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Poetry.

For the Wesleyan.

ON A TOWN AND COUNTRY LIFE.

How bless'd is he whose happy lot,
Has fallen to some rural spot,
Or some sequester'd bow'r:
Who, with content, devoid of pride,
Makes God's own word his only guide;
And feels and owns its pow'r.

The gay, ambitious, and the proud
May, to the pop'ulous city, crowd;
And that's their proper sphere:
But he, of moral worth will seek
Some more retir'd and peaceful seat
Of purer atmosphere.

What mortal tongue the power can claim,
To give each various vice a name,
Where men in crowds locate?
Where no restraint, or moral force,
Can turn them from their downward
course,

That they may shun their fate.

How happy far, the country swain,
Who cultivates the fertile plain,
Where peace and silence dwell;
Whose labours can enough produce,
Sufficient for domestic use,
With over-plus to sell.

The man of independent mind,
With pious sentiments refin'd
And of devotion strong,
Would rather breathe a purer air,
And live remote from strife and care,
Than in the city's throng.

For, in large towns, and in most small,
Allow me to include them all,
Vice has a fix'd abode.
There libertines take pride to tell,
How near they are the gates of hell,
And still pursue the road."

In cities large, there are of course,
Some of them better, and some worse,
They differ in deflection.
But where does modest virtue shine,
So fair, so lovely and divine
As in the rural section?

The nobler virtues often meet,
And shine, with lustre most complete,
In him who works the soil.
We may observe here as we pass
His standing ranks, in the first class,
Of men who're doom'd to toil.

Contented with his humble state
He envies not the rich or great;
More happy far, than they:
No proud ambition fires his breast;
Nor, of gross sins, a lengthen'd list,
To fill him with dismay.

For riot, and guilt, and wasting care,
And emson'd crimes, lead to despair—
Keep gnawing at the breast:
But sweet complacency of mind,
With restless passions, ne'er combin'd,
Proves virtue's downy rest.

How sweet to cultivate the soil,
And be rewarded for our toil,
From Nature's boundless store—
To enjoy with all, the smiles of Heaven,
Which sweeten will, what else is given,
And make our cup run o'er.

Oh, may kind Heaven, on me bestow,
Tis what I wish for, here below,
Some snug, retir'd abode:
Where, far remov'd from scenes of strife,
I'd calmly spend the rest of life,
In favour with my God.

T. H.

Wilmot, 30th May, 1850.

CHANGE.

Change is written on the tide;
On the forest's leafy pride;
On the streamlet glancing bright,
On the jewel'd crown of night;
All where'er the eye can rest,
Show it legibly imprest.

Christian Miscellany.

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

Motives for Giving.

Some years ago, one of the agents of one of our benevolent societies—an agent now in the field—made quite a sensation in all the assemblies which he addressed, by dwelling on the remunerative results of giving to benevolent objects. He had collected a great variety of anecdotes or facts, illustrating his theme, and he gave them with such rhetorical accompaniments as made the most of them, in the impression upon the audience—even to the extent of raising in the minds of some, doubts of the literal truth of the recitals. This mode of presenting the subject seemed to be eminently successful for a time; and yet it was followed with such more remote results, that the experiment will probably not be soon repeated.

Now it is clear, that there was a substratum of truth in those representations—that in the providence of God, temporal blessings are often connected with the beneficent habits of individuals; and there is even a natural tendency in such habits to outward thrift. But there is danger in exalting a secondary motive to the place of a primary one; and there is a special danger of too much exalting this motive, since it appeals to the very selfishness which we wish to subdue. It is not consonant with the wisdom of God, to hire men to acts of charity, and pay them in their own coin. There is a class of interesting facts under the head of the secular benefits of Sabbath-keeping, from which every good man may draw edification. Yet these are not the reasons why we should keep the Sabbath. So the Scriptures sometimes speak of them—enough to satisfy us that we shall be no losers by our benefactions—but they give no prominence to them, among the motives to beneficence.

The main motive presented in the New Testament is the love of Christ, who though he was rich, yet for our sakes became poor, that we through his poverty might be rich. Next to this is the fact, that our own sanctification is promoted by our acts of beneficence. We are required to exercise ourselves in doing good, that thereby we may become more the children of our Father in heaven, who does good to the evil and unthankful. God needs not our help in feeding the poor; but he engages us in it, in order to make us benevolent like himself. Because it is more blessed to give than to receive, he lays on us a law that secures our giving; and he does it in greater kindness to us than to those who are to receive our bounty. The whole arrangement of things which brings the poor to us, in dependence on our benefactions, and opens before us a world to be evangelized, is an arrangement full of rich advantages to us; through it, God lays on us a necessity of cultivating benevolent affections.

All the ends of God's love to man are comprehended in his transformation from supreme selfishness to supreme love to God, and impartial love to man; and this aid is not secured without much exercise in acts of love. So all human suffering that pleads for human charity, is suffered to exist, among other purposes, as a means of developing benevolence in us. The wants of the poor and of the heathen are among our most important means of grace—means not to be dispensed with—means without which our Christian progress would be sadly defective. This being the case, our own spiritual good, to be secured by our benefactions, should be held forth as a prime motive for our beneficence. And if this be a leading reason why we should give, we see the great adaptness to the end of that rule of action given by Paul in 1 Cor. xvi. 1, 2. For if the sole purpose were to train a per-

son to such habits as should enlarge the heart with love to God and man, we see it exactly adapted to the end. It requires one to enter at once on systematic habits of giving; to repeat his gifts as often as once a week; to extend them to the limit of the ability which God gives; to recognize God's hand in all his gifts from week to week; to deposit the gifts on the Sabbath out of a heart warm with prayer and praise; and to make the Sabbath devotions tributary to a more effective giving, and the gifts tributary to the devotions. Thus we see the blended wisdom and goodness of God in the very structure of this rule, aiming to the promotion of our growth in grace. And they, who treat this rule as a nullity, are neglecting a means of spiritual growth which they can ill afford to lose. God has appointed that his children shall have their spiritual thrift by this means, and we shall sadly diminish that thrift by a neglect of these means. We might almost as well blot the Sabbath from the calendar, and resolve that we will go on our way to Christian perfection without the advantages of the sacred rest, as without the advantages of this mode of cultivating active beneficence.—Presbyterian.

Comfort of Piety.

If the righteous have hope in their death, let Christians be concerned to anticipate the prospect without dismay. Hope should be their companion through life as well as their comfort in death. Habitual contemplations of future happiness will do much, to soothe and soften the sorrows of time, and, amidst the storms of the mid-way passage, to give the foretaste of the coming joy. All the feelings which are requisite to make death triumphant are requisite to make our present pilgrimage happy. The dying expressions of the venerable Hooker throw a beautiful light upon the habits of piety which he had long cherished beforehand. "I have lived," he said, "to see this world is made up of perturbations, and I have long been preparing to leave it, and gathering comfort for the dreadful hour of making my account with God, which I now apprehend to be near; and though I have, by his grace, loved him in my youth, and feared him in my age, and laboured to have a conscience void of offence to him and to all men, yet if thou, O Lord, be extreme to mark what I have done amiss, who can abide it? And, therefore, where I have failed, Lord, show mercy unto me; for I plead not my righteousness, but the forgiveness of my unrighteousness, for His merits who died to purchase a pardon for penitent sinners. And since I owe thee a death, Lord, let it not be terrible; and then take thine own time, I submit to it. Let not mine, O Lord, but thy will be done." Again, after a short slumber, he added, "God hath heard my daily petitions, for I am at peace with all men, and he is at peace with me. And from that blessed assurance, I feel that inward joy, which this world can neither give nor take from me! my conscience beareth me this witness, and this witness makes the thought of death joyful." "More he would have spoken," says his biographer, "but his spirits failed him; and after a short conflict between death and nature, a quiet sigh put a period to his last breath, and so he fell asleep."

How incessant should be our gratitude to that gracious Redeemer, who has robbed the grave of its victory, and taken the sting from death; He who died to open the gates of heaven lives to conduct us thither. He who has been the guide of his people, "unto death," will not fail to guard them safely through it. Death to the righteous changes its character. It receives its welcome and farewell at the same moment, for the curse is turned into a blessing: It is the day of release to the captive—the day of triumph to the conqueror—the day in which the heir of glory shall take possession

of the purchased inheritance.—"Thanks be to God for Jesus Christ."

Let your Sympathies Get Out.

Who that has experienced the joys of friendship, and knows the worth of sympathy and affection, would not rather lose all that is beautiful in nature's scenery, than be robbed of the hidden treasures of his heart?—Who would not bury his wife rather than bury his love for her. Who would not rather follow his child to the grave than entomb his parental affection?—Yes! God has a heart—and he loves, tenderly loves his children. Jesus Christ has a heart, so warm and fervent that he could die on the cross to save the unworthy, whom he loved.

Love is heaven's element, and the joys of affection—of congenial spirits—are the joys which animate the songs and inspire the harps of that world. Whatever else man may be robbed of, oh, leave him his heart. Without this he is a human hyena, unfit for earth or heaven.

Cherish then your heart's best affections. Indulge in the warm and gushing emotions of filial, parental, fraternal love. Think it not a weakness. God has the largest and warmest heart in the universe. He is all heart. God is love. Fear not then to enlarge your heart's capacities, to give vigour to its exercises. Love as extensively, and as intensely as you can. Love God. Love everybody and everything that is lovely.—Teach your children to love; to love the rose, to love the robin, to love their parents, to love their God. Let it be the studied object of your domestic culture, to give them warm hearts, ardent affections. Bind your whole family together by these strong cords, you cannot make them too strong. Religion is love—love to God—love to man.—Abbott.

Six P's for the Sabbath School Teacher.

PRAYER.—Sincere, earnest, believing, and persevering prayer should ever precede every teacher's preparation for his work, since he who does not ask, cannot expect a blessing.

PREPARATION.—How necessary for the sower to be acquainted with the seed he is going to sow, and the best method of sowing it! An unprepared teacher enters upon the enemy's ground unharmed, and commences a campaign without stores or provisions, and hence the "strong man armed keepeth his goods."

PUNCTUALITY.—Time will soon be over, and eternity commence; dare we, then, squander or waste not only that which is our own, but that property of others which no application can replace, no diligence can restore?

PATIENCE.—How long-suffering God has been to us-ward; and we, shall we exercise less forbearance toward our fellow-sinners, seizing them by the throat and demanding payment instantly, when, perhaps, our own accounts are still outstanding with a merciful but just Jehovah?

PERSEVERANCE.—The Israelites journeyed forty years in the wilderness; and it is only by patient continuance in well-doing that we can obtain success.

PIETY.—Example teaches better than precept; and he who would have his scholars keep his precepts, should show them how by his own conduct, striving ever to be what the apostle terms a "living epistle, known and read of all men."

Well Thumbed.

I love to see the word of God well thumbed, as if it had been read until the inside got dirty. But there are some, I grieve to say, whose bibles, lie in a corner, so outwardly covered with dust that damnation may be traced on it with the fingers in legible characters.—Whitfield.

Religious Intelligence.

(From a Correspondent of the WATCHMAN.)

The Present State of Switzerland.

Lausanne, Switzerland, 9th Sept., 1850.

The European storms of 1848 '49, seem partly spent, and we are now becalmed! Whether it will be merely a lull before the coming tempest, of course the Omniscient only knows. A somewhat attentive examination of the state of Society on the Continent leads one, however, to suspect that there is in the future much more ground for fear than for hope. At present, our quiet is only interrupted on the one hand by the roar of the Danish canon, and on the other hand by the now seditious French cry of "Vive la Republique." But who can tell what a day may bring forth; and what important events are preparing over the ground lying between the Baltic and the Seine? . . . The Christian's duty, while watching passing events, is "to pray everywhere," as the Apostle has it, "lifting up holy hands, without wrath and doubting."

"Whatever ills the world befall,
A pledge of endless good we call;
A sign of Jesus near:
His chariot will not long delay;
We hear the rumbling wheels, and pray
Triumphant Lord appear!"

The object of this paper, however, is not to descant on affairs generally, but specially to give a brief outline of the present condition of Switzerland.

The state of things with us is not at present alarming; perhaps the contrary. The claims of Prussia on Neuchatel are left in abeyance,—the question of the refugees seems quieted,—and the international or Cantonal interests are mostly at rest. The only facts worth recording pertain to the Cantons of Fribourg, Geneva, and Berne.

The Canton of Fribourg is in a truly lamentable condition. Prior to 1845, its masters were Jesuits; since then, the extreme or ultra-radicals have been in power. You may easily imagine the state of a people alternately under the dominion of superstition and impiety. Education, morality, true liberty, finances, trade, agriculture, all is in a state of suffering.

Geneva is at present gradually undergoing a transformation of a novel description.—She has had her political and her religious revolutions, and now begins an attempt at a physical transformation. I allude to the demolition of her ramparts by order of the local government. This may appear at first sight an unimportant fact; but in times like the present, and under existing circumstances, it tells its tale. Desirous of knowing whether the opinion of others coincided with my own on this subject, I enquired of a friend, well able from his position in society to speak on the question, what he thought was the real object of Government, or it abettors, in this affair. He replied, "One of the principal objects is, I believe, to efface amongst us, as far as possible, one last remaining trace of the Reformation.—They have done away with the Confessions of Faith of our fathers; with our conservative institutions; and now, in order to obliterate a remaining trace of what Geneva was, they remove her ramparts! Ancient Geneva, the Geneva of the Reformation must be transformed at any cost, and under any pretext; so that even the walls behind which Protestants found refuge in former days, and within which the lamp of truth shone so brightly, must disappear. The recollections they bring to mind are annoying; so say the united councils of Popery and Socialism." Another coincidence connected with this subject is worthy of remark. It is this. The first pickaxes, that were lifted up against the ramparts, and the first shovelfuls of earth that were removed, was the work of the Catholic peasants of the neighbourhood! Surely herein is a sign; here, as elsewhere, Infidelity and Popery join in the cry; "Raze it, raze it, even to the foundation thereof." I am informed that Dr. Gutzlaff refused to pay a passing visit to the old and venerated city, stating as a reason: "I have heard in China that Geneva is becoming Papist; what would I do there?" There is some truth as well as some exaggeration in this remark, as I may have occasion to show at some future opportunity. May the Lord arise and plead his own cause!

But the most important fact that has occurred of late in Switzerland, is the restoration of a Conservative-Liberal Government in the Canton of Berne, and, consequently, the fall of the ultra-Radicals of 1846. This occurrence has acted as ballast in our political vessel, throughout the Confederation; it has certainly steadied us. The meeting held at Munsingen, on the 25th of March, preparatory to the elections, was a noble one. More than 12,000 men met to deliberate on the critical situation of their country, and to prepare for the disposing of their votes in furtherance of its best interests. Unless one were present, no correct idea can well be formed of the thrilling effect produced by the singing of the popular melody, which formed an introduction to the business of the day. It was the "Ruffst mein Vaterland."—(At thy call, my fatherland, &c.) Of the speeches delivered, perhaps the most telling was that of Herr John Shnell, an old friend of order and of his country:—it describes so well the influences under which the people met that day. He spoke as follows:—"Beloved countrymen, —Let me address a few serious words to you. A principle to which I hold as fundamental, is Christianity. I believe in the doctrines of Christianity,—in the Divine Revelation called the Gospel. I place it near my heart as my chief good. But what has been passing in our country in this respect? Have not attempts been made to substitute some miserable human theories for these eternal truths? It would hardly have been thought possible to govern a professedly Christian country without Christian principles, for one single twelvemonth; but, alas! it has been even so among us during four long years! (Tremendous applause.) . . . Believe me, Bernese, without Christianity there is no true prosperity; banish Christianity and you prescribe true liberty! . . . May the Lord have you and our country under his holy keeping." Thus spoke the Christian patriot. He alluded, as you perceive, to the encouragement held out by men then in power, to the propaganda of infidels and socialists. I last year presented your readers with a few samples of their proceedings. A few weeks after the meeting of Munsingen, a loyal people had elected a new government, whose first public acts tended to the encouragement of piety and good morals.

These and other manifestations of improvement do not, of course, please our Socialist-Radicals, either at Berne or elsewhere. Although partially restrained in their actions, they are in words, at least, as bold and audacious as ever. One single fact may be stated as not the least ominous or painful of the series. Lately a well-known statesman, holding a prominent situation in the councils of the Swiss Confederation, while haranguing a Radical assembly gave vent to his feelings and opinions, to an extent unexpected and painful, even to his own friends. In the very style of the *sans-culottes* of 1793, he alluded, as follows, to a portion of revealed truth. His party, he said, believed in a Trinity, as well as the aristocrats. Not in the form of a speculative and metaphysical theory; their's was a great fact, it was—Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity. Liberty was to them as the Father, Equality as the Son, and Fraternity as the Holy Ghost!! From such men and such principles, who would not devoutly pray: "Good Lord deliver us!"

I regret to say, that, through the influence of such principles and tendencies, society here is being increasingly demoralised.—Drunkenness, uncleanness, the profanation of the Lord's-day, and other vices, are lifting up their hideous forms. While "iniquity has been abounding," I fear that "the love of many has been waxing cold;" Christians have been too indifferent to this state of things, or, to speak more correctly, perhaps, their efforts have not kept pace with increasing wants. A single fact may suffice under this head. Since 1845, the issues of the Tract Society of Lausanne have been two-thirds less than they had been prior to that period. Thank God, Christians are, however, at length, being more united and energetic in the cause of God; the good seed is being of late plentifully sown; and a more steadfast testimony borne to Christ and his cause. "When the enemy cometh

in as a flood, the Lord shall lift up a standard against him."

Among other good publications which have lately appeared amongst us, I must not fail to mention two excellent treatises on the sanctification of the Christian Sabbath. They are both prize essays, published by the Book Society of Toulouse; and the authors are working people of the Canton de Vaud. The author of the first prize is a vine-dresser, of Villeneuve, on the Lemman lake, and was for some time a local preacher in our connexion. His book is entitled "The Sabbath was made for man." The authoress of the second prize, entitled "A Leaf from the Tree of Life, or the institution of the day of rest," is called Jenny Martin; she is a seamstress by trade, and a member of our Lausanne Society.

The annual meetings at Geneva, Basle, Berne, Neuchatel, and St. Gall, have just been held. They have been interesting and numerous attended. In the last mentioned Canton, as well as in Appenzell and Thurgovia, a religious awakening has commenced, principally by the spread of Missionary publications. In the mountains of Appenzell, as many as 4,000 families, it is said, have become interested in the Missionary cause. Surely this may be taken as a hopeful sign. There reated a visible gloom over the meetings at Geneva this year, notwithstanding the many encouraging facts which were reported concerning the progress of the work of God. The cause of grief was twofold. First, the defection of the Rev. Dr. Scherer, one of the Professors of the "Ecole de Theologie," on account of his altered and heterodox views on the inspiration of the Scriptures; and secondly because of the difficulties which the Society's colporteurs in France meet with,—difficulties which have almost put an end to their itinerant labours. You will learn with pleasure that we too, at Lausanne, are to have our annual meeting this year. It will be quite an epoch in our present history, for no such meetings have been held since the revolution, and the promulgation of the prohibitory laws of 1845! This sufficiently indicates that an altered and improving state of things has, in this respect, at least, commenced among us. How long this may last, we know not; but we are endeavouring, as I have said before, to profit by it. Our stated places of worship are now occupied; and our friends of the Free Church are even examining the possibility of building a large chapel for their services.

I must not fail, in conclusion, to refer to the interesting out-door services which have been held during the summer, in various parts of this Canton, and in Neuchatel.—They were precious opportunities for brotherly intercourse and mutual edification. There, National and Free Churchmen, Independents, Wesleyans, Moravians, Plymouth Brethren, and others, happy to lay aside, for a time, their differences, united in exhortations to "love and to good works." Let the reader fancy, if he can, these congregations, gathered from distances varying from five to as many as fifty miles, and assembled on the summit of some lofty mountain on the Jura range; there, amid the rich foliage of the forest, and magnificent views around, recruiting strength for fresh conflicts and duties, in the worship of their God, and in the society of each other. Your readers must not confound these large public meetings with our private gatherings of 1848, on the borders of the lake, and in the recesses of the woods. No, thank God, the churches now have "rest." May they be "edified, and, walking in the fear of God, and in the comforts of the Holy Ghost, be abundantly multiplied!"

British and Foreign Bible Society.

It appears from the 46th report of the Society, just presented, that the issues of the year have amounted to 1,136,695 copies, being 29,177 more than in the preceding year. The total issues have now amounted to 23,110,050 copies. The total receipts of the year have amounted to £91,635. The regular income of the present year, as compared with that of the preceding, shows an increase of £2,024. The total disbursements of the society since its commencement have been £3,648,012 4s. 3d. Through its agency the Scriptures have been printed

and circulated in 144 tongues, and auxiliaries and branches for distribution have been established in every part of the habitable globe.

Family Circle.

The Sacred Privacy of Home.

One of the most attractive features of a good home is its privacy. There, conversation is conducted with the freedom of mutual confidence and affection; there, the meal is divested of all formality and constraint and made truly social; there, relaxation is indulged without any consciousness of the conventionalities of society or the restraints of a cynical philosophy or an austere faith; there love is natural and free in its every expression and its every act; there, even worship is more simple and more heartfelt, because unbiassed by a regard for form or observation; and all this because there is throughout the family a community of interest such as cannot exist among a company of individuals not bound together by family ties. The presence of a stranger imposes more or less restraint, and the most familiar friend is at times a check upon the openness and hilarity of the family circle: it is the beauty of the family that while it gratifies the social instincts of our nature it preserves to us that privacy which we crave in proportion to our social cultivation, for the most loving heart would share its intimacies with but few and those if possible evermore the same. The tenants of hotels and boarding-houses may live peaceably and comfortably together, and may even contract a sort of intimacy and an affection for each other, but they cannot welcome every new-comer to their confidence, nor can they grasp each other with the warmth and vigour of a natural and permanent love. They have not the free range of the house; but must retreat to their several chambers, for the confidential exchanges of the heart; at the common table and in the common parlor, dress, manners and conversation are all under inspection, and the instinctive withdrawing of families to their own apartments for the closer communion of heart with heart, indicates that compound want of our nature which may perhaps be expressed by the term social privacy. For the sake of the country air or sea breezes, one can tolerate for a season the mixed company of a boarding house away from home; he may find advantages in the temporary commingling of families under one roof; he may form agreeable acquaintances and friendships that shall prove permanent; he may learn some valuable lessons of human nature and human life; but he will often yearn for the sacred privacy of home—a home conscious of no restraint but that of native delicacy and refined Christian feeling.

Honoured and cherished be the privacy of home; there let the man become a boy again, and the dignified statesman and the grave divine, without scandal, participate in the sports of childhood, . . . there let the notes of love and glee ring out as nature prompts them, without affectation and without prudishness.

It is the calamity of the poor in great cities that they cannot enjoy the seclusion of a home, but must occupy a mere place in a crowded tenement, and perhaps in a crowded apartment. The same evil in kind, though from other causes, is experienced by the earlier emigrants to a new country, who have often but a single apartment for all purposes and for all belonging to the company. This promiscuous herding of men, women, and children is contrary to nature, and unfavourable to social and moral cultivation. The family institution, with its combined advantages of seclusion and society, is the institution which God has appointed for the best development of man. The more we study this economy, the more we admire the wisdom and benevolence of its Author. "He setteth the solitary"—not in *phantasies*—but "in families."—Independent.

Laws of Health.

Children should be taught to use the left hand as much and as well as the right.

1850. Chase than fire. Children and should Children not be con the house- by frequen Children to hold the while stan best beds winter, of From of solid food ordinary v sedentary third of th dyspepsia. Young hours a di Young panging three case which beg Every wash all o Readin The m being equ Sleepin or some t windows. not study ntr. The be night use, frequently etc. A'exten as conse sion of coming o the esty defect in their gu vested in the facti and to i infants h hunt yo The adv man wi bar, and There's and even the stum makes on be here. Look fields into or, or thr where we summer, the beaut ing into t A'exten of nature more sub bies at t shield l the n gnt The fi these a man, t' the lay- ing and y. The v shing, n chers as ters as t The solg sparkling, the time notes of as if to t must ha with to from wh ways, ce for of o their su stage sh How's How's and then

stances of the donors. It was happily said—and well-timed by a great naval commander—"That England expects every man to do his duty." If England, then, expects that every man will perform his part in supporting the honour and interests of his country—surely it is not unreasonable to expect that the people of God will do their duty in sustaining the interests of even a better and more enduring kingdom. God and our Church require that all our people should "Come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty." "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might; for there is no work, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom, in the grave, whither thou goest." With this imperative injunction staring us in the face—how can a Christian be liberal!

During the Missionary week, on this Circuit, a **TEA-MEETING** was held in Clements. Nearly three hundred persons sat down to a bountiful and handsomely got-up repast,—the proceeds of which are to be appropriated to furnishing and repairing the Mission house. Although the undertaking was a new experiment in that neighbourhood, the effort was successful—and terminated creditably to the ladies and gentlemen engaged in carrying it out.

With these remarks—and with ardent wishes for the success of your useful and valuable paper, Believe me, Mr. Editor, Yours very faithfully, A. HENDERSON. Post Office, Annapolis, 4th October, 1850.

Obituary Notices.

For the Wesleyan.

The late H. E. Black, of Rochester, N. B.

The sacred penman enquires, "What is your life? It is even a vapour, that appeareth for a little time, and then vanisheth away." How frequently do we find the illustration of this truth, in the removal from time, not merely of those who are

"Worn by slowly-rolling years,"

but also of the youthful and promising. The subject of this sketch was the daughter of Mr. JOSEPH BLACK of Dorchester. Like multitudes, with youth on their side, she fondly anticipated many pleasures in the future. She was young, and although not of the strongest constitution, yet, in reference to the world, it might be supposed there was surely for her many years to come. But like others, our young friend soon found that human life was an uncertain scene.—Fifteen years had not been fully attained, when weakness and increasing debility too plainly told that "her days were numbered." Her Christian friends, who were the first to perceive the fact, earnestly directed her youthful mind to what she had been taught from childhood was absolutely necessary for a happy death and a blissful immortality. Happy for our dear young friend, she no longer resisted the Spirit; she sought, and soon found, the salvation of God. Her now cheerful countenance, and expressions of unshaken confidence in God, evinced the pleasing change of which she was the happy subject, and showed that she had "passed from death unto life." Her constant theme was "The love of God," its inexpressible greatness; and the necessity of acquiring a saving interest in Christ was pressed upon all who came within the sound of her faltering voice. A more interesting conversion to God I never met with; and frequently on enquiring if a desire to live did not find a lodgment in her breast, the unhesitating answer was,— "Once I desired this beyond all expression, but now since I have been blessed with communion with God, I have no wish to remain on earth—it is far better to be with the Lord."

A short time previous to her death, she observed to the family that she would soon rejoin her departed mother and brother, who had not long before exchanged mortality for life. She also with much feeling said, "I shall soon see dear Mr. Busby." To her new-born spirit, the "Word of God" was sweet indeed. The twenty-second verse of the Tenth chapter of Proverbs she, although exceedingly weak, copied on a slip of paper and kept it about her person several days previous to her death. With much delight she observed to her friend, "I am going"—and after a most affecting farewell taken of her father, and of her only sister and brother, charging them to meet her in glory, she calmly fell asleep in Jesus. J. G. HENNIGAR.

For the Wesleyan

Obituary of Mr. Joseph Young, of St. David's, N. B.

Mr. JOSEPH YOUNG, a respectable merchant, formerly of St. David's, and late of St. Stephen's, a pious and consistent member of the Wesleyan Church, was seized with dysentery on Monday, 12th of August. Such was the malignant character of the disease, that our beloved brother, although in the prime of life, of strictly temperance habits, (being a "Son,") with a good constitution, and every medical and friendly attention needful, continued to sink under its deadly influence,—suffering extreme distress for twelve successive days; when death, as though he would

show the sufferer kindness, came to his relief.—He died at last without a struggle or a groan, on Friday evening, 23rd of that month, in the 33rd year of his age. "The righteous perisheth and no man layeth it to heart; and merciful men are taken away, none considering that the righteous is taken from the evil to come."

On the Saturday following, the mortal remains of our deeply lamented brother were conveyed to his father's house in St. David's, followed by his weeping brothers and a respectable company of sympathizing friends of St. Stephen's.

Great credit is due to the community at large of St. Stephen's, for the deep sympathy and kindly feeling manifested towards the deceased and his afflicted brother and partner in business, in particular, and his bereaved family in general.

On Sunday afternoon the funeral service took place; when an unusually large concourse of connections, sons of temperance, and friends, assembled to mingle their tears and sympathies with his mourning family, and take a final farewell of the remains of our departed friend, until they shall meet him again in that best country where sickness and death, sorrow and pain, are forever unknown.

The text selected for this solemn occasion was Gen. 1. 26. "So Joseph died, and they embalmed him, and put him in a coffin in Egypt."—The preacher, after briefly adverting to the very interesting history of Joseph and his family, remarked that there were several points of resemblance between the ancient and the modern Joseph. Each was Joseph, the son of Jacob. Both were the sons of pious parents. Joseph of Egypt was a man of singular piety and holiness towards God, and righteousness and goodness towards man.

Joseph Young, at an early age, evinced, at times, thoughtfulness of mind and undoubted faith in God's holy word; which produced reverence for his sacred worship, and esteem and love to his ministers and people. But about nine years ago, in a revival of religion at Oak Bay, (his native place,) our departed friend, with several other young people, was brought more fully under the influence of divine grace, so that he was induced to make a stand for God and religion, separate himself more fully from this sinful world, and unite himself with the Wesleyan section of Christ's church, which union was maintained until the day of his death.

Although his mind was frequently drawn off from spiritual subjects by the perplexing and harassing state of his worldly affairs, so that he probably did not enjoy all that heavenly peace and holy joy which is the privilege of the devoted Christian; yet at leisure moments, in the means of grace, or in private conversation on religious matters, it was evident that God and his salvation had a decided preference in his mind, will, and affections. It appears from his journal and several conversations with his friends, that some weeks previous to his death, his mind had become more awake to his spiritual interests, and resolutions had been made to be more devoted to God. So that although he said but little about these things during his extreme and unceasing sufferings, his friends have a good hope in his death.

While Mr. Young was liberal and charitable towards all evangelical denominations, and hailed and loved the humble Christian wherever he found him: he was a warm friend, a constant supporter, and zealous advocate of, as well as a firm believer in, the doctrines, discipline and Institutions of his own Church.

Joseph of Egypt was a man of extensive knowledge and great business talents, which secured him vast influence and true and lasting honour. Joseph Young, although comparatively young in years, had acquired a good knowledge of mercantile business, and appeared quite familiar with all its transactions; and bid fair, had he lived, to rise and flourish in commercial life. He appeared to possess a sound judgment, a clear head, activity of thought, and great energy and decision of character, with a mind fruitful in expedients to take advantage of favourable circumstances, or extricate himself from unforeseen difficulties. He thought much of his word and honour; and although very fond of company (being single), he was always careful of his character. He was cheerful, frank, and benevolent in his disposition; kind and courteous in his manner; and in his spirit, a well-wisher of all that relates to the glory of our Maker, and the good of mankind.

Joseph of Egypt was honoured in life, and in death embalmed.

So was Joseph Young; although his body was not embalmed with the aromatic gums and spices of Egypt, yet his memory is richly embalmed with the tears, sympathies, and kindly feelings of his numerous relatives and friends.

Joseph of old was put in a coffin in Egypt, and afterwards carried to Canaan and buried in the land of his fathers.

Joseph Young was put in a coffin at St. Stephen's and conveyed to St. David's, and buried in the land of his birth; where he remains now rest in silence till the great archangel's trump shall sound and our kindred rise. The last sound which I hear from our departed brother proceeds from his lonely grave in the language of the Poet—

"Pass a few swiftly fleeting years,
And all that now in bodies live;
Shall quit, like me, the vale of tears,
Their righteous sentence to receive."

May our gracious Lord "so teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom." Amen. Amen.

G. M. BARRATT.

St. Stephen's, N. B., Sept. 13th, 1850.

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, October 12, 1850.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY MEETINGS.

THE Missionary Meetings of the North American Districts are generally commenced about this season of the year. Some of them have been already held, as may be seen by a letter in another column from a respected Correspondent at Annapolis, whose kind attention we duly appreciate. We are glad to perceive, that, on the three Circuits to which he refers, the subscriptions are in advance of those of the last year.—This is a good sign, and exhibits proof positive, that, on the all-important subject of Christian Missions, the hearts of the people are in the right place. So we trust it will be found generally when all the Meetings in the respective Districts shall have been held. Our obligations, as a people, to God and his cause in the world are continually augmenting, and proportionally should our interest and liberality increase. The support rendered to the Gospel and its Institutions in our own localities, and throughout the wider sphere of the world, may be properly considered as affording an accurate criterion of the amount of christian principle in our hearts. We never knew, we never heard of a person really eminent for piety, who was not a liberal supporter of the work of God at home, and of christian Missions abroad. We cannot reconcile sincerity in praying—"Thy kingdom come"—with the indulgence and manifestation of a parsimonious spirit. It is very reasonable—and not only reasonable, but in perfect accordance with scriptural truth—to suppose that the more we love God, the more we shall labour to promote his glory in the earth—the more we love Christ, the more ardently we shall seek to obey his precepts and diffuse among men the inspired records of his love—the more we love the souls of our fellow-men, the more zealously shall we strive to secure their salvation, and the more largely we shall give out of our abundance, or the more cheerfully consecrate a portion even of our limited means, to sustain, and enlarge the sphere of all lawful instrumentalities, designed, adapted, and set in operation, to procure these desirable and necessary ends. On the contrary, if we love God, and Christ, and the souls of men, but little, our efforts will be weak—our zeal languid—our support trifling—our interest in the progress of divine truth next to nothing—our sacrifices to save millions of our guilty race from perishing absolutely nothing.—A large heart, warmed and animated, filled and influenced, with divine love, will, for the glory of God, the extension of the kingdom of Christ, and the good of men, "devise liberal things," and, according as God has prospered, will, with gladness and singleness of heart, cast into the treasury of heaven, that the bread of life may be furnished to those who are in danger of perishing for ever.

THE WESLEYANS, as a Church, have recognised and acted upon these plain and truthful principles. They have manifested becoming zeal in the support and enlargement of the work of God at home, and in the widely-extended and increasingly extending Mission-field abroad, and God has accepted their gifts and blessed their labours. The members of the Wesleyan Church and Congregations in the North American Provinces have been following, though it may have been at an humble distance, the christian example of their fathers and brethren in the Mother Country; and as the time has again arrived for renewing their proofs of attachment to Christ and the sacred cause of Missions, we sincerely hope, that, in cheerful liberality, fervent prayers, and a sacrificing, self-denying spirit, they will far exceed anything they have ever done on former occasions.

JOHN B. GOUGH.

We perceive that this celebrated TEMPERANCE LECTURER has been delivering a course of lectures on temperance in the City of Montreal, the first of which, as reported in the *Montreal Herald*, we have had the privilege of reading. It is not necessary for us to dwell at length on the personal history of this eloquent advocate of Teetotalism, as we understand an *autobiography* has

been circulated to considerable extent in the Provinces, with which we may therefore presume our readers to have formed an acquaintance. He is a wonderful and exceedingly interesting instance of the advantages of Temperance efforts and of teetotal principles. By these, under the blessing of God, he has been raised from the lowest depth of degradation to which he had for some years been reduced by the monster sin of intemperance; restored to his proper position in society as a man; elevated to respectability and influence among his fellows; and an ample scope has been created for the exercise of his powerful intellect in the philanthropic work of delivering unfortunately debased inebriates from the strong and tyrannical grasp of that gigantic vice whose evils he had himself so long and so painfully experienced, and of arresting others who were in danger of being insensibly drawn into this all-devouring vortex. For great and successful achievements in the high moral enterprise to which he has devoted his best energies, he has especial qualifications. His eloquence is of the most commanding character—his power of delineation, or painting to the life, almost unequalled—his whole manner *unique*. He has great verbal fluency—ready wit—respectable reasoning powers—a vivid imagination. The human heart in his hand is like a familiar instrument,—all its chords vibrating and quivering responsively, as he sweeps them, now with gentle and then with a more powerful pressure, with his masterly and magical touch. He holds his audience spell-bound—carries conviction to their consciences—and for the time sways them as he will; causing their breasts at one time to thrill with ecstasy, at another to palpitate with horror, according to the scene he is pleased to depict. All accounts agree in placing Mr. Gough among orators of the first class. We recollect hearing a friend of ours, no mean judge of oratory, state, that the eloquence of Mr. Gough exceeded any thing he had ever heard, and that, after a day of toil, he would at any time walk ten miles to listen to his oratorical displays. On this topic we need not further enlarge; only we may say, that the reported lecture to which advertency is made at the commencement of this article,—though necessarily inadequate to convey any proper idea of the manner, voice, gesture, expression of the eye, the varied appearances of the countenance of the speaker,—confirms the opinion we have given of Mr. Gough's qualifications as an orator. *In vica voce* delivery must have produced a wondrous effect. We have introduced the subject into our columns to-day, for the purpose of asking our Temperance friends, why an effort should not be made to induce Mr. Gough to visit Halifax and other parts of this Province—he has been in New Brunswick we learn—and by his *spirit-stirring* addresses to give a renewed impetus to the good cause of Temperance? His well established fame would beyond doubt draw crowded houses; and we might reasonably anticipate that the effects of his advocacy on the populace at large would be both beneficial and permanent. What say you, friends of Temperance? Shall we, or shall we not, move in this matter?

DR. CRAWLEY'S ESSAY.

On Monday evening last the Rev. Dr. CRAWLEY delivered an Essay on "The Nature and Influence of Literature," at the Athenæum of the Sons of Temperance. Unavoidable engagements prevented us from attending, but we are informed the Essay was of a high order, in perfect keeping with the intellectual and literary character of the Reverend and gifted gentleman who delivered it. The audience were both gratified and profited. At its close, short addresses were delivered by two or three gentlemen, members of the Institution. This we learn is the first of a series of such Meetings. We have already spoken favourably of the Athenæum, and we further express our approbation of this increased effort to promote the intellectual pleasure and benefit of the members of Temperance Societies, and of any others of the community who patronise the Institution by becoming subscribers. The combination of literary pursuits with Temperance principles is a happy idea, and will exercise a beneficial influence on the progress and stability of the Temperance cause. Let the moral character of the Institute be faithfully preserved—let not its exertions be permitted to degenerate, or afford encouragement to any principle or act bordering on indolence,—and we may predict for it a successful and useful career.

LITERARY NOTICES.

1. Annual Circular of the Medical Faculty of the Washington University of Baltimore. Session 1850-51.

We acknowledge the receipt of this Circular by the kindness of our worthy and esteemed friend, GEORGE C. M. ROBERTS, M. D., one of the Medical Faculty. The Staff is strong, and the University enjoys a deservedly high reputation.

2. Baptismal Regeneration exhibited in the Prayer Book of the Church of England. By JOHN DIXON, A Missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. W. Gossp, Grandville-street, Halifax N. S., 1850.

We have read this small pamphlet, in which the Rev. Author has attempted to prove what many of his Clerical brethren stoutly deny. We do not intend at present to enter into the merits of the points at issue between contending parties in the Church of England; but we may justly say, that Mr. Dixon coincides in opinion with the Bishop of Exeter, whereas we do not.

Tribute of Respect to Miss D. L. Dix.

The lady to whom the following highly complimentary, but well merited tribute of respect was offered, visited our Province last year, with the benevolent design of aiding in the establishment of an Asylum for the care and cure of the insane, that grievously afflicted, but yet most neglected portion of our fellow beings.

We regret that her efforts were not as fully appreciated nor attended with the same success here, as they have been in many parts of the U. S. and in some of the British Provinces. The comparison is not creditable to us, especially when it is known that there are perhaps 300 such afflicted subjects suffering under this heaviest of human woes, and that as many as 40 or 50 persons belonging to the Province are in Asylums of the United States; 10 or 12 have been sent in the course of the present year.

Nashville, January 26, 1850.

The Subscribers respectfully represent that, moved by admiration of her disinterested and persevering philanthropy, as honorable to their sex and a common humanity, they are desirous of seeing, in a permanent and pleasing form, a countenance expressive at once of feminine delicacy, heroic courage, sensibility and strength, compassion and firmness; and they therefore beg that Miss Dix will sit for her likeness to Mr. Hall, an American Sculptor, whose genius and skill in his beautiful art has been successfully illustrated in the busts of some of our most distinguished citizens, and will undoubtedly, in this instance, be heightened by respect for the subject.

Mrs. S. S. M. Rutledge, Mrs. Washington, Selma P. Wheat, and a large number of other signatures.

To Miss D. L. Dix.

ANSWER.

To Mrs. Wheat, Mrs. Rutledge, Mrs. Washington, and other Ladies whose names are attached to a Communication, received through Mrs. Wheat.

DEAR LADIES: On more topics of business I do not usually find myself at a loss for language in which to express my opinions and feelings; but in reply to the gratifying communication embracing the generous request by which you have distinguished me, I feel that words fail to convey fully the emotions I experienced in receiving the expressions of your good will and respect, but especially of your sympathy in the vocation to which the best strength of my life is surrendered.

While I thank you for those evidences of your womanly and liberal sentiments and esteem, and profoundly appreciate the delicacy and taste with which you would give them permanent expression, I ask to decline the proposal so gracefully and persuasively made.

Permit me, Ladies, rather to dwell in your hearts, affectionately remembered as a fellow-

labourer in the world's wide harvest-fields; for, though our paths may conduct to different objects, our lives are alike devoted to lessen the woes of suffering humanity, and to soften the trials which are so often the stern discipline by which the soul acquires that heavenly knowledge which causeth not to err.

To us, women, it peculiarly belongs to reveal in its holiest aspects the spirituality of religion, to bring consolations upon the troubled earth, and sanctify and perpetuate by our lives and actions a remembrance of our existence which shall cause many to feel that the world is better for our having lived in it.

With sentiments of obligation and respect, I am sincerely yours, D. L. Dix.

Sovereign Hall, Nashville, January 25.

The following description of Miss Dix is furnished by an English Correspondent of the Christian Intelligencer, which we have pleasure in publishing. The Lady is worthy of the highest honour as a Christian Philanthropist.

"Dorothea Dix—that good genius, that ministering angel to the criminal and maniac, the out-cast of earth and the stricken of God—is, as you would suppose, a woman of most noble and possessing appearance. She is fair and slight, and looks but ill adapted, physically, for a life of self-sacrifice, endurance, and almost superhuman exertions to which she has consecrated herself. But her eye, though calm and mild, and full of soft persuasion, also reveals the strength of the great soul—the wondrous magnetic power of a deep, inward life. She has a gentle, even-toned voice, and her manners are simple and winning, yet dignified and womanly."

HORSE-RACING.

During the week our City was made the scene of the low past-time of horse-racing. The usual accompaniments of dissipation, profanity and gambling were manifest. We know not whether there was dancing, but there was some reeling. There was a great holding on to the stakes. We do not blame the dumb animals as they could have nothing to say, however they might be made to feel; but we blame those in the shape of men who spurred on the matter and were found abetting the cruel practice. Altogether the amusement was a coarse affair and the whole concern discreditable to rational and accountable beings. It is time that horse-racing were placed on the same footing with bull-fighting, and for ever driven from a christian country.

DEFEATING THE LAW.

The City Council very justly prohibited the sale of spirituous liquors on the Common during the recent races. But the proprietors or occupants of adjoining fields rented these grounds to those who had no scruples of conscience to defeat the law by the sale of intoxicating liquors.—To have rendered it effectual, the Ordinance of the Council required a Ryler, prohibiting the races themselves.

Worrying down a Little.

An old lady of Pennsylvania had an unaccountable aversion to rye, and never could eat it in any form, "till of late they have got," she said, "to making it into whiskey, and I find I can now and then, worry down a little."

We don't believe with all her aversion to "rye," the old lady could "worry down a little" even in the transformed shape of "whiskey" without making a very face at it.

GENERAL TOM THUMB made his appearance in our City on Wednesday last. He is truly the wonder of the age.

MR. HARRINGTON and HENRY BOGGS, Esqrs., have been appointed City Auditors.

ANSON McCASKILL, the Cape Breton giant, is seven feet two inches in height, well proportioned, remarkably strong, is in his twenty-first year, and is still growing in height and strength. At the age of twelve years, he was considered a dwarf. His parents are only ordinary sized persons. He has left Cape Breton for the United States on this City. He and General Tom Thumb would form quite a contrast!

EDWARD ALBEE, Esq., Alderman elect for Ward No. 3, as reported in our last, has refused to serve, and has paid the fine of £25.

THE FAMOUS SEA SERPENT, a crooked stick, has been seen, so it is said, slipping down the Gulf of St. Lawrence. He is a scaly fellow, otherwise he would come ashore and let us scrape his acquaintance.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Halifax Mechanic's Library held at the Exchange Reading Room last week, Robert Noble, Esq., proposed uniting the Library with the Athenaeum of the Sons of Temperance. The proposition is to be made matter of further consideration.

THE NEGATIVE SLAVE BILL, authorizing the capture and removal of slaves who have fled to Free States, is creating great excitement in New England. The papers are full of the subject, and denounce the Bill in no measured terms. The free-coloured population of the Northern States are preparing for self-defence, determined to resist to the utmost all attempts at force by Southern emissaries. Slavery is black with crime. The Bill itself we apprehend will prove "fugitive"—it cannot endure; and we are inclined to think it ought to have been designated The Fugitive "Slave-Bill," as it is evident the slave-States have not a march on the free.

A Hay stack near St. Andrew's Cross was burnt on Wednesday night last—supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Halifax, 5th October, 1850.—His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen to be Justices of the Peace:—County of Inverness—John H. McKen, Alex. Chisholm, Archibald McIntyre. County of Hants—Shas Card, James Withrow. County of Cape Breton—Benoni Shepherd. County of Lunenburg—Benjamin Ryland. His Excellency has also been pleased to appoint John L. Rice to be a Tide Waiter and Seizing Officer for the County of Annapolis.—Royal Gazette.

Discovery of a Second Satellite to the Planet Neptune.

The following extract of a letter dated Starfield, 14th August, 1850, from Mr. Lassell to the Astronomer Royal, is printed in the last number of the proceedings of the Royal Astronomical Society, just published to the public:—"I have strong reason to suspect that I have to-night detected a second satellite of Neptune. Last night, the 13th instant, at about eleven o'clock, I observed the satellite of Neptune for the first time this season, and made a diagram of it, the satellite being towards its southern elongation. The sky was extremely unfavourable; and finding that no measures of either position or distance could be taken with any chance of accuracy, I attempted none. To-night, in a somewhat better, but still bad sky, I see what I conceive to be another satellite, in the line of northern elongation of the old satellite, and about two diameters distant. This cannot well be the satellite already known, which ought to be almost preceding the planet; and in that position is generally invisible. There can be no question of the reality of the observations, the satellite of to-night (considerably fainter than that of last night) being repeatedly and almost constantly seen with various powers, e. g. 316, 479, 628. The position of the satellite is, as I have said, very nearly in the direction of the greatest northern elongation of the old one, and being barely two diameters of the planet distant, may probably be inferior to it.—The sky became cloudy shortly after eleven and remained so, which prevented any confirmatory observations of motion. But I think the hypothesis of a fixed star of a similar magnitude and in the precise direction being located there, is too unlikely to throw much doubt upon the discovery." Mr. Lassell discovered the first satellite of Neptune soon after the discovery of the planet. Both discoveries were made with a reflecting telescope of twenty feet focal length, constructed by himself, and which, it is said, is perhaps the most powerful telescope in Great Britain. With the same instrument, Mr. Lassell discovered, some time ago, an eighth satellite accompanying the planet Saturn.

Mill Driven by Artesian Wells.

At Millwood, Dr. Withers has a mill which is supplied with water from six Artesian Wells, situated on the premises, at distances from the Mill varying from some 50 to 200 yards, ranging in depth from 300 to nearly 600 feet, and affording nearly 1000 gallons of water per minute. The water flows from all the wells to a common reservoir, and is conveyed thence to the Mill by an aqueduct under ground, and is received into a box or reservoir, whence it falls on a reaction wheel 40 feet below, and thus puts the Mill in motion. After acting on this wheel, the water is conveyed to the river by means of a Tunnel, dug through the limestone rock, 240 feet in length, and, at the highest point, upwards of 50 feet in depth. The Tunnel is 5 feet 8 inches deep, by 4 wide.

As the water is nowhere visible under the Mill, and empties into the river at a point not seen from the Mill, some 50 odd feet below the top of the bluff, the Mill when in motion presents to the superficial observer the appearance of a self-acting piece of machinery.

The reaction wheel is one of Whitelaw & Stirrat's, and was manufactured at the West Point Foundry. It is only 30 inches in diameter, with two apertures for the escape of the water, 1 by 4 inches. It makes 450 revolutions per minute, and the saw 150 strokes, cutting about 2000 feet of lumber per day. The wheel is calculated for running two saws, though only one has been yet attached. The entire machinery works finely, and appears to be constructed on the most approved principles.—Greenboro Alabama Beacon.

Newly Discovered Metal.

According to a paper read before the Stockholm Academy of Sciences, a new metal has been discovered by M. Ulgren, and has received the name Aridium. This substance is found principally in the chromo-iron ores of Baccas.—Its oxides show some analogy to those of iron, but may be distinguished from them by several reactions. Thus, with prussiate of potash, a solution of the peroxide gives, indeed, like iron, a dark blue precipitate, but on adding excess of the prussiate, it passes into a dirty green. Metallic Aridium has not yet been obtained.

New Daguerreotype Discovery.

The Boston Transcript states, that Mr. Howes, a daguerreotypist of that city, has discovered a process by which an ordinary sized daguerreo-

type miniature can be magnified to life size, or larger, if necessary, and thrown upon a canvas or any flat surface, retaining at the same time all the clearness and detail of the daguerreotype, so that an artist may sit himself before this magnified reflection and render it a perfect copy, in light and shade, as well as outline, of the original. This discovery will facilitate the work of the portrait painter, and save a large amount of time consumed in sitting.—Farmer and Mechanic.

Milking Machines.

Gutta percha patent milking machines are in use on Long Island, and it is said that they work well. The simple instrument is easily applied to the teat of the cow, without injury to the animal, and the milk flows in a regular stream until the fountain is exhausted.

A Generous Offer.

Mrs. Sarah R. Arnold, of this city, proposes to give to the New Bedford Port Society, the large dwelling house on Water-street, known as the 'Acushnet House,' together with a suitable lot of land on Bethel Court, north of the Bethel, and remove the building thereon, &c., &c., provided the sum of Three Thousand Dollars shall first be raised by subscription to be applied to furnishing the house and establishing it as a Sailor's Home. The donation of Mrs. Arnold will amount to seven or eight thousand dollars. We have no doubt the sum needed will be immediately subscribed, and the benevolent designs of Mrs. A. be put in operation the present Autumn. The building is very large, and when improved and furnished, will make a Sailor's Home that will be a credit to the city, as well of those by whose liberality the project shall be completed.—New Bedford Standard.

Summary of News.

FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

An invention has been patented, called the Autographic Press, by which a letter written on prepared paper can be transferred by a short process to a metallic plate, from which any number of copies may afterwards be taken on common paper, and by ordinary pressure.

The London proprietors of hackney carriages, excluding omnibuses, pay £90,000 a year duty to the Government and the metropolitan cabs, and other hack vehicles, are estimated to represent a capital of £300,000.

An order has been issued by the Supreme Government of India discontinuing in the army the morning dram of arrack.

Mr. G. K. Porter, Secretary of the Board of Trade, has lately read a paper before the British Association for the advancement of Science, showing that the working classes of the United Kingdom voluntarily tax themselves to the enormous amount of fifty millions sterling a year, in the consumption of intoxicating drinks! The sum exceeds the whole taxation raised by the government.

A simple and economical contrivance for excluding draughts of air from rooms has been invented by Helbrunner, of 261, Regent Street.—It is an elastic roll of fine wood, to be neatly glued in the angle of the frame of the door-jamb in which the door is embedded. It thus presses along the whole edge of the door, and effectually keeps out every breath of air. Buried out of sight, and stained to the colour of the wood, it is quite imperceptible.

The alarm about the sinking of Blackfriars-Bridge seems to have been unfounded. An official report from the engineer sets the matter at rest.

His Majesty the King of Denmark has presented four white deer to the Marquis of Bressalbane.

The French treasury will profit by the death of Louis Philippe, the duties to be paid by his family on succeeding to his real and personal property being not less than the enormous sum of 9,500,000 francs (£380,000.)

A letter from Constantinople states that great sensation has been caused by the wife of Mehemet Pacha having strangled one of her eunuchs, assisted by a groom and some other servants.—She has been arrested. She was formerly the wife of an English physician named Melligen, but was divorced from him.

A most interesting discovery has been made in Russia, between Dornat and Norva, of a combustible as carboniferous and calcareous as coal. It is of a yellowish brown colour, with white spots, and is the subject of much speculation, being said to be of a much earlier geological period than any known coal-field.

The London Morning Chronicle states that the number of Mormons who have emigrated to the United States during the past ten years, is 14,000. They are mostly English peasants, the most ignorant and degraded class in the whole world.

Mr. Layard, in penetrating the great mound of Nemroud, at Nineveh, has discovered a vault containing the tomb and statues of Sardanapalus, with full annals of that monarch's reign engraved upon the walls.

COLONIAL.

New Brunswick

Good News!—We understand that letters have been received to-day by the Executive Committee of the Railway from England to Ireland, which hold out prospects of the enterprise, being as favorably looked on in England as it has been on this side of the Atlantic, and stating that if proper means are used, there will be no difficulty in getting the Stock taken.—St. N. E. Courier 5th.

NEW STEAMER GIPSEY.—Mr. Whitney's handsome steamer Gipsy started on Thursday night for Windsor, being her first trip. She was tried in the harbor the night before, and gave good promise of being a fast boat, and possessing excellent sea-going qualities, having a good breadth of beam. She is an excellent model, and very well fitted up, and we trust will prove a credit as well as profitable to her enterprising owner.—1b.

COMMISARIAT CHANGES.—Assistant Commissary General Drake arrived here in the Ship Faude from London on Sunday last, for the purpose of taking charge of the Department at this station. He had formerly served in Western Australia and Van Dieman's Land. Deputy Assistant Commissary General Lane, who has been in charge here for some months, proceeds to Cape Breton, where he will be stationed for the present.—1b.

SHIP-BUILDING.—We understand that the new ship Hannad, built at Carleton this year, by William Olive, Esquire, and which left this Port for Liverpool, about two months ago, has been purchased by some monied gentleman for the purpose of being fitted up and used as a pleasure yacht, in which we hear it is contemplated to make a voyage round the world. She measures 480 tons register, and will make a fine, handsome, roomy pleasure vessel. The price paid was £400 sterling. It is a substantial proof that our ship building is improving, when our merchant vessels are bought for yachts in England; and if Mr. Olive builds such handsome and excellent vessels for trading, it is hard to say what he could do if he were to try his best at building a yacht. We are happy to hear, also, that the Messrs. Wright received a good offer for their fine ship Bolochie, which had not been accepted, however, as it was expected a higher figure would be obtained.—The new ship American has been sold for £5000.—1b.

THE MONEY SEEKERS.—The expedition that went from here some time ago, in the schooner "Olive Branch," Capt. Delaney, for Turks Island, for the purpose, as was reported, of seeking for a large amount of hidden treasure, have returned to this port with the cargo of boards that was taken from here. It has not been made public whether they have been successful in securing the filthy lucre, of which they were in search, but the talk has been that they have obtained £65,000 among them, having had to leave £5000 for the people there to hunt after. Be that as it may, they all appear to be well satisfied with their speculation, and the only thing now likely to trouble them will be to find some safe investment for so large a sum of money. They had better try a little in the Railway.—1b.

EMIGRANTS RETURNING!—We learn that a gentleman well known in Woodstock, and the upper parts of the Province, who moved with all his family, from that section of the country, to Wisconsin, about two years ago, has recently returned with a view to settle in this colony again, as being much more preferable than the western parts of the United States. We have also heard of a person formerly residing in Charlotte County, who had settled in some part of the Western States, having written to his friends in this Province, giving rather discouraging accounts of that country, and wishing himself and family back again to New-Brunswick. Such instances as these should prevent persons from becoming dissatisfied with their prospects here, and hastily coming to the conclusion of leaving the land of their birth or adoption for some supposed El Dorado, which very frequently turns out to be anything but what was expected. We have a noble Province, rich in natural resources, which require to be developed, and in order that its inhabitants may meet with success, little more is wanted than a reasonable amount of industry and perseverance, together with a good and cheap Government, suited to the times.—1b.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.—It is generally believed that His Honor Chief Justice will soon resign the important office which he has filled for so many years. We think that the rumour which has been about for some time, relative to his resignation, will turn out to be correct, and the next important question that arises will be, who is to be his successor? Some parties say, the Attorney General, while others think that one of the Puisne Judges will succeed him, who again will be succeeded by the Solicitor General. While we should be sorry to see the present Attorney General taken from the popular branch of our Legislation, still it must be admitted that his claims are perhaps the strongest of any that have been brought before the notice of the public, if he were willing to accept the Office. The practice that has been generally followed in England has been, to elevate the Attorney General to the Chief Justiceship, and the Solicitor General to the Office of Attorney General, providing, of course, that he succeeds in being elected as a member of the House of Commons. A saying, however, would be effected in this case, if one of the Puisne Judges was elevated to the Chief Justiceship at the reduced salary, and it is stated that Judge Carter would be willing to accept the Office on these terms.—1b.

The Telegraph Line between this City and Fredericton will soon be completed and in operation. At a meeting held at Fredericton last week it was resolved that the line should be continued to Woodstock, to connect with the line to be brought by the Quebec Company to Woodstock. It is therefore probable that next season we shall have a telegraph communication between this City and Quebec.—New Brunswick, 5th.

FREDERICTON CATHEDRAL.—During the past summer the erection of the Fredericton Cathedral has been slowly but surely proceeded with, and the mason work is now all but complete.—The handsome tower is finished, with the exception of the pinnacles, one of which will likely be completed this afternoon, and the remaining three in a very short time. The spire will be the work of another year. The upper windows in the nave are being furnished with beautiful stained glass, and except three, are already finished.—The beams for the floor of the building are laid, and the walls of the side aisles, and a portion of the chancel are lathed.—Head Quarters.

Canada.

EXTRAORDINARY DEATH.—Died, at Berlin, on the 24th ult., Mrs. Scott. The following singular notice concerning her death was sent by Dr. Scott for publication in the German Canadian: The decease of Mrs. Scott was of a very singular nature. On the 11th of August she gave birth to a daughter. On the 16th Dr. Scott visited her for the first time, and had her under treatment till her death. Ten days before her death she told the Doctor that an Angel had appeared unto her, who had informed her, she would die; that medicine would, consequently, be useless. She said that an agreeable perfume surrounded her, which could have proceeded from nothing else. On another occasion she said, that she had seen and conversed with two of her children, who had died several years ago; that they had since become larger, and had informed her they were happy. The features of Mrs. Scott, during her confinement, had a thoughtful, mild, and happy expression, and the tone of her voice was agreeable. It cannot be said that she was ill; for, during all this time she had neither pain nor delirium; and yet she continued to persist in her declaration that she would die. She had, alas! spoken but too truly. On the 24th ult., about 9 o'clock A. M., she died; or rather fell asleep, never more to awake in this world.—German Canadian of Aug. 1850.

EFFECTS OF INTERFERENCE.—A correspondent of Gananoque sends us the following particulars: On Wednesday last a man and his wife, residents of Grindstone Island, came to Gananoque with melons for sale. Having disposed of their little cargo, they proceeded to make the purchases with the proceeds of their sale. The first article was, of course, a little of the good creature, of which they were both very fond. As usual in such cases, a little did not suffice; they both indulged their tipping propensities until neither of them could see the mark. About five o'clock, P. M., they left for their domicile on the Island. Sometime in the evening the man reached home very wet, his craft half filled with water, but could give no account of his better half, and she has not been heard of since. Five or six children are left to be cared for by an unfortunate father, and to lament the loss of a more unfortunate mother.—Bruckville Recorder 12th September.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—On Wednesday week last, Mr. Richard Berry, Blacksmith, an old and respectable resident of the village of Waterloo, near Kingston, left his family early in the morning of the day above mentioned, without giving notice of his intention of being absent for any length of time, and without making any preparations necessary for a journey. He was seen the same morning passing down Princess street, since when no trace of him has been found, although every exertion on the part of his family has been made for that purpose. Mr. Berry is an elderly man, stoops a good deal, and was dressed in his usual working clothes.—Chronicle & News.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Mr. Merritt and Mr. De Witt are now in town to confer with the Board of Trade and other parties on the advantages to be derived from the employment of steam tug boats between the gulf and this city. The great benefits to be derived from such a measure are apparent. The lessening of the dangers of the river; reducing the rate of insurance and shortening the passage, are sufficient recommendations without even the probability almost certainly of many emigrant vessels being saved from ship-wreck. Mr. Merritt has also determined to visit Lake Temiscouata and Bay Verte. A railroad from Trois Pistoles if a canal is impracticable would open the whole of New Brunswick, and at once connect us with the Bay of Fundy. Such measures of practical utility cannot fail to give general satisfaction; and we are well pleased that so active a member of the Administration is about personally to visit these long neglected portions of the Province.—Quebec Paper.

EDUCATION IN LOWER CANADA.—The sum of £12,200 is about to be distributed among the Schools from which returns have been received, besides nearly £6,000 for assistance in the construction of new School Houses.—Quebec Gaz.

UPPER CANADIAN PROVINCIAL SHOW.—A Correspondent of the Montreal Gazette in giving an account of this interesting Exhibition, held recently at Niagara, says:—

The Agricultural productions were in the shed to the right of the Floral Hall, the principal of which (wheat) was a sight worth going a hun-

dredmiles to see. No one could walk along the long range of wheat bags, brought from so many parts of the province, without declaring Upper Canada the best of wheat countries. In all, the berry was large, bright and full, some samples differing from others in thickness of article and in colour. How judges could make up their minds as to the decided superiority, was, to an unpractised man like me, a puzzle. Mr. Christie, of Dumfries, has, however, carried off the palm, and his 25 bushels became the property of the Upper Canada Company for exhibition in London in 1851.

There were also two planks of Curled Walnut surprisingly beautiful. They were about 4 inches thick, 5 feet long, and 2 1/2 wide, with variegations equal to the most rare mahogany. They bore a certificate to the effect that they were cut from a tree 37 feet in circumference, the largest limb, being 10. 23 logs were cut from it, yielding 10,000 feet of lumber, and could it have been sawed instead of being hewed, 5000 feet more would have been got. The specimens ought to be sent to London.

West Indies.

We have later intelligence from the West Indies.

Barbadoes dates are to the 24th ult. The Small Pox was raging there with great violence. Persons who had been vaccinated did not escape the disease. The island is in a prosperous condition. Thirty five thousand hogsheads sugar and upwards had been shipped during the year—a quantity exceeding the exportation in any year during the flourishing period of slavery. A fine crop of India Corn had been reaped. Potatoes, yams, &c., were thriving.

At St. Vincent la-Mar, a smart shock of an earthquake was experienced on Wednesday, about 2 P. M.; and the labourers there are creating trouble. The County Union says their revenge for an imaginary insult is the destruction of trash houses, or the mutilation of cattle.

UNITED STATES.

HAIL STORM IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.—Accounts from Virginia state that a hail storm in Prince Edward and Charles Counties has injured the tobacco crops.

Lynchburg papers say that the hail damaged the crops in seven counties in that direction, and that they had frost and ice in Baltimore County on the night of the 29th ult.

SERIOUS FIRE.—The town of Corbendale, Pa., was visited by a fire on Saturday last, which destroyed nearly two-thirds of the place. The loss is estimated at \$100,000; the insurance amounts to only \$15,000.

THE UNITED STATES' CONGRESS rose on Monday last, amid much confusion. Notwithstanding the great length of the session, both Houses met and transacted business on Sabbath afternoon. The proceedings in the House of Representatives on Saturday night, or rather Sunday morning, were quite unbecoming the representatives of any enlightened country.

AFFAIRS IN PITTSBURG.—FUGITIVE SLAVES.—TREMENDOUS HAIL STORM.—Pittsburg, Sept. 28.—The excitement increases among our coloured population in relation to the fugitive slave law. Nearly all the waiters in the hotels have fled to Canada. Sunday, thirty fled; Monday, forty; on Tuesday, fifty; on Wednesday, thirty; and up to this time the number that has left will not fall short of three hundred. They went in large bodies, armed with pistols and bowie knives, determined to die, rather than be captured.

A most violent storm visited us last evening.—It was one of the severest storms ever known in the West. It commenced about half-past two o'clock in the afternoon—the stones descending as large as hickory nuts. Towards three o'clock the storm increased, accompanied by vivid lightning and heavy crashes of thunder. The hailstones at this time varied in size from nine to fourteen inches, and weighed upwards of one pound. Several persons were more or less injured. It is supposed that one-twelfth of the glasses in Pittsburg and Allegheny city were broken. Several churches, hotels, and public buildings, were injured. A number of horses ran away. The Gazette, to-day, records about twenty accidents from the effects of the storm—none serious, however.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The street is excited this morning, by the announcement of the failure of Howard & Son, of the Crescent and Empire line of steamships. Their notes are protested by the City Bank.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—The failure of Howard & Son is said to be only certain kinds of paper; they say that all will soon be satisfactorily arranged.

The New York Tribune states that the Morrison story of the poisoning of children in the Foundling Hospital is a piece of gammon. It appears that this Hospital was established by Miss Shotwell, who is noted for a life devoted to charitable purposes, for the reception of the weakest and sickliest children that are brought to the City Almshouse. She has taken these orphans of the tenderest age, some of them not more than a week old, and in almost every instance sinking under disease, and endeavored to rear them. Of course a large proportion of them died, and were probably buried in an ignominious manner, and from this story all the rumour of poison, &c., originated, no doubt by the property holders in the vicinity, who were desirous of getting rid of the hospital, considering it a nuisance.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT Mt. Vernon, near Portland, Me.—We learn that there was a destructive fire at Mt. Vernon, yesterday morning, at about 2 o'clock. It commenced in the stable Mt. Vernon House, kept by Mr. Blossom. This house and all the outbuildings, together with ten other dwelling houses, and three stores, and other buildings, making about twenty-two in all, were destroyed—leaving the village but a skeleton of what it was. In the stable, there were six horses, carriages and harness burnt.

It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.—Portland Advertiser 26th.

A SCHOOL OF SHARKS.—Capt. Wedmore, of the schooner Minerva L. Wedmore, at this port, from Virginia, reports that off Montauk he passed through a school of sharks, which was about a mile in extent. Some of them appeared to be as long as nine feet, and they came upon close to the side of the vessel, that the men repeatedly struck them with poles. This is a very unusual circumstance, and we do not remember to have seen any account of sharks in such large numbers.—Providence Journal.

NOVELTY IN NAVIGATION.—The British schooner, Capt. Abbey, arrived at this port yesterday from River Sydenham, Lake Huron, via the Welland Canal and River St. Lawrence. She has a full cargo of black walnut timber.—Boston paper.

ICE TRADE.—Boston has exported, since January last, to the West India Islands and southern ports, 55,762 tons of ice. This is an excess over the quantity exported during the same period last year, of 3781 tons.

DEMBINSKI.—The New York Tribune says that Dembinski now keeps a cigar store in Nassau-street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GAMBLING IN NEW YORK.—The New York Tribune states that not less than two thousand men get their living in New York by the practice of gambling, as a profession, and estimates the amount of money annually obtained by them at not less than four millions of dollars. Not more than half of this money, it is calculated, comes out of the pockets of those who nominally lose it. Clerks steal it from their employers, and those holding money in trust, for corporations, betray their trust, and an astounding defalcation in this officer and that, till then unsuspected, is the result. In view of these facts, a society has been formed which will make it a business to keep a strict watch upon all the gambling saloons of the city, and a list of their frequenters. In this way, merchants can be placed in possession of important knowledge in regard to those in their employ.

The Philadelphia Ledger says:—Counterfeit half angles are now in circulation, and although good imitations of the genuine, are rather light in colour as well as in weight, than genuine.—There are also indications of brass upon its face. The best test, however, is in the fact, that, on the eagle side of the coin, the genuine, there are three full points—one before the word "and," and two after it; on the counterfeit there is not a full point on either side.

IMPORTANT FROM AFRICA.—We are indebted to a commercial house in this city for the following extract from a letter received by them:—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Sierra Leone, August 2.—The British brigantine of war Bonetta arrived yesterday from the leeward coast, and will leave for England direct this afternoon, with information that the King of Dahomy has ordered the missionaries and recaptured slaves at "Understown" to leave the country before the first of October. If they do not, he says that he will behead them all, commencing with the missionaries. Commander Forbes, of the Bonetta, had an interview with the King, and the result was the immediate departure of the vessel for England.

CENSUS STATISTICS.—It is computed that 156,471 persons circulate in the streets of Paris, in 27,938 carriages, either public or private, making during the year a total of 57,113,010 passengers. Besides these 27,938 carriages are 32,321 teams, making a total of 60,259. The streets of Paris extended in a continuous line, would extend 125 leagues (325 miles), and the carriages and teams form a procession 75 leagues, or 225 miles in length.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—NEWS OF CAPT. ROSS.—Capt. J. W. Dudgeon, of schooner Isabella, arrived at Newburyport, heard, just before his departure, that some Esquimaux Indians had picked up a cask, inside of which was a tin canister containing papers, which were brought in to Indian Harbour to Capt. Norrman's trading post, about the 20th of July. The papers were said to contain information relative to the expedition of Sir John Ross, but the nature of the information Capt. Dudgeon could not learn.

COCOON SUGAR.—A new mode of obtaining sugar has been recently discovered in Ceylon.—It is obtained by cutting off the stem of the Cocoon plant, allowing a vessel to it, and evaporating the liquid thus obtained, which is said to flow from the tree in quantities almost incredible. The sugar thus obtained is described as equal in quality to that furnished by the sugar cane—and the milk or sap of the cocoon tree can be obtained in almost any quantities.

PREPARING FOR PUBLICATION.

IN 1 VOL., 12 mo., PRICE 5s. Beautifully Embellished with 7 Coloured Engravings, MY HOME, MY NATIVE HOME, OR NEWFOUNDLAND, AS IT WAS, AS IT IS, AND AS IT OUGHT TO BE.

By P. TROUSE. Dedicated by permission to the Hon. Edward Villiers, President of the United States.

"The natal soil to all how strangely sweet, The place where first he breathed who can forget."

Subscribers' names for the work will be received at the Book Store of Messrs. Smith, and Messrs. McKimley and Graham, and Mr. Fuller. United States, Sept., 1855.

PEARL AND POT BARLEY, &C.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER, 20 QWT. Pearl BARLEY, 10 bags PIMENTO, for Analysis, 10 cwt. Soft PEAS, Scotch and Canadian, 10 bushels Canada Whole Peas, Scotch Oatmeal, &c. Oct. 12. W. M. HARRINGTON.

CANDLE WICKING, PIMENTO, &C.

40 SMALL Palm Candle Wick, (small balls) 10 bags PIMENTO, for Analysis, 5 bags Soft PEPPERS, 5 do. CLOVES, 4 bushels Nutmeg. For sale low by Oct. 12. W. M. HARRINGTON.

SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE.

A COURSE of instruction, beginning on Monday the 4th of November and ending with the current Term in December, will be given in the Laboratory of the Wesleyan Academy, Mount Allison, the design of which will be to present opportunities with the important principles which are involved in the profitable applications of scientific knowledge to Agriculture. It will include: 1. A series of twenty Lectures upon Chemistry and Geology, as applicable to Agriculture. 2. Daily recitations, as well upon the various subjects introduced in the Lectures as upon lessons selected from scientific treatises, to which the attention of the student will be directed to aid him in his investigations. 3. Numerous interesting experiments, illustrating the manner in which the facts fundamental to the doctrines advanced, have been ascertained, the methods of determining by analysis the chemical ingredients of different substances, and of determining the presence or absence of a substance almost, &c., &c., &c.

MOLASSES, SUGAR, &C., &C.

THE Subscriber offers for sale: 270 puns, 20 tierces, and 10 bris. Clarified Molasses—in bond; 200 puns, 4 10 tierces Molasses—a very superior article, imported early in the season, in bond or duty paid; 100 bris. Pilot and 100 bris Navy BREAD—Irish-baked. Oct. 25. 64-57 41a. GEO. H. STARR.

NEW FALL GOODS.

PER CANBRIA. J. E. BENNETT & CO. HAVE received by the above Steamer— 2-4 and 4-4 Black Ducape SHIRTS, Watered and Damask do. Black and Coloured Satins and Surimats, Lustre and Water RIBBONS, Lace, Blouse, Quillings, Flain and Spotted Netts, Black Silk and Mohair LACE, Milk Fringes, Algerine and Jacquard Braids, Satin Neck Ties, Broad and Lace Veils, Hair Netts, Fuffed and Trimmed Habit shirres and Chimiseettes, Ladies' and Gentlemen's French Kid Gloves, Gentlemen's Black and Fancy Afort and Opera Ties, Embroidered Cloth, Cashmere and Satin Vestings, 2-4 and 4-4 Fine Black Furroette Cloths, Delaine, Cashmere and Embroidered Dresses, &c., &c. Also—Per Ship Mexas from Glasgow— Gola CLOAKINGS, Scotch Tweeds and Vestings, 2-4 Printed and Damask Ornaments, long & square, Linens, Heilands, Grass Cloths, Towelings, Filled Cashmere and Flaid Saxony Wool SHAWLS—Per, Glasgow, Cloth, Sealot & Glassd CAPS, Coloured Felt HATS, &c., &c. The remainder of their Fall Supply shortly expected, per Charlotte from London; and Emma, Envelope, and Dresden from Liverpool. October 5, 1855. 65—21a. pd.

NOTICE.

THE Business heretofore transacted by Hare & McAuliff, will be continued from this day under the firm of ALMON, HARE & McAULIFF. M. R. ALMON, W. H. HARE, M. J. McAULIFF. Rept. 14.

Temperance.

An Affecting Incident.

In a lawyer's office in a remote part of Connecticut, had a mortgage for \$1,200, which was within a few days of being due. One morning the man on whose place the mortgage was held, called and enquired if the payment could be put off for a short time. He was a man somewhat advanced in life and very intemperate. The lawyer in reply to his inquiries, said that he held the mortgage and wanted his money—that he was sorry; but it could not be extended. The tears came into the old man's eyes; and after standing a few moments, a perfect image of despair, he left the office. He returned home, believing in a few days his aged and infirm wife, and invalid daughter would have to quit the roof which had sheltered them and seek a home he knew not where. He could say nothing to them about it, it would cause them much grief. The mortgage became due, and in the morning, early, the farmer again repaired to the lawyer's office.— He pleaded for time but to no purpose.

Overcome with emotion, the old man sunk into a chair, and here sat for two hours apparently unconscious of any thing that was passing around him, when a carriage drove up to the door and a lady stepped from it. She entered the office. After standing a few moments, eyeing the old man with deep interest and emotion, she spoke; the old man looked up. Father, how do you do? Oh, Sarah, I am well, but sad; I am glad to see you, but sorry for your aged mother, and invalid sister; I cannot return to them, for it will be to tell them they have no home and this I cannot bear. It will kill your poor mother.

Father, father, said the daughter, could you live a temperate man if this were paid. Yes, oh, yes, but it cannot be, for I have nothing to pay it with. Now sign the pledge and here is the money. The old man put his name to the redeeming pledge, and departed to his home with a happy heart.

The daughter had saved \$1,200 by working in a factory.

Sons of Temperance.

The Journal of Proceedings of the National Division at its 7th annual session has been published. From the Statistical Report of the M. W. S. we find the total number of Grand Divisions in the United States and British Provinces to be thirty-five; whole number of subordinate Divisions, 5,883; and the contributing members reported, 244,733. The report is not complete in this respect for want of proper returns in some cases. Cash received, \$749,175 47; paid benefits, \$208,783 55; for total expenses, \$232,433 57; cash on hand, \$430,461 03. The deaths during the year in this large membership were only 2,011, or not far from one death in each 1,200 members—a fact without any parallel probably in the records of human health.

The general average of mortality in the most favorable situations is about one death to every forty-five of population—or more than 26 in every 1,200. It is true that the Order has some advantages over general societies; such as not including young children and persons known to be diseased; but after considering all this the small number of deaths is surprising and speaks volumes in praise of the temperance and other good principles of the Order.—N. Y. Organ.

For Farmers.

Signs of a Prosperous Farmer.

When lights are seen burning in his house before break of day, in winter especially, it shows that the day will never break on the breaking in the winter of adversity.

When you see his barn larger than his house it shows that he will have large profits and small afflictions.

When you see him driving his work instead of his work driving him, it shows that he will never be driven from good resolutions, and that he will certainly work his way to prosperity.

When you see in his house more lamps for burning lard or grease, than candlesticks for more expensive purposes, it shows that economy is lighting his way to happiness and plenty with that light which should enlighten every farmer in the world.

When you always see in his wood-house a sufficiency for three days or more, it shows that he will be a more than ninety days wonder, in farming operations, and that he is not sleeping in his house after a drunken frolic.

When he has a house separate from the main building, purposely for ashes, and an iron or tin vessel to transport them, it shows that he never built his dwelling to be a funeral pile for his family and perhaps himself.

When his hog-pen is boarded inside and out it shows that he is "going the whole hog" in keeping plenty inside his house and poverty out.

When his shed is housed in summer and his farming implements covered both winter and summer, it plainly shows that he will have a good house over his head in the summer of early life, and the winter of old age.

When his cattle are properly shielded and fed in winter, it is evident that he is acting in accordance to scripture, which says that a "merciful man is merciful to his beast."

When he is seen subscribing for newspapers and paying in advance, it shows that he is speaking like a book respecting the last improvements in agriculture, and that he will never get his walking papers to the land of poverty.

Potato Rot.

Until within the last fortnight the prospect of a good crop of potatoes has never been better in this vicinity than the present year. But now the rot has suddenly taken them, and the crop is very seriously injured, if not totally cut off.

There is a fact in regard to the potato rot, reported last year, which, if true, will be of inestimable value to our farmers. Dr. Hayes, the well-known chemist of Roxbury, reported to the Agricultural Society a remedy for this disease.— It is this: the moment the disease is supposed to have shown itself, to have the potatoes dug and placed in a bin, the bottom of which is composed of open slats, under which sulphur (brimstone) is to be burnt, the fumes of which, passing up through the potatoes for an hour or more, will effectually put a stop to the disease, which he considers a parasitic or fungous growth. Dr. Hayes says that this is a fact which he has established by numerous experiments. How important then is it that our farmers should avail themselves of this remedy. Sulphur fumes are so volatile that there need be no fear of any taste being left in the potatoes. Those who have taken lives of bees will understand the process perfectly.—Portsmouth Journal.

RECEIPTS.

TO KEEP A STOVE BRIGHT.—Make a weak alum water, and mix your 'British Lustre' with it; put two spoonfull to a gill of alum water; let the stove be cold, brush with the mixture, then take a dry brush and lustre, and rub the stove till it is perfectly dry. Should any part, before polishing, become so dry as to look grey, moisten it with a wet brush, and proceed as before. By two applications a year it can be kept as bright as a Coach body.

PRESERVING QUINCES.—A late writer presents the following recipe for the preserving of Quinces: "Select the largest and fairest quinces, (as the poorer ones will answer for jelly.) Take out the cores and pare them. Boil the quinces in water till tender. Take them out separately on a paper. To each pound of quince allow a pound of sugar. Make the syrup, then boil the quinces in the syrup till clear."

This is said to be excellent, and every house-keeper who is so situated as to be able to procure quinces, should lay in a good supply. It is cheap.—True Democrat.

Cadets of Temperance.

A new section of this Order was opened in Liverpool, under encouraging circumstances, on Wednesday the 2d inst., by W. A. S. Blewitt, D. G. P.—assisted by brethren of Victoria and Queen's Own Divisions Sons of Temperance.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Since our last letters have been received from Rev. C. A. Lockhart (remit. 20s.), A. Henderson Esqr. (new sub.), Rev. T. H. Davies (remit 20s. per Rev. G. O. H.)

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Charlotte town, P. E. I.; J. W.: if really sound, our answer is "favourable." Annapolis: Request shall be attended to ere long.

Worcester, Mass; P. T.: Parcel received with thanks. We shall be glad to hear frequently in the same way. Letters sent by this mail as requested.

TO AGENTS.

We would remind our Agents that early remittances, in as large sums at one time as possible, are necessary, and are particularly requested, to enable us to meet our weekly liabilities with punctuality.

We have removed the Wesleyan Office to the Building formerly occupied by the late Mr. W. Valentine as a Daguerriann Office, in Marchington's Lane. Book and Job printing executed with neatness and despatch.

Marriages.

At Boston, 25th ult., Mr. JAMES L. HEMMEON, of Halifax, to Miss JANE WOODMAN. By the Rev. John Martin, Mr. WILLIAM KEITHURNE, to Miss MARGARET WARD, daughter of Mr. John Ward, of this city. On the 10th July, at Little Port La Bear, by the Rev. R. Weidall, ROBERT LEWIS, to MELVINA HARDING. On the 2nd inst. by the same, CHARLES AUGUSTUS WISEWELL, Liverpool, Queen's County, to SKELINA HAMMETT. On the 3rd inst. by the same, JOHN D. GARDNER, Liverpool, Queen's County, to ELIZABETH B. DARRON. On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Miller, Mr. THOMAS B. ROGERS, to MARGARET JANE, third daughter of Mr. Joseph Hurdell. At Middle Stewiacke, on the 7th inst. by the Rev. John L. Meredith, of Windsor, JOHN B. DEWEE, Esq., of Cornwallis, to ELLEN, eldest daughter of Timothy Putnam, Esq., of Stewiacke.

Deaths.

At Charlottetown, P. E. I., on the 28th September, in the 60th year of his age, W. GIBSON A. HUGHES, for a long period of the Commissariat Department in this city. On Wednesday evening, MARY, wife of Mr. James Reeves, in the 35th year of her age. At Liverpool, N. S., on Friday, Oct. 4th in the 73rd year of her age, EMERIE, widow of the late David Whelan, of Cornwallis, N. S. Early on Wednesday morning, 9th inst. after a short illness, which she bore with christian fortitude, HANNA, the beloved wife of Mr. James Deelman, senr., aged 77 years. On Thursday morning, ANN AMES, relict of the late Mr. Donald McVein, of Argyshire, Scotland. At Yarmouth, N. S., on the 17th sept. after a brief illness, Mr. DANIEL DAVID MOULTON, merchant, third son of Mr. Jonathan Moulton, senr., of Yarmouth, and formerly of Newburyport, Mass. aged 27 years.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED. FRIDAY Oct. 4th—brig Kingston, Wyman, Kingston Jan. 25 days, to H. Yeomans. SATURDAY 5th—schr Elizabeth, McLeod, New York, 6 days, to J. Eason & Co; brig Otter, returned from sea, leaking badly; schrs Alert, Barrington & Lonsdale, do. SUNDAY 6th—barque Moro Castle, Mosher, London, 30 days, to Cochran & Co; brig Brothers, Duncombe, Salt Island, 19 days, to T. Kinross; Arbutots, Newman, New York, 6 days, to Fairbanks & Allison; schrs Zebina, Griffin, Newfoundland, 8 days, to J & M Tobin. MONDAY 7th—Pkt brig Boston, 24 hours, to B. Wier & Co; Pkt schr Isabella, Hadley, Gnyaborough; schrs Prince of Wales, Eisan, Boston, 3 days, to John Tobin; Lady Campbell, Bird, Burin, N. F., to D. A. Barry; W. mot. Bears, Montreal via Canoe, 16 days, to B. Wier & Co; L'Empereur, Eastern shores, to J. Tidmarsh; Sealower and Mary, Arrived at 10 o'clock. TUESDAY 8th—schr Victoria, Liverpool, Fortuna, Leary, Liverpool, to Fairbanks & Allison, Liverpool, Mo. WEDNESDAY 9th—schr Queen, Liverpool, to J. Tidmarsh; B. 30 hours, to J. McDougall & Co; Gazelle, Frost, Yarmouth; brig Belmont, St. John N. B. 80 hours; brig Richmond, McKeon, Demerara, 23 days, to Fairbanks & Allison; schr Kenzie, GERRIER, 9 days from Boston—seized by the Excise Officers for breach of the Revenue Laws. THURSDAY 10th—schr Rambler, Wood, New York, 6 days.

CLEARED.

Oct 3—steamers Cambria, Leitch, Boston—S. Conard & Co; Canada, Harrison, Liverpool, G. B.—do; J. Eason, Corbin, St. John's, N. F.—do; brig Belle, Laybelle, Burton—B. Wier & Co; E. G. Fuller; schr Delaware, Curry, Boston—J. & M. Tobin. Oct 4—barque Levant, Curry, Liverpool, Q. B.—Harris & Hoar; J. H. McNab, and others; brig Maple, Dunbar, Liverpool—Fairbanks & Allison, W. L. King, and others; brigta Brisk, Evans, Jamaica—J. J. Mitchell; Lady Olga, Lauchner, Kingston, J. J. & J. T. West; schrs Meachin, Nickerson, Georgetown; P. E. I.—John Strachan; William, Goodwin, Jamaica—John Whitman, Barss & Harris. Oct 5—brig L'Empereur, Tyrrel, New York—Edmond Jones, John Tobin; schrs Buskar, Raymond, Kingston, Jam—J. H. McNab; Teazer, Banks, St. Jago de Cuba—Almon, Hare & McAuliff; Elizabeth, Kennedy, Boston—C. D. Hunter; John Hastings, Bondra, St. Jago de Cuba—J. B. Fay; Trusty, Fraser, Burin, N. F.—A. & J. McNab; Success, Deagle, P. E. Island—Black & Brothers. Oct 7—brig Halifax, Meagher, Boston—Fairbank & Co; Tadoussac, Bernier, Buctouche—Fairbanks & Allison. Oct 8—brig Eliza Bell, Loney, Mauritius—Osley & Co; schrs Vallonia, Crowell, Porto Rico—Fairbanks & Allison; Mary, Bond, Burin, N. F.—G. H. Starr; Margaret, Talbot, Magdalen Isles—Creighton & Gamie; Orion, Dunn, Georgetown, P. E. I.—master.

MEMORANDA.

Montreal, sept 25—cl'd, Virginia, Halifax. Alexandria, Oct 2—sailed, schr Windsor, Francis, for Halifax. Boston, Oct 3—arr'd, brig Bridget, Forest, Sydney; Primrose, Brookman, do; Joseph, Fongere, Pictou; George, LeBlanc, do; cl'd—brig Wasp, Fox, Pictou. Fall River, 3d—arr'd, brig Douglas, Pictou; cl'd, brig J. W. Johnston, Payson, Pictou. Spoken sept 14, lat 45 10, lon 39 50, schr Onyx, from Prince Edward's Island for London. The captain reports the ports on the 11th inst. in a heavy gale lost part of deck load, and saw a number of ships with loss of spars. The brig reported at the Allan-Isle, towed into Tampa Bay, proved to be the Colonist, of this port. Brig Colonist, Doune, from Jamaica for St. John, with molasses, was the vessel towed into Tampa Bay, dismantled, by barque Mary, Varney. The salvage was settled by arbitration, the barque to have half the cargo. The brig had been condemned, and was to be sold, and the barque would take on board the cargo, but the destination was not stated. The brig Richmond reports no Halifax vessels at Demerara, and the markets entirely bare of fish; a cargo from Newfoundland had arrived, and sold at \$4. The schr Hope reports the brig seen ashore at Canoe by the schr Hinara, to be the Fawn, Morrison, hence bound to Canada; went ashore about 11 a m on Wednesday, 25th ult—got off the same day without damage and proceeded on. St. Jago de Cuba, sept 13—cl'd, brig Mada, Cleverly, for New York; brig Fleta, McDonald, to sail 19th for New York. The schr Theory, Pride, arrived at Demerara, and sold cargo \$3—slightly sweated.

LAUNCHES.

At Pugwash, Sept. 6th ship "Lord Ashley" 577 tons built by Mr A. I. Stevens. At Fox Harbour, Wallace Sept 6th a brig built by Mr John Nicholson, 132 tons.

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