friend to keep her eye steadily fixed upon Christ, and that her salvation was *not in her feelings but in him*, she said, after a time, "I am not afraid of the enemy now, he has no power."

Thus, for about three months, she continued to give evidence of the reality of her change, and at length taken to the mansion prepared for her by her Divine Master, and now "walks with him in white." She left behind her a blessed evidence that God can and does sometimes convert a soul (since salvation is all of *grace*) even on a dying bed; but a warning also that the fairest

flower which breathes the breath of heaven may pass away ere it has unfolded its petals to the summer sun.

December, 1851.

OLYMPIAS.

For the Wesleyan

Mr. Richard Bowser, of Sackville, N. B.

At Sackville, N. B., after an illness of several months, Mr. RICHARD BOWSER, in the 70th year of his age. Our departed brother was awakened to a consciousness of the exceeding sinfulness of sin, under the ministry of Father Bamford; and soon after this both himself, and his beloved partner, with another brother and sister, who continue to survive him, gave themselves to God and his church. This little band of seekers of salvation, may be numbered with the first fruits of a Wesleyan Ministry in Sackville. Our brother soon found peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ, and could sing with the Prophet, "O Lord I will praise thee; though thou wast angry with me, thine anger is turned away, and thou comfortedst me." In referring to those bygone days our departed brother observed to me—that christians, especially young christians, did not at that time enjoy the many advantages peculiar to the church and people of God at the present time. Ministers, class-leaders, and devoted christians, in the early days of his christian pilgrimage, were but few, and the young convert in many instances was left to prosecute his journey with but little human sympathy or advice. But God was his refuge, and although repeatedly cast down, he was not destroyed. In 1818 Brother Bowser was appointed to the office of Class Leader, and continued to sustain this important position, with comfort to himself, and profit to his Class, until within a few months of his decease. His moral character was unimpeachable, his spirit was mild, meek and gentle; and in the various relations of life, as a husband, father and friend, such has been the character of his course through life, that his memory will be perpetuated by his survivors with many affecting and tender associations.

The painful nature of the disease, which eventually terminated his life, prevented our dear brother from giving such expression to his views and feelings in reference to himself and family, as he otherwise would have done. But that gracious Being to whom he had consecrated himself years ago did not forsake him in the time of need. During his severest sufferings, his soul was in continued supplication for sustaining grace. On one of these occasions, the writer recollects with what peculiar fervour, he with a voice now made feeble and tremulous by the weakening influence of disease, repeated the following appropriate lines:—

"When pain o'er my weak flesh prevails,
With steadfast patience and my breast."

On several occasions when favoured with a short respite from suffering, he gave the most pleasing evidence that through boundless grace, he was going home to God. On the fifth of November, amidst the prayers and tears of his family and friends, this follower of the Lamb entered into the joy of his Lord. Truly of him we may now say with our poet—

"Lo! the prisoner is released,
Lighten'd of his fleshly load;
Where the weary are at rest,
He is gather'd unto God.
Lo! the pain of life is past,
All his warfare now is o'er;
Death and hell behind are cast,
Grief and suffering are no more."

Bro. Bowser's efforts to train up his children in the fear of the Lord have not been in vain in the Lord, as the most, if not all of them are, we have reason to believe, walking in the ways of God. May they continue "steadfast," that they may ultimately meet him in glory. His aged and bereaved partner has been disappointed, for she had fondly expected to precede him in going home to God,—but she will remember that all the ways of her father and her God, are, like himself, wise and good; and with resignation wait "all the days of her appointed time." In the church, Brother Bowser was always at the post of duty when in health.

At our Quarterly Meetings, too frequently neglected, our departed brother was sure to be present; while he delighted to avail himself of the ministry of the word, he conscientiously attended those meetings in which

both the spiritual and temporal welfare of the Church are duly regarded.

J. G. HENNIGAR.

Sackville, N. B. Dec. 6th, 1851.

Correspondence.

For the Wesleyan.

Rev. Mr. Knight's Letter.

MY DEAR DOCTOR,—I have not been making my tour to the North as speedily as I had anticipated. Leaving the noble boy Willy to hold the rope for others, his practised parent with his jutting pole, the dilapidated bridge, and the untasted oysters on the bed of the Cocaigne river, behind us, we pushed on for Buctouche.

According to my preconceived plan, here it was I had intended to hold the first Missionary Meeting. The preceding evening was the time appointed. On enquiry, we found that brother TEMPLE had preached a sermon on the subject of Missions, and made a collection in aid of the funds. The congregation was large, and the collection exceeded that of the previous year.—Though they were disappointed in not having a Missionary Meeting, the increased amount may be taken as proof, that the friends of our cause here, give from principle, rather than impulse produced by circumstances out of the ordinary course. This is as it should be. In this place we have a small society, but the population generally are of French descent, and professed adherents to the Catholic religion. On this shore there are some spacious chapels, for the most part well finished, and certainly, as to situation, admirably located. As Catholics, this people are truly zealous and devoted, if their spacious edifices may be taken as evidence; but the appearance of their fields and homesteads, furnish proof sufficient to set them down as very inefficient tillers of the soil. Here, as in every instance, in which I have been favoured with passing through the tracts of country they inhabit, I perceived that the maxim of the French settler is, to divide and subdivide a farm into mere patches, rather than to convert the adjacent, unbroken soil into farms. The dress of the girl and the granddame, in form differ nothing, while that of both is the fac simile of the female adornings which fashionably prevailed a hundred years ago. The man and his beast, appear to have entered into an agreement, not to be in a hurry. It would require a microscope to detect the least deviation either in size or form, of the spade, the plough, or the flail, which taxed the energies of the Lords of the soil, when first they settled here, and of those used by the present tenants, whose right it is to reign. The world may whirl round with rail, steam, and lightning, as the *media* employed by others to carry on their communication, but these things move them not. In these testing, stirring, speculating times, it would be almost worth while to run the Railroad along the North shores of this Province, by way of experiment,—to ascertain whether it would arouse the French farmers from their long cherished repose. But still, they are a harmless, contented, and seemingly happy portion of the population, whose ambition or desire, seems to be, that they may form a colony on as small a scale as possible, and live and die in their nest. No people apparently stand more in need of energy and enterprise, and none less likely to obtain these, while their long cherished habits are subjected to the influence of a religion, which may be set down as prevailing in the same proportion, as the population are servile, dispirited and poor. With the greater part of the populated portion of Newfoundland I am well acquainted. There are but few portions of Nova Scotia through which I have not gone. I have visited the Island of Cape Breton—become acquainted with almost every part of the Isle of Prince Edward, and gone over the greater part of this Province, and this have I found, that system, comfort, and a degree of prosperity, are identified with Protestantism, and the converse of all these with Catholicism, as a general rule among the labouring classes. Men may, and doubtless do, carry with them, wherever they go, a portion of their nationality; but the difference, to which I have above referred, belongs not to the Englishman, the Scotchman, or the Irishman, to the Frenchman, the German, or any other. The cause rests in the religion. Whatever has the tendency to prevent freedom of thought and independence of mind, must of necessity arrest the power of action, or stamp its operations with obliquity. Such is the religion of Popery; and is well known, wherever its prevalence is found, to wilt down and wear away, the native sovereignty of the human soul; and, as a consequence, to pervert the physical, intellectual, and moral attributes with which the hand of the Creator has endowed mankind.

At Buctouche,—the sun now shining with little less than burning heat, affording a striking contrast to the morning's frost—we stopped for the purpose of refreshment and rest. We had here an additional proof, that no men know better how to make themselves comfortable than Scotchmen. No excess, save in one particular—that was, our well-informed host was excessively political. One of the members of the Colonial Parliament had accepted

office. The principles of responsible government, demanded the approval of the constituency. The legislator elect, must therefore repair to the hustings. An ex-member was to be his opponent. Our host claimed to know all the bearings of the case. Neither being, nor desiring to be, politicians, myself and travelling companion left him in the undisturbed possession of the subject, which he discussed with a large degree of tact and shrewdness—while we not less effectually disposed of the excellent dinner which graced his table. To travellers journeying northward from the "Bend," I would intimate, that on the farther bank of the big Buctouche, they will find an intelligent landlord, and all the other things which lead to the comfort of a tourist.

Our next start was for Richibucto, the terminus of this day's toil. On our arrival we found that preparations most praiseworthy to the taste and industry of the persons concerned, had been brought to completion, and the parties were gathering in from all directions to "sip the tea, the genuine tea." At the far end of the temporary structure, was a platform, most tastefully festooned, behind which the female portion of the entertainers and guests repaired for the purpose of laying aside their bonnets, and such other appendages, as would rather hinder than help the ladies, forming the executive, or be desirable to be thus disposed of by their friends. Suitable mottoes from every direction met the eye. On the other side of the speakers' stand was a transparency, while over the head of the person presiding during the address, was placed a curious and well-wreathed form of the crown of our "sovereign lady." The letters forming her name were presented with much symmetrical accuracy, while below in bold relief, formed, as was the whole device, of spruce and fir, tastefully entwined, was the prayer, to which no heart, but the one un-British, will ever fail in its fulness to yield response, and send the echo all around, of "God save the Queen." For the striking tact, evinced in the whole display, we were indebted to our excellent young brother, the Rev. R. Temple, who acted as the master of the ceremonies. The tables were deliciously and amply spread, presided over too, with such politeness and efficiency, as would put any ability of mine at defiance, in the attempt to describe—and as to the variety of the good things, kind hearts and dexterous hands had provided, none but themselves—

"Could a just conception frame—
Or form for half the dainties there a name?"

The speeches on the occasion, to say nothing more, seemed to please the audience. The meeting was presided over in befitting style by our kind-hearted friend, D. PATTEN. The proceeds amounted to some twelve pounds. The next day, the children forming the Sabbath School, attended by their teachers, were agreeably entertained. To these were addressed, some suitable observations, and the whole party, separated, not a little pleased, while they, whom the matter more especially concerned, repaired to their homes to prepare for the Missionary Meeting to be held in the evening.

R. KNIGHT.

St. John, N. B., December 1851.

For the Wesleyan.

Digby Circuit.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—A brief notice of the Digby Circuit, and of the Missionary Meetings held thereon last September, may not be uninteresting to your numerous readers. I shall, therefore, in compliance with Bro. Taylor's request, beg the favour of a little space in "The Wesleyan."

The name of this Circuit has long appeared in the Wesleyan Minutes as connected with the Annapolis Station, and earnestly requesting a Missionary. At our last District Meeting, we found ourselves enabled, by the Providence of God, to send the Rev. JAMES TAYLOR, who had but recently been "set apart" by the imposition "of the hands of the Presbytery." He has been cordially received by our people, and has entered upon his labours in the right spirit; and if the system with which he has begun his work is carried out, "Digby and Sisiboo" will make an important Circuit ere many years elapse. It is a populous station, almost divided by St. Mary's Bay, which heads about six miles west of Digby, from which he is obliged to travel down the south side of the Bay to Sisiboo bridge,—a growing and picturesque village, twenty miles from Digby, where we have a few members and a snug Chapel; returning, and preaching on his way, in two comfortable school houses, he must go round by way of Digby, and thence down the "Neck," to the Cornwell Settlement, Trout Cove, Sandy Cove, and lastly to Westport—a village containing upwards of six hundred souls. The population in all the villages consists of Baptists, Episcopalians, and Methodists,—a few, and but a few Romanists.

We held Missionary meetings in Sisiboo, Digby, Sandy Cove, Brier Island, and Cornwell Settlement; and although deprived, by various circumstances, of the expected aid of Brother Wm Smith, of St. John, and of Brother Pickles—who were, with the writer, the appointed De-

putation—the attendance, manifested interest, and collections were far in advance of some older Circuits. The collections, if memory serves me, exceeded four pounds; and when the subscriptions are summed up, the entire proceeds will indicate a real Wesleyan Missionary spirit on the Circuit.

The best feature in all our meetings was the evident presence of the Lord. At Digby especially, the attendance of young people, their deep solemnity, and the unwillingness of the people to leave the Chapel, even after a lengthy service, reminded strongly of the commencement of Revivals in other places. Digby is a lovely town, containing nearly seven hundred souls, and no devout person can behold its beautiful situation, and pretty fruit and flower gardens, without a longing desire that its highly favoured people may become "Trees of righteousness, the planting of the Lord that he may be glorified."

Some forty years ago, Methodist Missionaries planted the standard of the cross in the town, when it was full of pride and profligacy, and for some time, such was the opposition to it, that the Ministers of our Church had to preach in a blacksmith's shop. In those days the only female that attended, and who still survives, was led to Jesus. Between her and a certain church lady the following conversation, as nearly as can be recollected, took place:—

Ch. Lady.—"What kind of people are these Methodists? I should like to hear them—but, dear me, they preach in the blacksmith's shop."

Meth. Lady.—"Why not go to hear them preach there? It was quite comfortable, and the minister preached a very good sermon."

Ch. Lady.—"La, Suz! why, have you been there to meeting? I thought no decent woman went there."

Since that period, although visited only at intervals of four, six, eight, or even twelve weeks, the Lord has raised up a small society, and an attached congregation, who have built a chapel; plain outside, enough, but well painted and neat inside. Methodism in Digby forcibly reminds one of an old Presbyterian saying, that "if you let these Methodists once get in a place, you can never drive them out."

It was in this pretty place, that Father Bamford resigned his happy spirit into the hands of his loved Redeemer, after nearly half a century of Missionary toil. I was glad to see signs of improvement in the appearance of the houses in Digby, since I used to try the "sling and stone," as a Local Preacher among them.

Brier Island, or West Port, deserves a passing notice in the sketch-book of Missionary Deputations. The Island is forty miles from Digby, and is a continuation of Digby Neck, severed from it at the subsidence of the waters of the flood—or when the earth shook to its centre, and when the mighty rocks were riven, at the death of Nature's Lord. The passage between it and Long Island (another piece of the "broken Neck") varies from half a mile to a mile and a half in width, perhaps more, through which vessels of all sizes may pass from St. Mary's Bay into the Bay of Fundy. The eddies of its mighty tide have scooped out a beautiful cove on each side, which affords anchorage and wharfage for the trading and fishing vessels of the village, and also friendly shelter to the storm-tossed vessels passing up and down the Bay, on either hand. None but the Omniscient Benefactor of the sailor can tell how many lives have been preserved by the ready, safe shelter afforded by the "Grand Passage," during those pitiless storms so frequent in the Bay of Fundy.

The writer can never forget his feelings and circumstances on entering this harbour, when about nineteen years of age, in one of the Annapolis schooners, as a passenger. A fearful snow-storm had overtaken us the day previous, while on our voyage from Eastport to Annapolis, and ere the "Light" at the entrance of Digby Gut could be made, darkness compelled the captain to "put about," and "lay to" under a close-reefed foresail, at no great distance from a rough lee-shore. There were thirteen or fourteen passengers, besides the crew—seventeen in all; the late Rev. Jesse Wheelock was among the passengers. The night was dark, the wind violent, and the ice making rapidly from the water-line to the topmast, on spars, sails and shrouds, and coating the deck. But God preserved us through the long December night, and about 3 o'clock, P. M. the next day, the haze cleared up sufficiently to enable the captain to make the "Passage," where we came to anchor with feelings of joy. Though then a stranger to Christ, I felt something like thankfulness to God.

But what a change was manifest in the size of the village, and the style of the buildings, since that period. Many large and well finished houses had arisen, and a very pretty Baptist Meeting House, with tower and spire, and fine globe lamps and glass chandelier, with pews and rostrum in true American style. But we were not invited to occupy it by the ruling powers of the church, much to the annoyance of many of the people of the place. But the Lord and the mess of the people went with us to the old Chapel.

An Episcopal Church is also erected, of respectable appearance and dimensions. Every thing in doors and without indicated worldly prosperity. Indeed, with its many advantages,

I do not see how West Port can help thriving. We have only two or three members on this Island; but there are many well-wishers, although the Baptists have long had the start of us. Bro. Taylor's plan was, to go once in four weeks to this interesting place; but ere this, I fear the dear Brother has been almost blown off the hills into St. Mary's Bay, by the rough "nor-westers" that blow so fretfully across the Bay, and over the "Neck," at this season of the year,—beside the trouble and discomfort of crossing the two rapid passages, not to say risk. May the Lord preserve him, and may the people uphold his hands by fervent prayer.

R. A. CHESLEY.

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, December 20, 1851.

BALTIMORE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Things in our Zion, in this City, are improving. Our meeting at Eutaw Church has closed. It resulted in the conversion of a very large number of precious souls, and also in the establishment of many of our people, in grace. We are now engaged in a series of similar meetings, at Wesley Chapel. The Great Head of the Church has in mercy revealed his saving power thereat also. For several nights past, numbers have presented themselves for prayer and instruction, and many have professed "PEACE" by Faith in our Lord Jesus Christ, I suppose fifteen or twenty. The meeting will continue every night, as long as there are any indications of good.

A meeting is also in progress at the Charles Street Church, (Pew Church,) at which most signal and gracious manifestations of the Divine presence are realized. For several nights past, the altar there, also, has been sought, by numbers of Penitents, seeking redemption in the precious blood of the Saviour, and several, on each occasion, were enabled to rejoice in the assurance of pardon and adoption. I am sure this intelligence will be a source of pleasure to you, as it is of rejoicing to us. And I doubt not, that your heart beats responsively with ours in aspirations of praise to God in Christ Jesus; and in unison with us you can, and WILL, both publicly and privately, "supplicate" the throne of Grace in our behalf, that this gracious work may deepen and widen, until our whole city may be brought under its hallowed influences. The Lord make bare his arm also in your midst, and send you great "prosperity."

OMEGA.

To the Editor of the Wesleyan.

REV. AND DEAR BROTHER,—I beg leave through your columns, to call the attention of the Superintendents of Circuits in the Nova Scotia District to the following regulation, which requires the prompt quarterly transmission of monies received for *The Supernumeraries' and Minister's Widows' Fund*, viz:—

"Let the remittances be made with all practicable regularity, so as to reach the Treasurers by the last day of October, January, and April, and in all cases let the balance in hand be brought to the District meeting."

Although in some cases the sums received quarterly may be small, they ought not on that account to be retained in hand beyond the periods specified, or the Fund must sustain damage.—Arrangements have been made by the Treasurers, by which monthly investments have to be made, and they will be subjected to personal inconvenience if the remittances are not regularly forwarded from the country Circuits.

Your's truly,

EHRHAIM EVANS.

Halifax, December 19, 1851.

Liberality in Giving.

At a recently held Wesleyan Missionary Meeting at Wolverhampton, England, a note was handed to the Rev. Wm. Arthur, one of the General Secretaries, signed "A Poor Wesleyan," containing a donation of one hundred guineas, and, as his subscription for 1852, the promise of a guinea a day, or three hundred and sixty-five guineas for the year. It does one good to record such instances of Christian liberalty in the support of God's cause. The donor, as he himself intimates, and as we have seen it elsewhere stated, is not in affluent circumstances, which, in a sense, adds greatly to the value of his gift.

This example might be followed in other places, with great advantage to the cause of Christ. The present season will afford to many among ourselves, a favourable opportunity of testifying their high sense of the value of Christian privileges, and of their obligations to the providence and mercy of God, to themselves individually and to their families, by contributing special donations to some or all of our funds. We are persuaded our excellent Chairman and General Superintendent of Missions would not be affronted by being made the channel through which handsome CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, and valuable NEW YEAR'S GIFTS, may be helpd forward in their way to the Treasuries of our various Funds.

Flourish of Trumpets.

Speaking of an offer to publish, in the *Church Times*, a sermon recently delivered by the Rector of the Episcopal Church at Guysborough, a writer, over the signature of "Churchman," has the following language, parts of which we have italicized:—

"Some of the remarks, on this, the *Divine institution of Episcopacy*, may not only prove a benefit to some hot-headed but not over honest non-Episcopalian scribblers, in some of the papers of the present day, but may also teach a wholesome lesson to a few contributors to a Church (?) paper in our neighbouring Diocese of New Brunswick, who, in their over zealous spirit of love and charity, falsely so called, towards their dissenting brethren, have gone, at times, rather further than *Holy Scripture and ancient history* would in justice allow, or warrant them."

After this flourish of trumpets, we may expect to see something more than has ever yet been produced by the most learned champions of the "divine institution of Episcopacy." But we predict a total failure of this herculean undertaking; yet, we shall wait the forthcoming "remarks" with some curiosity, as they are to "prove a benefit to some non-Episcopalian scribblers, in some of the papers of the present day," and to "teach a wholesome lesson to a few contributors" to the *Church Witness*, of St. John, N. B.!

The contemptuous reference to "non-Episcopalian scribblers" will justify us, for one, to examine, and, if need be, freely comment on, those parts of the Rector of Guysboro's production, which bear on the vexed question of the *divine right of Episcopacy*. We have encountered this gentleman, in other years, on this very field, and have no fear for the issue "at the present day." It had been wise, in our judgment, to have allowed "some of the remarks" contained in the sermon quietly to appear, without the hostile preface.

A Painful Occurrence.

During the absence of Brother Edward Hewitt from home, Sister Huestis, on Monday evening last, stepped to the Barn; during which time, little Armenella, aged one year, in getting up by, and upon a chair, fell backward; her head coming in contact with the fire was severely burned. The elder sister partially extricated her, and ran for her mother. Sister Huestis, with many other sorrowful, and sincere sympathizers, did all in their power, or that could be done—but all in vain—little Armenella's sufferings terminated forever, on the morning of the following Wednesday, the 10th inst. Of this beautiful flower, we may well say

"Nipt by the wind's unkindly blast,
Parch'd by the sun's director ray,
The momentary glories waste,
The short-lived beauties die away."

The truly painful occurrence was improved by a short discourse upon the "Salvation of all Infants" through the infinite merits of Christ: For of such is the kingdom of God. Mark x. 14.

R. S.

Wallace December 12, 1851.

Christmas Services.

Public Services will be held in the Wesleyan Chapels of this City, on Thursday next (Christmas Day) as follows, viz:—

Argyle Street, at 11 A. M.

Brunswick Street, at 7 P. M.

A collection in behalf of the poor will be made at each service.

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THE LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS, among oriental nations, has acquired a significant character. Dr. Madden in his travels, alluding to this has the following passage:—"A Turkish lady of fashion is wooed by an invisible lover. In the progress of the courtship, a hyacinth is occasionally dropped in her path by an unknown hand, and the female attendant of the bath does the office of a Mercury, and talks of a certain effendi seeking the lady's love, as a nightingale aspiring to the affections of a rose." The charm of novelty has sometimes attracted attention in the Western world to this tender language, and dictionaries have been composed to explain its mysteries; but it is only among the lively and imaginative mortals of the East, that it has ever been brought to perfection.

THE ACCUMULATION OF MONEY, when placed at compound interest, after a certain number of years, is exceedingly rapid, and in some instances appears truly astonishing. One penny, says the *Conversations' Lexicon*, put out at five per cent. compound interest, at the birth of Christ, would, in 1810, have amounted to a sum equal in value to 357,474,600 of globes of standard gold, each in magnitude as large as this earth, while at simple interest, it would have amounted to only 7s. 7½d. It would afford a good exercise to our young arithmeticians to verify the above calculation.

EDUCATION, says a modern writer, in the ordinary sense of the word, embraces all that series of instruction and discipline, in literature, in arts, and in science, by which the understanding is enlarged, and the manners and habits of youth are formed for society. But there is still a more important feature in education—one which involves a higher duty—the duty of imbuing the youthful mind with sound principles in religion, morals, and obedience to the laws. Without these, social virtue ceases to exist, patriotism degenerates into factious discontent, and the path of life is ever after beset with thorns and briars.

OF ELEMENTARY INSTITUTION (Instruction, we suppose,) the *Sun* of Wednesday says, we would have our population—'every soul of it—read the Book of Books,' write a legible hand, and keep his simple accounts with accuracy.

The Rev. H. W. Beecher thus discourses of the benefits of Newspapers:—"In no other way can so much, so varied, so useful information be imparted, and under circumstances so favourable for educating the child's mind, as through a judicious, well conducted newspaper. The newspaper is a spy-glass by which a man brings near the most distant things,—a microscope, by which he leisurely examines the most minute,—an ear-trumpet, by which he collects and brings within his hearing, all that is said and done all over the earth,—a museum, full of curiosities,—a picture-gallery, full of living pictures from real life, drawn not on canvass, but with printer's ink on paper. The effect in liberalizing and enlarging the mind of the young, of this weekly commerce with the world, will be apparent to any who will ponder it. The newspaper is a great collector, a great traveller, a great lecturer. It is the common people's encyclopædia—the lyceum, the college."

The foundation stone of a new Church has been recently laid at Turin for the use of the Vaudois.

"I would not advise any one," says MARTIN LUTHER, to place his child where the holy Scriptures are not regarded as the rule of life. Every institution where God's Word is not diligently studied must become corrupt." "Weighty words," says D'Aubigne, "which Governments fathers, and the learned in all ages would do well to consider."

Spell *mur-der* backwards and you have its cause; spell *red rum* in the same manner and you see its effects.

Ten Mormons, in companies of two, are labouring on the Sandwich Islands, to proselyte and convert to their faith, but as yet they have met with no success. May it ever be so.

Franklin said—"When I see a house well furnished with books and newspapers, there I see intelligent children; and if there are no books or papers, the children are ignorant, if not profligate."

We see it stated, that on the railways in the United Kingdom, thirteen hundred and fifty long trains, beside many short trains, regularly run on Sunday, and that there are only three railroads, one in England, one in Scotland and one in Wales, which do not allow trains to run on the Sabbath. According to the present regulations of the omnibus owners, the drivers are obliged to spend sixteen hours on Sunday in their occupation.

It is said that there are two hundred and forty thousands persons, in the City of New York, who never attend religious worship on the Sabbath.

A blanket, swallowed by the boa constrictor at the Zoological Gardens, in the Regent's Park, was disgorged by the reptile on the night of the 8th Nov., after having been five weeks and one day in the animal's body. On examination it was found to be much shrunken in size, and it was divested of the greater portion of the loose wool composing its surface; it was much saturated with moisture, and in many parts covered by a slimy saliva. One of the watchmen assisted in the disgorgement.

According to the *Glasgow Mail*, an experiment is proceeding in that city to test the practicability of paving it with iron.

The Prize Essay on the Life of Christ has been awarded to the Rev. Joseph Angus, M.A., President of Stepney College.

The *Manchester Guardian* says the Vicar of Leigh will not marry any one who cannot say the Catechism off very well, or who has not been confirmed, or become a regular communicant.—The result is, that marriages have ceased to be solemnized at the ancient parish church.

The famous volcano of Mount Manneloo, in the Sandwich Islands, which was generally thought to be quite extinct, has commenced to belch forth flames and cinders.

The electric light is at length to be brought into practical operation. The Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company intend to illuminate the several tunnels along their line by this powerful and now practical system of illumination.

The *Scottish Guardian* announces the death of the wife of Dr. Kalley, which took place at Beyrout on the 15th September last.

A treaty, it is said, has been signed between Great Britain and France for the suppression of literary piracy. The parties who will be principally affected will be dramatists and translators.

The premises formerly occupied as the British Houses of Parliament have been destroyed.—Nothing remains of them but their historical association.

Notes by the Way.

"The sound of your hammer," says Franklin, "at five in the morning, or nine at night, heard by a creditor, makes him easy six months longer; but if he sees you at a billiard-table, or hears your voice at a tavern, when you should be at work, he sends for his money the next day."

Philosophers say that shutting the eyes makes the sense of hearing more acute. This may account for the many closed eyes which are seen in Churches on Sundays.

It is related of Dr. Johnson, that being asked by a friend in what manner he had spent the morning, he gave the following answer:—"As I was ambulating my campaign, I met with a rustic, and interrogated him as to the altitude of the sun, and the longitude of the way, but as he did not respond, I, with a rotary percussion of my wand, reduced his perpendicular to a horizontal position."

Dr. Kitchener, to show how the strength of men may be diminished by indulging indolence, mentions the following ludicrous fact:—"Meeting a gentleman who had lately returned from India, to my enquiry after his health, he replied, "Why, better—better, thank ye; I think I begin to feel some symptoms of a little British energy. Do you know that the day before yesterday I was in such high spirits, and felt so strong, that I actually put on one of my stockings by myself."

For suitable remarks on Christmas, see our first page.

For Wesleyan Services on CHRISTMAS DAY, see announcement in another column. The inclemency of the winter, so far, and the prospect of its continuance for a length of time, are powerful appeals to christian benevolence to furnish liberal collections, on the above occasions, to aid the poor.

Methodism in France.

Our little chapel at Lisieux, in Normandy, continues to be frequented by the working population of that town, notwithstanding the efforts of the Romish priests. Their attacks have only contributed to increase their own unpopularity. I was present at a missionary meeting held there two days since, and was truly delighted to see the audience, mostly men in snook-frocks, which very nearly filled the chapel, and whose attention and evident interest proved that their intelligence of divine truth is being developed, and that the labours of brother De Boynville are not in vain in the Lord. This result is the more interesting, from the case of Lisieux being in some respects for the Methodists a new experiment. By different providences our attention on our first coming to France was directed to the Protestant population, then universally living without God, and without hope in the world; and our success among them has been great. Very many of the orthodox and pious pastors and laymen, who are now labouring for the extension and establishment of the kingdom of the redeemer in France, are in the Wesleyan succession. But the progress of piety and intelligence in the national Churches, the increased number of pious pastors, colporteurs, and school-masters, has narrowed the Protestant field for us considerably. In towns where the Gospel was not preached at all thirty, twenty, or even ten years ago, there are now one or two pious ministers; for even ungodly consistories have seen the necessity of having clergymen who preach like the Methodists, if they would not have their temples left for the Methodist Chapels! Now Lisieux is one of several experiments we have recently made on Catholic towns and populations. Our society there is composed mostly of converted Papists, and nine tenths at least of our hearers are Catholics by name. When a real work of God is begun in such a population it may extend itself indefinitely; the Protestant population is much more limited everywhere, and a work of God in such a population rarely passes to the Catholics of the town. At Lisieux we have built a chapel, and it is pretty well filled with Catholics, in a town where there was not any Protestant worship before brother De Boynville went there.—But wherever we repeat the experiment, it is necessary that we should have a school, or rather schools for both sexes; and these must be gratuitous, for the schools of the priests are gratuitous; and the connexion of gratuitous instruction for children with the influence of the priests is perhaps the most powerful engine which the priests can wield for the support of their soul-destroying system.

And here we find ourselves shackled. Our committee, with the wants of the world pressing on their attention, and an income very inadequate to the supply of those wants, has never been able to help us in France in the employ of the subsidiary agencies by which the preaching of the Gospel must be surrounded and supported if we would remove every hindrance to its running and being glorified. Our female friends in the Norman Isles, in both Guernsey and Jersey, have held a fancy fair annually, the product of which was applied for several years to the help of Sunday schools and colporteurs in France, and enabled us also to establish a Normal school at Nimes for the education of school-mistresses. But the building of a large French chapel at Jersey has led the friends there to the appropriation of the proceeds of the fancy fair to the help of the trustees; and as a similar chapel is being constructed at Guernsey, we may soon be deprived of the help we receive from that island also; in which case we shall be limited in our efforts by our individual and personal means of supporting schools, which will hardly go further than the supporting of one or two.

At our last district meeting we resolved to endeavour to meet this necessity by the formation of a kind of "Home Missionary Society, to be called the Methodist Evangelical Society," having for its object the extension of the blessings of Protestantism to those populations in France

and Switzerland who are as yet deprived of them. Italy will probably be added, on account of our connexion with the Italian Waldenses. The society will employ "colporteurs, evangelists, and schoolmasters," all of whom must be "approved by the Wesleyan ministers in their annual district meeting." The plan and rules of the society have been submitted to the judgment of our committee in London, and will probably be adopted at our next annual district meeting in January, 1852. Might we not hope to have a few corresponding committees on your side the Atlantic. Much money is raised in the United States in favour of three or four Evangelical Societies who labour in France. Our friends will, I hope, help us, whose doctrines they approve undoubtedly, as well as the discipline we establish.—*Paris Cor. Ch. Ad. & Journal*, Nov. 13th.

French Canadian Missionary Society, Quebec.

The annual meeting of this Auxiliary was held in Quebec, on the evening of the 12th November, in the New Wesleyan Church, in which place the following evening, the Quebec Auxiliary Bible Society held its anniversary. On the evening of the 11th, the anniversary of the Congregational Society was held in the Palace-street Church. These meetings were all largely attended. No previous meeting of the Quebec Auxiliary to the French Canadian Missionary Society has been so large as that which assembled on the 12th. After devotional exercises, Capt. Sewell took the Chair, declaring his continued interest in the cause of Missions among the French Canadians. A report was read by Mr. Craig, the Secretary, and addresses were delivered by the Rev. Drs. Taylor and Wilkes, of Montreal, and the Rev. Messrs. Dewolf, Geikie, and Marsh, of Quebec. The Rev. Mr. Walker of the Free Church, was prevented from attending by indisposition. The addresses were effective. The collection amounted to £10. There is great need of prayer, that "the Lord of the harvest would send forth more labourers into his harvest," for the important city of Quebec ought to be the field of a devoted Missionary of the Society.—*Montreal Witness*.

The Sabbath among Germans.

A meeting of Germans was recently held in Wisconsin, for political purposes, at which resolutions were passed hostile to the Christian Sabbath, and in opposition to the existing laws against its profanation. Another meeting has since been held, which rejected these resolutions, and resolved that they were satisfied with the present laws regulating the observance of the Sabbath, and opposed any further legislation on the subject. Foreigners, who find an asylum in our community from European oppression, should know that the Christian Sabbath is one great bulwark of our free institutions. Let it be overthrown, and we should soon fall into the social condition of France. We are glad that a portion of our German population are able to appreciate the value of the holy Sabbath.—*N. Y. Observer*.

Extraordinary Emigration of Gipsies from Hungary.

A people of mysterious origin, inaccessible to all civilization, and insensible to all religion, after a repose of four hundred years, has once more grasped the pilgrim's staff to fly beyond the reach of modern legislation, and seek out for itself a new country. Alarmed at the re-organization of the kingdom of Hungary by the usurpations of the Austrian government in that country, where they have so long enjoyed the immunities of an uninterrupted freedom, they have been for some time wandering in swarms, and in all directions throughout the Austrian monarchy, seeking an outlet into another more friendly land. Accustomed for centuries in Hungary to live apart from the rest of its population as unmolested dwellers in holes and caves, earning the scanty necessities of life without much exertion, they have found themselves narrowly watched. Averse to, and incensed at this state of surveillance, it has wrought them into an unheard-of state of excitement, and to the desperate resolve to leave forever their wonted hearths, to seek out once more the ancient country from which so many centuries ago they were driven by some unknown power. To see this people in their present impulsive act of emigration, is said to be truly wonderful. Like the wild denizens of the forest, enclosed on all sides, they seek an issue out of the frontier pale of Europe; numbers have penetrated on their pilgrimage as far as the Tyrol, and even Switzerland; Bohemia and Austria Proper swarm with their herds, and numbers have penetrated southward across the Turkish frontiers. They speak of nothing but their new country—where are no frontiers, no passports, and no gendarmes. They say they came from Egypt, and must now return thither. They know not how long is the road, how great the distance to the goal of their desires; but that a great sea lies between them and it. They wander moneyless and without passports, with nothing but the ban of their race stamped as it were upon their forehead; their only guide the star Aldoberan in the nightly heavens, and their only object of fear the Austrian gendarmes.

COLONIAL.

New Brunswick.

COURT OF SESSIONS.—Tuesday being the day appointed for the consideration of Mr. Justice Lockhart's motion relative to the importation and sale of Spirituous Liquors, after some ordinary business had been concluded, the draft of a bill was read, to prevent traffic in intoxicating liquors. A petition to the magistrates was read from Mr. Richard Seely, and 632 other males, and also from Mrs M. Aketley, and 431 other females, of the same tenor, in which they express their satisfaction at the introduction of the Bill before the Court, "For the entire prohibition of the manufacture, license and sale of all alcoholic drinks, except for chemical, mechanical, or medicinal purposes," and pray that it may be favourably considered, as its enactment would, in their opinion, "improve the morals, diminish crime, and be a blessing to society generally." It was then moved by Mr. Justice Lockhart, that a petition from the Court be forwarded to the Legislature, praying that the said Bill may be passed into a law, which was carried, after a brief discussion, in the affirmative, the division being—Yeas, Messrs. Needham, Simonds, Fairweather, Haws, Travis, G. A. Lockhart, Dunham, Alex. Lockhart, Payne and Olive. Nays, Messrs. Parks, Keltie, Beattie, Leavitt, Henderson, Hawks and Gallagher. The draft of a petition was then prepared, read and approved of, and ordered to be engrossed, and transmitted to the Legislature at the next Session, praying that the said Bill may be enacted.—Church Witness.

OUTRAGEOUS ASSAULT.—We are informed that a desperate assault was made upon Messrs. George and James Stockford, at Lepreux Basin, near Hanson's Mills, in the adjoining Parish of Lancaster, whilst these officers were in discharge of their duty. In the execution of warrants against sundry persons at the place above named, the Stockfords were murderously attacked by Owen Sullivan and William Whalen, aided by Richard Knowles. Mr. James Stockford was struck with an axe by Sullivan, on the head, by which he was knocked down and immediately disabled, whilst down he was stabbed in the hip with a bayonet, by Whalen. He now lies dangerously ill at his own residence. Mr. George Stockford was slightly wounded only. Certain parties against whom the Stockfords held warrants have been arrested, and are now in jail. The miscreants Sullivan and Whalen have not yet been taken. In due time, however, we trust that these wretches will receive the punishment they so justly merit.—St. John, N. B. Chronicle.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The Rev. Mr. Wishart lectured on last Monday evening. The audience was a large one, though the evening was wet and disagreeable. On next Monday, evening, the Rev. R. Cooney, A. M., will deliver a lecture, subject—"Reading, a means of enjoying good society." Mr. Cooney is always a popular lecturer, and invariably commands a full house. Our folk love to hear something pleasant, and Mr. Cooney is always an amusing, as well as an instructive lecturer.—Freeman.

MR. WISHART'S LECTURE.—The Rev. Mr. Wishart lectured at the Institute on Thursday evening last, on which occasion there was a large attendance. The subject was *The Peculiarities of Ignorance*, and the lecturer illustrated it under twelve different heads, viz: that the ignorant person is incapable of being instructed by public teaching,—that he loves outward show,—that he is usually fond of company,—that he is apt to love those employments that call for extreme effort, varied with thorough supineness,—that he lives in particulars,—that he exists in a sentient condition,—that he is self complacent,—that he can imagine nothing different from what already is,—that he is superstitious,—that he is self indulgent,—that he can be flattered, not convinced, and that he measures things by position. The lecture was well received by the audience.—St. John, N. B. Courier, 13th.

NEW VESSELS.—A very handsome barque, called the *Rydal*, measuring 252 tons new measurement, was launched last Saturday from the building yards of Messrs. J. J. & W. G. Olive, at Carleton. She has two complete decks, is a beautiful model, and is constructed of superior materials, and was built on account of Messrs. Larpent & Holt, of Liverpool, under contract with Messrs. S. Wiggins & Son, of this City.—It is intended that she should be employed in the Port Natal trade.

A fine large ship, called the *Bourneuf*, was recently towed over here from Clare, Nova Scotia, where she was built by F. Bourneuf, Esq., for Messrs Allison & Spurr, of this City. She has two decks, and beams for a third, and measures 1495 tons, new measurement, and 1138 tons, old measurement.

Another very fine-looking ship, called the *Wamate*, is now fitting out in the harbour, and will soon be ready for sea. She has three complete decks, measures 1442 tons, new measurement, and 1146 tons, old measurement. She was built by Mr. Samuel Smith, at the Oromocto, for Mr. J. W. Craig, of this City.

A strong and substantial-looking vessel, of about 800 tons, called the *Lady Head*, was recently towed down from Kingston, where she was built by Mr. Wm. P. Flewelling, for Messrs. Allison & Spurr, of this City.

All the above-named vessels appear to be of excellent materials and good model, and will, no doubt, do credit to their builders and owners.—16.

ST. ANDREWS AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.—We learn that letters by the *Pacific*, at New York, have been received at St. Andrews, announcing the completion of a contract with Mr. Shaw, to finish the road to Woodstock, the funds to be found in England.—16.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.—The *Royal Gazette* contains His Excellency's proclamation calling the Legislature together on the 7th of January next, for the despatch of business.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM MIRAMICHI!—Last evening we received the first telegraphic despatch from Miramichi. Mr. Douglas B. Stevens, at half past 4 P. M., announced to us by telegraph that he had just opened an office at Chatham!

We congratulate our friends in that quarter upon being thus placed in instant communication with every town and village in America to which the telegraph extends, and trust it may prove the precursor of further improvements in that section of the Province.—*New Brunswick*, 13th.

A telegraph despatch from St. Andrews, received at the News Room, states that parties in England have contracted for the construction of the Railway from St. Andrews to Woodstock.—Our friends in St. Andrews are entitled to the highest credit for their energy and perseverance, and we rejoice that they now stand in so favourable a position with regard to their Railway.—16.

Carrigan, the author of the horrid murders at Milkish, recorded in our paper of Tuesday last, has since died from exposure and the wounds he received.—16.

Canada.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—A most miraculous and providential escape occurred yesterday evening, at the new church, St. James's, now building in this city. While a party of men were engaged working on a scaffold, more than 60 feet from the ground, one of them, a labourer, named John Stewart, fell off. After falling about 20 feet, he alighted on his head, on another scaffold, and although this was composed of boards of two inches in thickness, yet so great was the force of his fall, that the board upon which he struck broke under him, and he fell the additional forty feet to the ground. After lying on the ground for a few moments, he was taken up, and in a short time was so far recovered as to be able to stand by himself. Dr. King was soon on the spot, and having examined, remarked that his injuries were not serious, and that he had sustained no fracture whatever. The man himself only complained of a pain in his arm and in his chest. The ground where he fell was covered with rubbish: it was distinguishable by a few drops of blood. This, we believe, is the first accident that occurred here since the building of the church was commenced.—*Toronto Colonist*.

Prince Edward Island.

The body of a man, supposed to be an American fisherman, was found near Tracadie Harbour, about three weeks since, with a mark on his right shin bone, about six inches above the ankle, supposed to have been caused by a blow of an axe. Two other bodies came on shore at Savage Harbour on or about the 28th ult., on the arm of one of them was marked, in black ink, *William Wallace* and *Mary Wallace*. They were both decently interred in the Presbyterian church yard at St. Peter's, by order of James Coffin, Esq., J. P.—*Islander*.

A letter, dated Gaspe, Oct. 29, 1851, and addressed to the Postmaster, Charlottetown, has been handed us, wherein it is stated, that the *Sch. Barbeauane*, (Barbara Anne,) Francois Cande, master, sailed from the above place for Malpeque or Cascoqueque, P. E. I., on the 25th of Sept. last, having on board, beside the crew, the following passengers:—Mr. McDonnell, Mr. McCarthy and family, and a Miss M'Innes, and that since her departure no tidings have been heard of her; and it is feared that she foundered at sea in the disastrous gale of 31 October last.—Should any person have heard anything of either vessel or crew, they are requested to communicate the same either to the Post Office at Charlottetown, or to the Office of the *Islander* Newspaper.—16.

AMERICA.

United States.

RECIPROCITY.—The question of Reciprocal Free Trade between these Provinces and the United States, says the *New Brunswick*, is at this time much discussed by the leading journals in Boston and New York. The *Boston Post* recently published a very able and elaborate article on the subject, proving from returns of the most undoubted authority, that with every relaxation in the trade between Canada and the U. States, there had been a great increase—and that since the reduction in the Canadian tariff, the trade had wonderfully increased. The *Boston Courier* follows up the subject, in a series of articles, from the second of which we make the following extract:—

The remark that "trade with Canada has wonderfully increased," is borne out most satisfactorily by a reference to custom-house returns, from which it seems that Canada was not mentioned in the yearly documents of exports and imports, till the year ending 30th June, 1849. In that year it amounted to \$4,234,744. In the subsequent return, ending 30th June, 1850, the last one published, the amount was increased to \$5,930,821.

The sum of \$5,930,821, the amount exported that year, being \$151,594,730, may to some persons seem to be too small to be of paramount importance in our foreign trade; nevertheless, it is larger in amount than our export trade with any other country, save France and Great Britain.—It is considerably more than double the aggregate amount of exports to Holland and Belgium, for the security and increase of which so many diplomatic missions have been maintained, and without receiving anything like an equivalent for the commercial advantages they derive from us.

It is seven times the amount we send to Russia, with its 65,000,000 people; and more than three fold the amount of all our exports to Russia, Sweden, Norway and Denmark. It transcends the sum of exports to the Hanse-Towns, it being \$3,206,522, against imports, \$3,787,874.

The balance of payments is nearly as much against us in our trade with the four Baltic nations referred to, as with the Hanse-Towns—the exports being \$1,771,711, against imports, \$2,554,216. And yet, to maintain this insignificant amount of trade, which has been stationary or receding for many years, and is not likely to become enlarged, because of the poverty of these nations, and their illiberal commercial system, we have expended large sums in supporting diplomatic relations, which are of no value in a commercial point of view, in comparison with the much more valuable trade we now have with Canada—a trade which is in its infancy, and only requires, as suggested by the intelligent writer in the *Post*, an acceptance of the offers made by our neighbours, to be extended far beyond the existing amount.

The sum alluded to, of \$5,930,821, it should be borne in mind, is the amount sent to Canada; but the question discussed involves the other British Provinces—Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick and Newfoundland—countries, from their maritime position, and their exportable and importable products, destined, if we pursue a policy mutually favorable, to become great consumers of our manufactures and other products, and to give us, in return for them, valuable materials for our manufactures, and other commodities of which we are in want. The amount of exports in the year ending June 30, 1850, added to the amount sent to Canada, is \$9,549,055, against imports, \$5,644,462.

Contrast this statement with that of the export and import trade with Russia, Sweden, Denmark and Norway. They contain about 71,000,000 people, and are ranked among the commercial nations of Europe. They take from us products to the amount of \$1,771,711, and we receive from them \$2,544,216. Nor are these branches of trade likely to increase, while that with the British Provinces, and especially with Canada, has rapidly increased, and waits only for the removal of obstacles which benefit neither country, for an advancement which will render it of greater value than that of any other country, except Great Britain.

RESIGNATION OF THE MEXICAN MINISTER.—The Mexican government, it is said, has at last accepted the resignation of Don Luis de la Rosa its Minister at Washington, which he has repeatedly tendered, with the view of taking charge of the civil government of Zacatecas, to which he has been elected by the popular vote of that state. His successor will be either Senor Olaguive or Larrainza, both at present Mexican Senators.—*Baltimore Sun*.

EMIGRANTS FOR LIBERIA.—A number of colored persons, liberated by the late Allen Dorsey, Esq., of Howard county, Md., will sail from this port for Liberia in the course of a few weeks.—16.

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.—The Sons of Temperance in the State of New York are to hold a convention at Albany in January, to urge the legislature to adopt the Maine liquor law.

PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—It appears from the annual report, just made, that there are in the public schools of Philadelphia city and county, 48,956 scholars and 781 teachers, besides 144 others engaged in night schools. The High School has 502, and the Normal school 143 pupils.

THE TELEGRAPH IN CALIFORNIA.—A movement has been made in San Francisco, to establish magnetic telegraph communication between the principal cities in California.

During the months of July, August and September, 7,307 passengers sailed from San Francisco; 5,033 males and 27 females left in steamers; and 1,996 males and 131 females in sailing vessels.

HEAVY CONTRACT.—Mr. George Law of New York, in connection with Mr. Seymour of Utica, and others, have closed a contract with the Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company, for the centre survey, grading, bridging, superstructure, iron, depots, equipage, &c., of their road for \$9,000,000. This road is about 330 miles long, and is to be delivered in complete working order, in all respects, within five years for that sum; \$3,500,000 in cash, and the remainder in stock and bonds.

HORRIBLE MURDERS IN MISSISSIPPI.—The Aberdeen (Miss.) Independent of the 15th ult., gives the following account of a bloody and fatal affray in that country:

Henderson Parchman and John Dillingham were intoxicated, fell out, and commenced fighting with knives, when Joshua Dillingham attempted to part them; on seeing this, Martin P. shot him dead, blowing his brains out. Henderson P. and John D. continued fighting; John D. was cut nine times, and though not dead, is not

expected to live; Henderson P. was cut once in the thigh, which proved mortal. The parties were addicted to drinking, and were quarrelsome when drunk. Martin Parchman has escaped.

DISTRESSING.—We learn that owing to the wreck of vessels on Lake Superior, laden with supplies for the miners, a famine has occurred in that region—so that some 30 men, women and children, started from the iron mines, through the woods, for Badenoque, a distance of 60 miles with a foot of snow on the ground. They were out three days and suffered terribly. A portion of them have arrived in this city by water. One poor woman, it is said, clung to a folio Bible in her possession, until she was obliged to drop it from sheer exhaustion. The children were nearly frozen. They are well worthy of the benevolence of our citizens.—*Milwaukee Wisconsin*, Nov. 22.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN ADMIRABLE INVENTION.—A small but most useful and convenient invention, styled "Suedaker's Excelsior Patent Window Blind Hinge," was exhibited to us yesterday. It is one of the most admirable contrivances in a small way we have ever seen, and though small it must come largely into use, being most successfully designed "for opening, closing, and placing firmly in any desired position, from the inside of the room, the outside shutters or blinds, without raising the sash." The whole is done by a simple and slight movement of a handsome knob, resembling that on doors.

Our pressman, Mr. Newell, who is somewhat of a sportsman, presented to us yesterday five specimens of a rare visitant to these regions.—They were a pair of Pine Grosbeaks, and were shot in this vicinity. These birds belong to the extreme northern portions of both continents, and rarely extend their visits so far to the south. Their presence is supposed to indicate an early and severe winter at the north of us, which supposition seems also in some degree confirmed by the unusual number of Snowy Owls, and other species of arctic birds obtained there the present season.—*Boston Atlas*.

STREET PREACHING IN CALIFORNIA.—It appears that street preaching is vigorously maintained in California. Rev. William Taylor, (formerly of Baltimore,) writing from San Francisco, says:—"Every Sunday I preach on Long Wharf, on Pacific Wharf, and on the Plaza. Last Sunday week, on Pacific Wharf, I occupied a barrel of whisky for a pulpit." He seemed to think the intoxicating enemy would do him no harm so long as he kept it under his feet.

BURGLARS' ALARM.—Mr. Wm. H. Horton, of Jersey City, N. J., has invented and taken measures to secure a patent for the most simple and best Burglars' Alarm that we have yet seen. It is simply clock work so arranged and combined with an alarm bell, and a small hinged lever that the said lever, being slightly pushed by the opening of a room door, will set the alarm bell free, to arouse the sleepers in a room, and defeat the objects of midnight marauders. The apparatus is so neat and small, that every traveller can carry one in his portmanteau, or in his hat or coat pocket. It made to be secured to the frame of a room door, which can be done in one minute, and it can also be taken off as brief space of time. Persons travelling with valuable articles in their pockets or carpet bags, will find this instrument to be one of the most useful and desirable inventions ever brought before the public for their protection, and it is equally valuable for every household. They can be made of different sizes, and are not expensive. A very good size made of brass will cost only about one dollar, it is therefore an improvement within the reach of every person to purchase.—*Scientific American*.

DIFFICULTIES AT SAN JUAN.—Accounts from San Juan del Sud represent every thing as in a state of anarchy and confusion. Gen. Munoz has collected a large force, with a supply of arms and ammunition, and had determined to prevent the landing of passengers by Vanderbilt's line. About 100 Americans had joined Munoz. Much sickness prevailed at San Juan. Provisions were scarce and high, and business dull.

THE STONES OF VENICE IN 1851.—It is a melancholy fact to consider that most of the Venetian Palaces, erected and adorned during the flourishing periods of this Italian republic, have gone into the hands of strangers and foreigners who have very little interest in preserving their historical records and memorials. The Palace Pesaro, one of the finest on the *Canal Grande*, belongs now to the Austrian General Lieberg, who restores it Vienna-fashion. The Palace Vendramin Calergi has been acquired by the Duchess de Berri; that of Cavalli belongs to the Duc de Chambord; and the Palace Rossetto to Don Carlos of Spain. The Palace Grassi has been purchased by Emperor Ferdinand of Austria; that of Foscarelli converted into military barracks—Madame Tagliani, as we have already mentioned, is said to have acquired half a dozen of old Venetian patrician palaces on the *Canal Grande*, amongst them the famous one called *Ca' d'oro*. [See transit. . . .]—*The Builder*.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—During the year ending 30th June, 1850—the last return—the number of passengers which the railways of the United Kingdom conveyed was 66,540,175. The number of accidents in this year was, as the railway commissioners remark, extraordinary, yet only twelve were killed. Thus, the proportion of the number of passengers killed to the number carried is one to about 5,500,000.

HOLLAND. Extract of a Letter of the Waterloos Life Guards. To Professor Geo. ... For a long time your medicines had tried doctor to no avail, and I was nearly dead. I took in your medicine, and I rubbed it on my back and legs, and I was enabled to walk a stick, and in a few days I was quite well, and I am now as well as ever. Besides my cure, your medicines had cured my wife and daughter, and I am now as well as ever. (Signed) ...

Extract of a Letter of the Waterloos Life Guards. To Professor Geo. ... With your medicine, I was cured of my complaint, and I am now as well as ever. (Signed) ...

Extract of a Letter of the Waterloos Life Guards. To Professor Geo. ... I was cured of my complaint, and I am now as well as ever. (Signed) ...

None are ... THE LIFE AND INSURANCE ... JUST received 1000 West ... Picked PEP ...

Advertisements.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND RHEUMATIC GOUT. Extract of a Letter from Mr. T. G. Brunton...

To Professor Holloway, Sir.—For a long time I was a martyr to Rheumatism and Rheumatic Gout, and for ten weeks previous to using your medicines...

Besides my case of Rheumatic Gout, I have lately had proof that your Pills will heal any old wound or ulcer, as a married woman, living near me...

THOMAS BRUNTON (Signed)

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

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

To Professor Holloway, Sir.—With pleasure and gratitude I have to inform you that after suffering for 21 years with a bad leg, which yielded to no kind of treatment...

It is now as sound as ever I was in my life by means of your Pills and Ointment, which I purchased from Mr. I. Davidson, Druggist, Berwick-upon-Tweed...

ANDREW BRACK (Signed)

AMPUTATION OF TWO TOES PREVENTED.

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

To Professor Holloway, Sir.—I was superintending, about six months ago, the erection of one of our Railway Bridges, and by the fall of a large stone my right foot was seriously bruised...

It is now as sound as ever I was in my life by means of your Pills and Ointment, which I purchased from Mr. I. Davidson, Druggist, Berwick-upon-Tweed...

OLIVER SMITH JENKINS (Signed)

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A DESPERATE SKIN DISEASE.

On the 21st July, 1848, the Editor of the "Wesleyan" Newspaper, published in India, inserted the following Editorial article in his paper. We know for a fact, that Holloway's Pills and Ointment act in a most wonderful manner upon the constitution, as an eccentric Coolie, called Eliza, employed in our Establishment, was affected with myriads of Ringworms, which defied all the Mercut Doctors...

The effect was miraculous. The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:— Bad Legs, Cancers, Scalds, Contracted and Sore Nipples, Bad Breasts, Stiff-joints, Sore throats, Burns, Elephantiasis, Skin Diseases, Bunions, Fistulas, Scoury, Itch of Scrotum, Sore Heads, and Sandalwood, Gout, Tumours, Coco-Bay, Glandular swell, Ucers, Chiego-foot, Ings, Wounds, Chilblains, Lumbago, Piles, Yaws, Chapped-hands, Rheumatism, Corns (Soft).

Directors for the assistance of patients are affixed to each Pot and Box. Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 224 Strand, London, and by most respectable Druggist and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world.

Sub-agents in Nova Scotia.—Dr. Harding, Windsor Mrs. Nell, Lunenburg. T. K. Patillo, Liverpool. N. Upper Cornwallis. Tucker & Smith, Truro. J. G. Jost, Guysborough. F. Cochran & Co., Newport. G. N. Fuller, Horton. B. Legge, Mahone Bay. S. Fulton & Co., Wallace. J. F. More, Caledonia. T. F. Jost, Stanley. J. Christie & Co., Bras d'Or. P. Smyth, Fort Hood. Mrs. Robson, Pictou. E. Sterns, Yarmouth.

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax, General Agent for Nova Scotia.

CAUTION.

None are Genuine unless the words "Holloway's Pills and Ointment, London," are engraved on the Government Stamp, pasted on every Pot and Box; with the same words woven on the water-mark of the Books of directions wrapped round the medicines. Also, be careful to observe that the address on the Labels, to the covers of the Pots and Boxes, is "244, Strand, London," (and not 240 Strand, London) and that there is no initial, as "H." or any other letter before the name "HOLLOWAY," nor is the word "Genuine" on the labels.

December 24.

THE TRENTON MUTUAL LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital \$185,000 Safely Invested.

INSURES on Buildings, Stocks, Furniture, &c., at the lowest rates of premium compatible with safety; and on all assured lives at rates of premium far below that of any English or Scotch Company, and all Policy holders participate in the profits of the Company, which have hitherto amounted to 45 to 50 per cent. on the amount paid in, and divided annually.

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

ORANGES, LEMONS, &c.

JUST received and for sale at 41 Hollis street. 1000 West India ORANGES, 2 boxes fresh LEMONS, Pickled PEPPERS and CUCUMBERS, Guava MARMALADE, &c.

Nov 15. W. M. HARRINGTON.

TO INTENDING EMIGRANTS FROM NOVA SCOTIA.

THE CANADA COMPANY would suggest to parties who are contemplating leaving Nova Scotia that the Western Section of Canada offers every inducement for them to settle there, rather than that they should proceed to the United States. In Upper Canada they will find a most healthy climate, and abundance of excellent Land to be obtained upon easy terms from the Government and Canada Company.

The great success which has attended Settlers in Upper Canada is abundantly evidenced by the prosperous condition of the Farmers throughout the Country;—by the success of many Natives of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia who have settled in many Townships;—and by the individual progress made by several thousands of people who have taken Land from the Company.

The Canada Company's Lands are offered by way of Lease for Ten Years; or for Sale Cash down. The plan of 1-6th Cash and Balance in Installments being done area with.

The Rents, payable 1st February each Year, are about the Interest, at six per Cent., upon the Cash Price of the Land. Upon mo-4 of the Lots, when Leased, no Money is required down; whilst upon the others, according to the plan, One, Two, or Three Years' Rent must be paid in advance, but the payments will be Settler from further Calls, until the Second, Third or Fourth year of his Term of Lease.

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

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

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

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

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

Commissioners of the Canada Company's Office, Toronto, C. W., April 5, 1851. April 25.

1851. FALL. 1851.

"Halifax Clothing Store."

OLD STAND NO. 4, ORDNANCE ROAD.

THE Subscriber has received per "More Castle" from London, the following goods:—Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, fine White, Regatta, Red and Blue Flannel and Cashmere Vests &c., all of which with his former stock is offered for sale at such prices as will defy competition.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

COATS—Beaver, Witney, Pilot, Flushing, Cloth, Doeskins, &c., various colours, qualities, prices and styles.

JACKETS—Beaver, Witney, Pilot, Flushing, Keeling and Cloth Jackets.

TROUSERS—In endless quantities and all prices.

VESTS—In great variety.

OUTFITS—Mens' Lamb's Wool Vests and Drawers, fine White, Regatta, Red and Blue Flannel and Cashmere Shirts, silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Bracons, Mens' Hosiery, Cloth Caps &c.

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

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

ON HAND—500 Clothes Whisks.

Clothing of every description made to order in the best style and at the shortest notice.

CHARLES B. NAYLOR, Tailor and Clothier.

Oct. 13. Wes. & Ath.

CHEBUCHO HOUSE.

NEW & CHEAP GROCERY STORE.

NO. 48, UPPER WATER STREET.

Opposite Messrs. Creighton & Grassie's Wharf.

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

Family and Ship Stores.

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

Articles from the Country received on consignment which will be disposed of (at a small per centage) to the best advantage and the proceeds duly forwarded.

April 19. (93) Wes. & Ath. 17 mos. (17)

NEW STYLE OF MELODEON.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having entered into an arrangement with the INVENTOR of those beautiful Musical Instruments, called the PATENT ACTION MELODEON, now offers them for sale in this Province. They are equally adapted to the Church or the Parlor, and are a powerful sweet-sounding instrument, and are not liable to get easily out of tune.

These instruments have been examined by persons of the first musical talent in this city, who have declared them worthy of their recommendation. References given if required. Prices from £15 to £25.

Please call and examine at THE MELODEON MANUFACTORY, No. 125 Harrington Street.

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

August 6, 1851. Wes & Ath. JOHN HAYS

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS, APERIENT PILLS.

FOR Dyspepsia—all stomach and Liver Complaints, Headache, Vertigo or Giddiness, Nausea, habitual Constipation, and as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE (which may be taken at all times, by both sexes, with perfect safety) these Pills cannot be excelled; their mild yet effectual operation and the absence of Calomel and all Mercurial preparations render it unnecessary to undergo any restraint in diet—the pursuit of business, recreation, &c.

Sold Wholesale and Retail at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, first Brick Building South of Province Building, where also may be obtained Genuine British Drugs and Medicines, Leeches, Perfumery, Seeds, Spices, &c., of the first quality. April 2.

BAZAAR.

THE Ladies of the Wesleyan Congregations in Halifax beg leave to apprise their friends that they are making preparations for holding a Bazaar early in the ensuing spring, to raise funds in aid of the New Wesleyan Chapel now in course of erection in Grafton Street. Contributions in money, or materials, or articles for sale, are respectfully solicited, and will be thankfully received.

For particular information, reference can be had to any of the following Ladies, who will act as a Committee of Management.—Mrs. Evans, Mrs. McMurray, Mrs. Nordbeck, Mrs. Trapp, Mrs. Harrington, Mrs. E. Jost, Mrs. Nigowitz, Mrs. F. Barr, Mrs. Frost, Miss Shaw, Mrs. Daniel Starr, Mrs. Crane, Mrs. Northup and Mrs. Jones. Miss CLARE, Secy. Nov 1.

JUDSON'S CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF CHERRY AND LUNGWORT.



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

DO NOT NEGLECT IT.

CONSUMPTION

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

CURE CONSUMPTION.

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

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

T HOUSANDS OF CONSUMPTIVE

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

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

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

Sold Wholesale for the Proprietor in Nova Scotia at Macdon's Medical Warehouse, Halifax; in Windsor by Mrs. Wiley, in Dartmouth by D. Farrell, and by one agent in every town in N. S. and N. B.

Enquire for Comstock's Almanac for 1852 which is given to all gratis. 105 July 11.

Wesleyan Day School, Halifax.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave respectfully to intimate to Wesleyan Parents and to the Public generally, that the RE-OPENING of the above School will take place on THURSDAY, the 1st of August, when pupils of both sexes may be enrolled for arrangement in the following classes:—

INITIATORY AND JUNIOR DIVISIONS.

English Reading, meaning, examination and Spelling, Lessons on Objects and Natural History, &c., History of England, Geography, Solutions of Geographical Problems on the Maps and by the Globe, Grammar and Composition, Writing and Arithmetic.

Notes.—Pupils are advanced to higher classes, as soon as they are qualified to enter them.

SENIOR AND MATHEMATICAL DIVISIONS.

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

LATIN AND GREEK.

McClintock & Crook's Series of Lessons, Anthon's Caesar, Greek Reader, and the Higher Classics.

Hours of Attendance.—From 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., and from 2 o' p. m.

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

As new Classes are to be formed in the different departments, a favourable opportunity presents itself for any who may wish to attend the Institution, and avail themselves of the advantages of the system of instruction pursued, which is one calculated to encourage the personal efforts of the Students. It is desirable that pupils should enter at the commencement of the Term.

Halifax, August 16th 1851. ALEXR. SIMPSON R. I. D.

CARLETON Condition Powders for Horses and Cattle.

The changes of weather and season, with the change of use and feed, have a very great effect upon the blood and sinuous fluids of horses. It is at such times they require an assistant to nature to throw off any disorder of the fluids of the body that may have been imbibed, and which, if not attended to, will result in the Yellow Water, Heaves, Worms, Bots, &c. All of which will be prevented by giving one of these powders, and will cure when disease appears, if used in time. They purify the blood, remove all inflammation and fever, loosen the skin, cleanse the water, and invigorate the whole body, enabling them to do more work with the same feed. The action of these powders is direct upon all the secretory glands, and therefore has the same effect upon the Horse, Ox, and all all Herd-ivory animals—all diseases arising from or producing a bad state of the blood, are speedily cured by them.

Remember and ask for CARLETON'S CONDITION POWDERS, and take no others.

Sold Wholesale for the Proprietors in Nova Scotia at Macdon's Medical Warehouse, Halifax; in Windsor by Mrs. Wiley, in Dartmouth by D. Farrell; and by one Agent in every town in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Enquire for Comstock's Almanac for 1852, which is given to all gratis. Sept. 6.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

"More Castle" from London, the subscriber has completed his Fall supply of DRUGS and MEDICINES, Patent Medicines, Soaps and perfumery. Also on hand, large assortment of Footh, Nail, Cloth, and Hair Brushes, for sale very low at No. 125, Granville Street.

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

Oct. 24. ROBERT G. FRASER.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

The Undersigned has been appointed Agent for the "TRENTON MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF TRENTON," United States, and having previously taken the Agency, received satisfactory proof of the good standing and respectability of the Institution, he begs to inform the public generally that he is now prepared to issue Policies for eligible fire risks at moderate rates of premium, and to receive proposals for Life Policies, which will be forwarded to the Directors, and if accepted, Policies will be immediately returned. The Capital stock of the Trenton Mutual is now \$250,000, well secured in good productive Stocks, Mortgage on Real Estate, and Cash in Banks—and is doing a very large and as yet from its commencement in 1847, a very successful business.

In the Life Department they issued the first year, ending 1st October, 1849, 967 Policies—a number which very few Companies of long standing ever reached in the same time. The benefit of the mutual system in Life Assurance is very apparent, and is most favourable to all Policy holders in this Society, inasmuch as they receive a portion of each year's profits yearly, being deducted from the Premiums then payable, which are lower than any of the English Companies and not subject to stamp duty—all the particulars of which are fully set forth in the Pamphlets which the Agent has for distribution, who furnishes all Blank and every necessary information, together with the Medical Examiner's Certificate gratis. All persons intending to insure are invited to call on the Agent, who will give them every information.

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

Halifax, 15th June. n1

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

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

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

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF CITY COUNCIL.

RESOLVED, That Public Notice be given that the Hay St. Scales 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.

October 31, 1850.

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

NOTICE.

A LARGE assortment of GROCERIES and other articles for CASH, wholesale and retail, Tobacco, Molasses, Sugar, FLOUR, Coffee, Rice, Tea, Candles, Soap, Meat, LARD, HAMS, BUTTERS, Lard Sugar, Chocolate, Pepper, and other articles too numerous to mention. Opposite the Exchange, head of Steam Boat Wharf, MICHIGAN, No. 371 Water Street. JOHN IRVINE, Agent.

August 23.

REMOVAL!!!

CLEVERDON & CO.,

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

MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c.

AT LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street.

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

October 18th, 1851.

New Advertisements.

E. M. BROWN,

No. 1, Ordnance Square,

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

"Directory to the New Year!"

BELCHER'S FARMER'S ALMANACK,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD,

1852;

is now on sale by the Publisher and at all the City Book Stores, containing beside the large number of Astronomical Calculations, a large amount of useful and instructive INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE of all classes.

Nov. 22. C. H. BELCHER

The above Almanack can be had bound and interleaved, with an engraved view of "The General's Bridge, near Annapolis."

BELCHER'S FARMER'S ALMANACK has appeared, and sustains its usual high reputation. The interleaved copies will be beautifully bound, and will contain a fine engraved (not lithographed) view of the General's Bridge, Annapolis. It is a truly executed picture. British North American. 124

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

RECEIVED this Fall, Ex "Mic Mac" from Glasgow, made of the best materials—a supply of convenient SCOTCH UNION COOKING STOVES, of various sizes, for wood or coal—some extra large, to hold 30 gallons, for use of Inns or large kitchens; 15 to 30 inch sizes Canada Stoves; Franklins of all sizes; Vessels (Casseroles and Cabin Stoves); superior Air Tights with cast tops, improved and patented in the United States in 1851. Hall and Shop Stoves; cast oven mouths, extra stove boilers. Elegant Gothic Register GRATES—surpass all kinds for convenience. Also, a new and excellent made Cooking Stove from Boston, just received, with open doors, called the Queen of the West—from small to extra large sizes—they use wood or coals, and have separate fire-places for the use of charcoal in summer. All at reasonable prices and convenient terms, at 3, 6, or 9 months if required. Orders from the country answered with despatch. Nov. 22. J. M. CHAMBERLAIN, Importer of Stoves and Grates. 1844.

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

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

FALL IMPORTATIONS. Bell & Black, HEREBY offer a choice stock of DRY GOODS, suitable for the present and coming seasons, comprising Welsh and Lancashire FLANNELS, Blue, Black and Fanny Wines and Beavers, Black and Fanny Casimires and Doeskins, A large assortment of COBURGS, Delaines, and other stuff Goods, White, Printed and Grey COTTONS, Various kinds of American Cotton and Woolen Manufactures, White and Blue Cotton Warp and Cotton BATTING, Long and square SILKS in great variety, BLANKETS, Gala Plaids, Hosiery, Ladies' Muslin and Crapè Collars, &c. &c. Gents' Long Cloth and Lamb's Wool Shirts, &c. All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Oct. 18. Wm. C. Mas. & Guard.

EX STEAMER EUROPA. A Fresh supply of Soaps and Perfumery, Fatsy's Windsor, Fatsy's fancy soaps in great variety, Burton's and Fatsy's Sand Balm. FOR SHAVING. Riggo's Naval and Military, Fatsy's Almond Cream Transparent Tablets and Sticks, Oleoplane, assorted sizes. PERFUMERY. Bayley's Ess. Bouquet; Hendrie's Rondoletia and Verbena; Atkinson's Jockey Club. ALSO. Sandoline; Perry's Balm; Circassian Cream; Vegetable Cream; Toroise Dressing Combs; Ivory and India Rubber Rings for children; Violet Powder; Cachou Aromatique; Godfrey's Extract; Prout's and Buller's Gout Plaster. ROBT. G. FRASER, Nov. 1. 139, Granville street.

AUTUMN AND WINTER GOODS. JOSEPH AND KNIGHT, No. 2, Granville Street. INVITE attention to their importation of new and desirable GOODS, per Mic-Mac, Moro Castle, Prince Arthur, Cluny, Canada, from Great Britain. Their Stock—Wholesale and Retail—includes Imperial 3ply CARPETING, Druggists, Hearth Rugs, Wool Mats DAMASKS, Printed Furniture, Table Linens, Towellings and other FURNISHING. Long and square WOOL and Paisley filled SHAWLS, Gown and square WOOL and Gala CLOAKING with a variety of DRESS MATERIALS Black and colored Silk Velvets and SATINS plain, fancy and Glace Silks, Ribbons and Lace Goods, Ladies Neck-Ties, GLOVES and Hosiery, MUSLINS and Trimmings, Gents' open and serial TIES, black and printed BANDANNAS. A large stock of CLOTHS, DOESKINS and VESTINGS, Grey and white SHIRTINGS, blue and white Cotton WARP, TEA and INDIGO, &c. &c. &c. besides a great variety of articles of utility in every department which it is needless to enumerate. N. B.—WANTED—A quantity of Country Homespun Yarn, and Socks? Oct 24

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

FRESH FRUIT—Sultana Raisins, Turkey Figs, Jordan P Almonds, Bunch Muscatel, walnuts, Fiberts, Orange Lemons, Dates, &c. &c. All just received—for sale at the "Italian Warehouse," 44 Hollis Street. Nov. 29. ANNAPOLIS CHEESE.—20 cwt. prime Annapolis A CHEESE, just received. For sale at the ITALIAN WAREHOUSE. 44 Hollis Street. Nov. 29. BERMUDA SWEET ORANGES, just received ex Ocean. For sale at 41 Hollis Street. Nov. 29.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

NOW opening at the STRAVONSKIAS HOUSE, a variety of FANCY GOODS, viz.—Toy Tea Sets, Dessert do. Chimney Ornaments, Toilette Bottles, Figures in endless variety, Named and Exhibition Mugs, Cruet Stands, Glass Dishes and Cake Stands, &c., suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. CLEVERDON & CO., Store near the Ordnance Gal. December 20. Wes. & Ath. 5w.

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

CARGO BRIG CHEBUCTO. Just arrived from La Guayra. Two Thousand superior DRY HIDES. 100 bags Prime COFFEE, of new crop. For sale low by GEORGE H. STARR. Dec. 13. Wes. & Ath. 4 ins.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES. BY recent arrivals from England, Scotland, and the United States, the Subscriber has completed his full importations of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, SICES, DYS-STURTS, GLASSWARE, and all such articles as are usually kept in similar establishments, which he offers for sale at the lowest market price. JOHN NAYLOR, 132 Granville Street. Nov. 22. 134.

INDISPENSIBLE. "The brightest Gem in the World's Opinion is the Golden Leaf of the Old Dominion, The Young Old, the Grave and Feeble Pronounce at once, 'This Indispensable.'" CHOICE TOBACCO of the above Brand, for sale at the ITALIAN WAREHOUSE 44 Hollis Street. Nov. 29.

Temperance.

The London Temperance League.

The Second Monthly meeting of this recently formed Association was held in Exeter Hall on Monday evening, Nov. 17th. The attendance was large and respectable. The chair was taken at seven o'clock by J. SILK BUCKINGHAM, Esq., President of the League. Prayer for the Divine blessing having been offered by the Rev. W. W. Robinson, A.M., Incumbent of Christchurch, Chelsea.

Among the speakers who addressed the meeting, was our friend and brother, F. W. KELLOGG, whose speech is thus reported in the London Patriot, of Nov. 20th:—

Mr. F. Kellogg, from the United States, observed, that many persons in the present day were professing great sympathy for the working classes. He believed that the working classes did not look up to such persons with gratitude, as might be expected, and the reason was, that all they asked for was their rights, which they thought they had reason to believe had long been withheld from them. (Hear.) He believed that the interests of employers and employed were reciprocal, and that the doctrine of universal brotherhood was no fable. Vice and immorality to a vast extent prevailed, and hence many were afraid of "the people." And why? Had they not been accustomed to look upon them as beasts of burden, and were they not now reaping the reward of their own folly? Was not prevention better than cure? In England seven millions and a half sterling was paid for the support of paupers; seventy per cent. of that was caused by crime, and who had to pay for it? Of course, those who had the property. Such persons, then, were deeply interested in the Temperance Reform, and ought zealously to promote it. (Hear.) He had lately seen a large gin-palace, called "The Mischief"—a most appropriate title—(hear)—and underneath the title was written, "Wine and spirits, ale and porter"—that was the cause of "the mischief." And how was a reform to be effected? Not by Acts of Parliament, but each must reform himself; and if men would not do their duty, they must pay the penalty. If men of power and influence would promote the Temperance cause, they must be consistent. It would not do for them to ask men to give up beer and gin, while they continued to use their wine. (Hear.) If they would but help on the temperance reform, it would proceed most rapidly, and they would be among the first to reap the benefit. We (said Mr. Kellogg) are ready to undertake the work, and then these men say, "Oh, what a folly! it is impossible for you to put an end to drunkenness." To believe that there must be drunkenness in the community was nothing short of a libel on Divine government, and a libel, also, on human nature. It was not necessary. If we were to have drunkards thirty years hence, that would only be by making the children of the present generation drunkards; and how was that to be done? Why, by cheating them into drunkenness; by persuading them to take "just a little, and then to leave it"; by persuading them that it is necessary. Now those who wished for a sober population, should be careful not to place temptation in the way.—And as they had got cheap bread by getting the tax taken off, so they should unite to get their great men to take off the tax on tea and coffee. Dr. Cumming, he understood, bewailed the intemperance of the country; he said "Be tem-

perate, but don't become teetotalers." (Hear.) He might as well have said, "Put your fingers in the fire, but don't burn yourselves." (Hear.) By the temperance movement thousands had been reclaimed from intemperance, and thousands more had been preserved from becoming irreligious; and thousands who were once irreligious, had now altars in their families and worshipped God; and yet men who were looked up to as authorities by large congregations said, "Oh pray don't become teetotalers!" (Hear, hear.) "Be temperate, but don't be teetotalers." He would like to see the drunkards who had been made sober by such doctrines. (Hear, hear.) Let editors who sneered at Teetotalism look through their offices, and see how many had fallen by attending to that advice, "Take a little, but be temperate." Dr. Johnson, that strong-minded man, once said to a lady who pressed him to take a little, "Madam, I can't take a little!" (Cheers.) That was the case with thousands, and yet it was said, "Take a little, be temperate, but don't be teetotalers." This advice was given to please deacons and rich members, and thus the Church seemed to be built on barrels and bottles. Mr. Kellogg then referred to a lecture delivered by the Rev. Thomas Binney, in Exeter-hall, entitled "Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, a study for young men," and to Mr. Binney's remarks upon teetotalism in that lecture. He "did not," he said, "consider the teetotal theory true, nor its practices binding, though he acknowledged and rejoiced in the good it had wrought." Strange, to rejoice that good was done by a practice which was neither good nor binding! Mr. Binney admitted that the maintenance of such large public-house property could hardly be a happy subject of contemplation—that it might operate as encouragements to a bad state of society—and that, in short, nothing like such establishments would exist in the millennium. Why, after all these admissions, did he undertake to defend Buxton's brewery? The terms in which he had done that ought to be written in the blackest characters. (Hear.) Where did the rev. gentleman get his authority for such a line of defence? Why had he not imitated the candour and fidelity of the sacred writers, and told faults and inconsistencies as well as virtues? What was the effect produced on the minds of the hundreds of young men who heard that lecture? They treated teetotalism with contempt and ridicule. (Hear.) Had not ministers been deposed from the pulpit in consequence of their use of strong drink? And as to learning, where did intemperance prevail to a greater extent than in learned Scotland? And why? Because that doctrine had been so extensively preached, "Be temperate, but don't be teetotalers." The minister says so from his desk, and the editor says so from his stool, because he would not be wiser than the minister. (Hear.) And the mother says to her child, "Take a little, my dear, be temperate, but don't be a teetotaler. Dr. Cumming and Mr. Binney say you should not." (Cheers.) The great cause of misery and ruin was spreading in the land, and how was it to go on? In the name of poor drunkards, in the name of wives, in the name of children, he besought them, he demanded of them, to do all they could to remove that great curse from the land. (Long-continued cheers.)

Letters and Monies Received.

(See that your remittances are duly acknowledged.) Mr. John Lorway, Sydney, (10s.) Rev. H. Pope, (60s.) Rev. A. Chesley, (1 new sub. 10s.)

Agents will greatly oblige by forwarding remittances, as we are much in want of the needful, to meet the weekly, and other expenses of the Office.

Marriages.

On Thursday last, by the Rev John Martin, Mr JACOB JOHNSTON, to Miss CATHERINE C BOUTILLIER, both of Margaret's Bay. At Buratole, 4th inst, by the Rev Mr Pope, Mr JOHN LEF, to Miss SARAH LONG, all of that place. At Boston Nov. 27th by the Rev. William Howe, Mr GEORGE MATTHEW LONG, late of this city, to Miss ELIZA JANE FETHTEREW, of St John's N. B. At Shubenacadie on 27th ult by the Rev D Honeyman, Mr JAMES McDONALD, to Miss SARAH J WICKWIRE, both of that place. At same place, by the Rev D Honeyman, Mr EBENEZAR ROSS, to Miss MARGARET COLTIER, both of Shubenacadie. At Pughwash, on the 29th Nov by the Rev W Hobbs, Mr WILLIAM H ROGERS, to MARY ELIZA, eldest daughter of Thomas Page, Esq of Pughwash. On Saturday evening last, by the Rev John Scott, Mr J G EDDIE, to HENRIETTA CATHARINE, eldest daughter of Mrs MARY AEN Symonds. At Wallace, by Rev R Smith, Mr JAMES BIGNY, to NANCY FRASER. By the same Mr G P BETTS, to Miss MARY SWALLOW. Also Mr SILAS FULTON, to Miss MATILDA FETHERS. At River Philip by the same, Mr WM PEEL, to Miss SCHUREMAN. Also Mr PHILIP STONEHOUSE, to Miss METCALF. At Musquodobit Harbour, on Tuesday, the 16th inst, by the Rev G O Huestis, Messrs HENRY and SIMON GAETZ, of the above named place; the former to Miss LOUISA CONROD, the latter to Miss SARAH ROAST, both of Chestcooke.

On Tuesday, 16th inst, by the same, Mr JOSEPH ALISON, to Miss MARY JANE LIGHTZER. On Wednesday, the 17th inst, by the same, Mr ROBT J CLEVERDON, to Miss MARGARET M LYLE. At Windsor, on the 11th inst, by the Rev H Pope, JOSEPH RICKARDS, Esq, to Miss MARGARET ROBERTSON. On Monday, 15th inst, by the Rev J McMurray, Mr DAVID BROWN, to Miss JANE GOHE.

Deaths.

On the 5th inst, Mr CHARLES McLEAN, a native of Shelburne, in the 24th year of his age. At his residence, at Antigonishe, on Friday night, 5th inst PATRICK POWER, Esq. Merchant, formerly M P P, in the 52nd year of his age. On Saturday morning, of Croup, HENRY WAINWRIGHT, youngest son of John Wood, aged 17 months and 8 days. At Guysborough, on the 2nd inst EDWARD JOHN, aged 3 years, only son of E J Cunningham.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED. FRIDAY 12th—brigt Lady, Ogle, Lauchner, Kingston, Jan. 23 days, to N L & J T West; schr California, Griffin, Ragged Islands; R M steamship Levantine, Hunter, hence for Bermuda, returned from sea, leaky. SATURDAY 13th—pkt brig Boston, True, Boston, 40 hours, to B Wier & Co and others—20 passengers; brig Gipsey, McDonald, St John's, N F, 39 days, Sydney, 30 days, to J & M Tobin; schrs Jasper, Banks, Fortune Island, 30 days, to J Strachan; Mayflower, Townsend, Sydney and Lonsburg, to Fairbanks & Allhons; brig Paragon, King, which sailed hence for St Stephens 20th ult, returned from sea—was blown off the coast. MONDAY 15th—brigt St Croix, Bernier, Sydney, via Barrington, Liverpool, and LaHave; schr Martin Greenow, Robbins, Yarmouth, via Barrington, Liverpool, and LaHave, 7 days, to Master. TUESDAY 16th—brigt Margaret Mortimer, Anderson, Kingston, Jan. 24 days, to W Full; schrs Wasp, Lang, P E Island, to E Albro & Co; Union, Jonca, Madalen Islands, to Creighton & Grassie; Cherokee, Woodin, Pictou, 8 days; Paulina, Mullock, Campo Bello, to Master. WEDNESDAY 17th—brigt Velocity, Langenburg, Ragged Islands, 28 days, to Salter & Twining, brigte Transit, Pwynter, St Vincent, 35 days, to J & M Tobin; Ranger, Pavnter, Kingston, Jan. 23 days, to G R Frith and Co; schr Cinara, Bollong, Charlottetown, PEL, 8 days—bound to New York. THURSDAY 18th—brigt schr Liverpool, McLara, Liverpool, N S, 10 hours.

CLEARED.

Dec 12—brigt Nancy, Taylor, Jamaica—John Esco & Co; schrs St Patrick, Myers, Port au Basque—W Pryor & Sons; Good Intent, Shelmut, Newfoundland—Salter & Twining; Pearl, Bird, Newfoundland—McLara. Dec 13—brigt Halifax, Mengier, Boston—B Wier & Co and others; schr Florence, Locke, New York—J Hunter & Co and others. Dec 15—schr Highland Maid, McBurnier, Boston—F A Hunt. Dec 16—schr Antionette, Dolby, Kingston, Jan—T Bolton; schr Bruce's, Deagle, Souris, P E I—W J Stairs & Co and others. Dec 17—brigt Humming Bird, Tuze, Porto Rico—Salties & Wainwright; schrs Frances, Lavee, Souris, P E I—E Albro & Co and others; Adah, Laybold, Boston—B Wier & Co; Mary, Kempt, Georgetown, PEL—J F Avery & Co and others.

MEMORANDA.

St John's, N B Nov 8th—arr'd, brigt Messenger, Bouchard, Montreal, 20 days; 10th—brigt Messenger, Cain, Halifax, 7 days; 12th—cl'd, brigt Messenger, Bouchard, Sydney. St Jago de Cuba, Nov 19th—brigt Brooklyn, Mitchell, to sail 22nd for Halifax. Boston, Dec 10th—arr'd, schrs Thetis, Atwater, P E Island; Responsible, Munn, do; Charlotie, LeBlance, do; Felix, Gerrier, Sydney; cl'd, John Wallace, Jowers, do. Brigt Vivid, hence at Havana, sold cod at \$4, scale \$41. Brigt St Croix reports—on the 6th inst, Cape Sable bearing N W, distant 40 miles, spoke barque Bloomer, from St John's, N B, bound to Liverpool, G B, which supplied St Croix with water. Schr Jedore, Dav, hence for Sydney, was totally wrecked on Goose Island, on Monday last—crew and materials saved. Pictou, Dec 17—arr schr Enterprise, Thorburn, Halifax—bound to Charlottetown. Liverpool, N S, Dec 13—arr brig Lady Campbell, Porter, Dominica, 30 days—sold lumber at \$17. Yarmouth, Dec 15—arr brig Competitor, Liverpool, G B; schr Gad, Halifax. Ragged Isles, Dec 13—arr schr John Gilpin, Locke, Philadelphia. Falmouth, Jan, Nov 18—arr brigt Brisk, Evans, Halifax, 24 days; 19—brigt Fawn, Morrison, Halifax via Kingston. Montego Bay, Nov 18—arr schr Ocean Queen, Swain, Halifax—cargo sold, deliverable at Montego Bay; cod 13s a 14s, boxes 15s, alewives 18s, mkl 30s, hg 20s, oil 2s 6d, old gallon; shingles 22s. Brigt Fanny, Smith, l'd for New York.

DISASTERS.

The new brigt Bloomer, from Charlottetown for St John, NB, was stranded on Jersey Island, near Arichat, on the 14th inst. Schr Alpha, Lynch, master, of Londonderry, NS, from St John for Boston, became water-logged on the 1st of Dec, at 2 a.m., remained on her beam ends three and a half hours, when she sighted, with loss of mainmast, foretopmast, and rudder—four men drowned in the cabin.

THE WESLEYAN

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

Bl. III.— Ten Shilli half-Year Wee Past— Time is Heed Still rot Till it find Well Or if th softy The res Toss Or'er Onwa Behind Unex And the Seek Life th Bisc In caun Has't Like th Slow! When th Danc! Infancy Danc Feels A thow Strow The rec Turm Childho Hills One on The th Whill But cha Heart When m Dark We turn Cold W'ere! Whee V's sur Point Alis th Shini B's not Back From o Futu He turn O'ar! Tunsli Over To stor Onw L'e's b Stor And wi Safe Ch! "We need a-4 reason! Clos During a gallant she bore yielded t ery of "b the man l came like rang thro sleeper. I had the deck, ere for a me wave," as dashed on her cargo the blow ay of dis the wall above the was no he the wreck