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A FAMILY PAPER-DEVOTED TO RELIGION, LITERATURE, GENERAL AND DOMESTIC NEWS, ETC.

(Whole No. 119

Ten Shillings per Annum Ealf-Yearly in Advance.

Halifax, N. S., Saturday Morning, August 30, 1851.

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Doetry.

THE WONDERFUL TREE

O! emerald earth, once the garden of God, Where now is thy bridal sheen? Thy transporting bowers With their fadeless flowers And forests of living green? Ah! sin hath bereft thee of beauty and bloom; Thy flowers now wither and die; And the wood monarch grieves O'er his falling brown leaves, As the autumn winds sweep by.

I've heard a strange tale of a beautiful tree That bloom'd on the earth long ago: Twas a goodly tree, And fair to see, And a fruitful tree also.

Twas a tree of noble stem; for its roots Were fix'd in Eternity, And its sap was love From the bosom of Jove, Creator of earth and sea.
Its branches spread, and its mantling leaves On the air sweet odours flung: And its dew-drops bright Young angels of light Around it in myriads hung.

The tempest in vain sought to rend it in twain For its wrath it patiently bore, Yet the dark wing'd blast, As it over it pass'd, All its goodly branches tore. Still it flourish'd and grew, though wild winds blew

For its roots in Love were set: And its fruit-laden boughs On the earth sought repose, That perishing men might eat. Oh! its fruit brought life, and a thrill of joy.

To a world about to die: Whilst its tendrils twined Round aught they could find To shelter, in amity.

Johovah, who planted that wonderful tree Look'd down, and it pleased him well: And the angels sung As o'er it they hung, And named it-Emanuel. -Hogg's Instructor.

Christian Miscellann.

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

Christianity—the Noblest of the Sciences.

Allowing to science, in general, all the dignity and importance to which it can legitimately lay claim, we hold that, in relation to it, Christianity occupies a position of unquestionable pre-eminence: and this on two grounds-on the ground, first, of the it treats; and on the ground, secondly, of the more important applications of which it is susceptible.

It is readily admitted that the subjects about which natural science is conversant are, many of of them at least, interesting in a very high degree. In proof of this, it is only necessary to advert, in a general way, to some of the departments of inquiry that are taken up by some of the more familiar of the sciences. It is the province, for example, of chemical science to ascertain the properties of inert bodies, whether solid, or fluid, or æriform, to reduce them by analysis to their constituent element, and to determine the affinities by which they unite together in the form of compound substances.

Again, it is the province of anatomical and medical science to examine the structure of living bodies, more especially of the human frame, to ascertain the respective funcwons of its different parts, to determine the nature and causes of those distempers to which the animal economy is subject, and to search out and apply the means of their cure or prevention. Once more, it is the province of astronomical science to extend our knowledge of creation, more particularly to acquaint us with the heavenly bodies, with their distances, their magnitudes, and their motions-to ascertain the position which our globe occupies in the universe, and to depermine the relation it sustains to those worlds, and the system of worlds that float engine-an invention, the ultimate effects of and starve? The reason is obvious. "Ye Christianity.

around us in the field of immensity. It will be evident from these statements, that the subjects of study comprised within the range of natural science are of no ordinary interest; and that, whether viewed simply as means of intellectual culture, or as sources of enlightened gratification, or as incentives to devotional feeling, they are invaluable. But still, in grandeur and importance they are as nothing, compared with the subjects on which Revelation expatiates. For what, after all, are the subjects to which natural science refers? They are simply the properties and various modifications of matter, and the laws to which matter, in its diversified forms, has been subjected by the Creator of all. Revelation, however, takes us from the world of matter to the world of mind-it leads us from the economy of the material to the economy of the moral universe, and discourses on themes which nature in none of its departments could ever have disclosed to us. The mode of the Divine subsistence and the transcendent excellencies of his adorable character, the nature and principles of his providential govern-ment, the primeval condition and subsequent history of man, the now unhappy position which he occupies with its causes and consequences, the grand remedial scheme for our restoration to purity and happiness, the final destiny of our world, and the scenes of fearful and solemn interest by which the present state of being will be followed,these are the topics which form the subject matter of the heavenly record, and they are evidently topics compared with which the sublimest discoveries of science are not wor-

thy to be named. And then let us look at the more important applications of which Christianity is susceptible. It has been well remarked, that "between the physical sciences and the arts of life there subsists a constant mutual interchange of good offices, and that no considerable progress can be made in the one without, of necessity, giving rise to corresponding steps in the other." In the history of modern science this observation has been strikingly verified. It would be difficult to name any of the useful arts which the progress of science has not materially improved. What indeed are the arts, but the application of scientific principles to practical purposes? And of the advantages to be derived from a skilful application of these principles, we are in no want of illustrations. Look for example, to the telescope, one of a contrivance to which we are, indebted for the globe we inhabit-look at ment as originally constructed by Galileo, and now exists in the hands of Lord Rosse: and what has led to its prodigiously enlarged power, and consequent usefulness, but the improved state of optical and mechanical science in the present day. Scarcely less wonderful are the advantages for which we are indebted to chemical science. By the application of its principles to certain processes of art, society has already been, and is being, greatly benefitted. By careful analysis, it has detected and elicited the medicinal properties existing in various mineral and vegetable substances, and has thus supplied the medical practitioner with the means of more successfully combatting the countless maladies that flesh is heir to .-Again, by ascertaining the ingredients, and determining the character of different kinds of soils and manures, it has become subservient to the purposes of agriculture, and is contributing to the productive resources of our country. Besides, it is by the science of the chemist, combined with the skill of our artizans, that some of the most extensive and lucrative branches of our manufactures have reached their present state of perfection, and have secured to our merchants the market of the world. But unquestionably the greatest triumph of modern

which, upon the state of the world, it is impossible to calculate. In the meantime, by the tacilities which it furnishes for mutual tive productions: in this way it is leading to a reciprocity of good feeling among them, and to the banishment of those national jealousies from which war, with its horrid train of evils, has generally sprung, and bids fair to become one of the most powerful agencies for perpetuating the peace of the world, and for speedily extending to every land the privileges and comforts of civilized

Such are some of the many purposes to which scientific discovery has been applied, and we have certainly no wish to underrate their importance. Science has professedly done much, and we doubt not, is destined to do still more, to enrich, and generally im-prove, those countries where it is zealously and successfully cultivated. But beyond this, what can the most improved state of the various branches of human science accomplish? Every person must be conscious of feelings and of wants, to which there is nothing adapted in the whole laboratory of science and of art. Who, for example, can think of his position as a moral and responsible being—as a being lapsed from prime-val purity and happiness—as exposed to an endless variety of mental sorrows and bodily sufferings, having dissolution in certain prospect, and with an untried eternity stretching beyond it-who, we ask, thus looking at his position, does not feel convinced that, in such a case, science is utterly impotent for his relief? Now, in such circumstances, is it any disparagement to science or philosophy to represent its resources as unavailing? While on such ground, we are beyond its legitimate province. We are dealing with subjects to which philosophy has no relation. It is conversant only with time and the things of time. In regard to our interests and our hopes as guilty immortals, it can give us nothing better than idle speculation, and perplexing conjecture. Christianity, however, comes to us in the form of an angel of mercy; it comes having upon it the distinct impress of heaven's authority, that we may be assured of the infallibility of his counsels; and it comes for the very purpose of clearing away the darkness that rests over our destiny, and of guiding our feet the most ingenious contrivances of man, and into the way of peace. Yes; let the doctrines, let the principles of this divine philossuperior grandeur of the subjects of which almost all our knowledge of creation beyond ophy be taken up and followed out to their results, and there is not the actual or prospective condition of man to which an effectual antidote will not be ly believed, they will calm the agitations of unholy passion and desire—will administer consolation in sorrow and peace in death in short, will impart at once an assurance and a foretaste of the bliss to be enjoyed under that higher and more perfect economy that is revealed as the future and eternal by means of the sublime yet simple truths which it announces, is subservient to such purposes as these-purposes so far surpassing, in grandeur and importance, any to which the principles of natural science can ever be applied—we feel entitled to reiterate the position with which we set out, that of all the sciences, Christianity is the

"Ask and Receive, that your joy may be full."

noblest .- Scottish Christian Journal.

It is one of the most singular facts that Christians who believe in the doctrine of a full salvation, should, nevertheless, live like the prodigal, on husks. But whose fault is it? In our heavenly Father's house there science is to be found in the application of is "bread enough,"—yes! living "bread the world than all that has ever been its principles to the construction of the steamenough, and to spare." Why then languish preached or written on the evidences of

will not come to me," saith the Saviour, "that ye might have life." O, perverse will! It is nothing else but this indifferent the facilities which it furnishes for matchintercourse, in the shape of steamships and locomotives, it is bringing the nations of the earth into immediate neighbourhood; it is desire a full salvation? What hinders the fulfilment of this desire? If you are sincere fulfilment of this desire? If you are sincere fulfilment of this desire? How you have only to "ask and receive." How simple the condition, how easy the recep-Wait for it; but wait obediently. It is

> " To patient faith the prize is sure." Examine your motives. Are they pure?
> Do you intend to please God, and Him only? Have you no secret plan or manner, or way in your mind, as to how, when or where God shall bless you? If so, there is where God shall bless you? If so, there is a will which is not entirely renounced or abandoned. Did you ever consider how the clay lies before or in the hands of the potter? Passive and yet pliable; ready to receive any stamp, any form; and what is better still, to be put to any use or service. Such, to use a figure, is what we should become, if we would experience a full baptism of the Holy Ghost. May God in mercy pour it upon us.—Corr. of Zion's Herald.

"O death where is thy sting?"

"The business of a christian," said Dr. Watts during his last confinement, " is to learn the will of God as well as to do it. If I were in health, I could only be doing that, and that I may now do. The best thing in obedience is a regard to the will of God, and the way to that is to get our inclinations and aversions as much mortified as we can." Mr. Parker noted the following expressions as they fell from his lips: "I should be waiting to see what God will do with me. It is good to say as Mr. Baxter, 'What, when and where God pleases.' If God should raise me up again, I may finish some more of my papers, or God can make use of me to save a soul, and that will be worth living for. If God has no service for me to do, through grace, I am ready. It is a great mercy to me, that I have no manner of fear, or dread of death : I could, if God please, lay my head back and die without terror, this afternoon or night. My chief supports are from my view of eternal things, and the interest I have in them. I trust all my sina are pardoned through the blood of Christ. I have no fear of dying; it would be my greatest comfort to lie down and sleep, and wake no more.'

Power of a Good Man's Life.

The beauty of a holy life, says Chal constitutes the most eloquent and effective persuasive to religion, which one human beapplied. Rightly apprehended and cordial- ing can address to another. We have many ways of doing good to our fellow creatures; the guilty soul—will inspire it with hope but none so efficacious as leading a virtuous, towards God—will terminate the reign of upright, and well-ordered life. There is an energy of moral suasion in a good man's life passing the highest efforts of the orator's genius. The seen but silent beauty of holiness speaks more eloquently of God and duty than the tongues of men and angels. Let parents remember this. The best inheriresidence of the saved. And if Christianity, tance a parent can bequeath to a child is a virtuous example, a legacy of hallowed re-membrances and associations. The beauty of holiness beaming through the life of a loved relative or friend, is more effectual to strengthen such as do stand in virtue's ways and raise up those that are bowed down,than precept, command, entreaty or warning Christianity itself, I believe, owes by far the greater part of its moral power, not to the precepts or parables of Christ, but to his own character. The beauty of that holinass which is enshrined in the four brief biographies of the Man of Nazareth, has done more, and will do more to regenerate the world, and bring in an everlasting righteousness, then all the other agencies put together. It has done more to spread his religion in

British Conference

Address of the Ex-President to the President Elect, on his Assumption of Office.

The President having taken the chair, Dr. Beecham addressed him nearly as follows:—Dr. Hannah, it now becomes my first place, I have to put into your hands the seal of your high office—the Conference seal. I have also to place in your keeping the Pocket Bible which onr Great Founder was accustomed to use when he preached in the open air. You will allow me to say that I hail you as my successor in the high office to which you have been called by the suffrages of your brethren with delight and satisfaction. I regard in your person an old friend—the friend of my ministerial life. Our friendship has subsisted through many years, and will, I trust, be perpetuated through eternity. I have also the satisfaction in recognising you as my successor in the highest office of the Conference on the ground of your having been, during the past year, my colleague in office. You have acted as Secretary of the Conference with great ability; and are entitled, for your ability and fidelity in that office, to my warmest thanks which I now tender you in the presence of your brethren. I have also great pleasure in welcoming you as my successor on the ground, of your known character and principles, as a faithful supporter of the great system of Methodism. I rejoice to know, that our beloved Methodism will be safe in your hands. In these times, of those whose principles are sound. We all know that while your administration will be kind and courteous to all, it will be firm and unyielding; and I trust that you will receive the affectionate support of your brethren. You are beloved by all your in a right tone and spirit, and to seek those brethren, who have given you another proof effusions of grace which would strengthen of their confidence reposed in you; and them in all circumstances. For himself he the confidence which inclined them to place had found it more easy to obey than to govyou a second time in this high office, will support you in it. Our prayers will be offered to the Great Head of the Church, that he may bless you in your person, in your ministry, and in your office; and that, at by friendly courtesies to one another, -and the close of the year, you may have to say, in every way by which their own kind hearts that in all respects He has indeed blessed would suggest? If so, they would do well,

THE REPLY.

The PRESIDENT, in reply, said he thanked the brethren for the confidence they had reposed in him, and for the distinguished have a good Conference; and he concurred honour they had conferred upon him .-However unworthy of the office he might be, and however unequal to its manifold duties, yet he reposed for help, with humble and child-like trust, in God. He felt happy to succeed one who was his early friend, and who had discharged the duties of his office in so exemplary a manner. He would endeavour to imitate his example and to fread in his steps. Though he would rather shrink from public life, yet he would not shrink from anything his brethren committed to him; he would rather try to perform it, trusting in God, and in their friendly support. The circumstances in which their dear Connexion was placed were, in many respects, discouraging, but he had not lost his confidence in their principles and in I am so hot and thirsty; please do" God. It was painful to think of many who had fled from their brethren, in the cloudy and dark day, -of the many impediments which had been placed in their way ;-of evil spirit which prevailed. But he was not ing into tears, he threw himself sobbing on yielding to discouragement. No; he would the floor. rather dwell on the circumstances of encouragement which arose and multiplied you are cross, and cry for it," said his around them. After the harmony which sister; and she tried to believe that she was had marked their Committees, and after the behaving very properly, in punishing her opening services of that morning, he could little brother for his fretfulness. not but anticipate great good from this Conference. One thing he rejoiced to dwell upon. That system of doctrine, de- crying bitterly for a while, fell into a trourived from the blessed Book of God, and bled sleep. His face was flushed, and the delivered to them by their fathers, was un- breath came quick and hot from his parchmarred in its clearness, its fulness, and the ed lips, power of its administration. He had had opportunities, of late, of hearing some of a day with the nurse, while the mother vihis brethren in the ministry; and he rejoiced sited a friend in the neighbourhood. Annie her heart she never forgave herself for her in the fulness and energy with which they was ten years old, and Willie was nearly last words to Willie. - Friend of Youth.

plessing duty to invite you to take the chair tain it, in its energy and its fulness, and was ten times of this Conference as its President. In the God would be with them. Another consideration he would mention. He spoke confidently when he said, that the system of discipline, delivered by their fathers, and the floor asleep. She took him up and laid for which they were called to contend, still him on his bed in the nursery. When Mrs. continued; and this system, by the grace of God they were determined to maintain .-He knew that this great system was susceptible of many applications to the varying circumstances which arose, but, in its own great principles, it must,-and by the blessing of God, it should-be maintained. He loved words of peace; but, to use a scripture expression," words of peace and truth;" and he would seek to "maintain truth in love," and love in truth. He would yield in every possible way, to any arrangements in which the claims of truth were not concerned,-hut then, never. He indulged no feelings of harshness or severity towards those who had injured the Conference; he prayed that the God of truth and love might enable them to maintain the charity which " beareth all things, hopeth all things, believeth all things, endureth all things."-But they must please to understand, that whilst they placed him in that honourable position, they must support him in maintaining the truth of their doctrines and the purity of their discipline in all its bearings, it is of the highest moment that the offices striving to maintain it in all circum-of this Body, should be placed in the hands stances which might arise, firmly resolving that they would not change its essential principles. He felt particularly solaced and cheered by the Wesleyan spirit which prevailed amongst them. He trusted they were prepared to maintain what was right had found it more easy to obey than to govern. He had learned to obey, but was not skilled in the art of governing. Would they please to help him by their regular attendance, - by cutting off exuberances of speech, and have a good Conference. He was delighted by what his friend the President (notil to-day) had said the previous evening. He had expresed his belief that they should with him. Let them expect it,-let them pray for it; and might it please the God of all truth and love to grant it.

Family Circle.

Be kind to each other.

" Be kind to each other. The night's coming on, When friend and wh en brother Perchance may be gone.

"Go away Willie, I do little to be teazed when I am reading," said Annie Mason to that she could never ask his forgiveness, her brother, who was begging her to get him a drink of water.

" But, Annie, I cannot get it myself, and

"I tell you I don't want to go down stairs now; can't you wait for Bridget, she will be home soon ?"

"O, why can't you get me some water?" the reduction of their numbers ;- and of cried the poor child impatiently, and, burst-

"I won't get you a drink now, because

Annie went on reading her book, and soon forget all about little Willie, who after

declared those saving truths, on which their fathers loved to dwell. Whatever else might be said, it was certain, that their great system of truth—the science of salvation, was still taught and maintained in all their pulpits. By the blessing of God there were good-natured and happy; but sometimes will and supprises Andrews were good-natured and supprises and supprises and supprises were good-natured and supprises and supprises and supprises were good-natured and supprises and supp was power there. The brethren were pro- times Willie was fretful, and sometimes Auclaiming the truth and love of God with nie was selfish, and did not like to take power from Heaven. Let them still main- trouble; and when she was cross, Willie tain it, in its energy and its fulness, and was ten times worse than if she had been

> After a long time Bridget returned from her errand, and found Willie still lying on Mason came home she found her little boy in a high fever; he could not be roused up, but lay in a heavy stupour. He was immediately put to bed, and everything done for him that was thought likely to relieve him. In the morning he was no better, and a physician was sent for who pronounced him in a dangerous condition. He had all the symptoms of scarlet fever, and was quite delirious. Aunie stood by anxiously watching to hear the doctor's opinion : and when he told her mother that the child was very ill, and would need the most careful attention, she could not help sobbing aloud,-The doctor told her not to be frightened. for he hoped her little brother would soon be well. Annie did not cease crying a these comforting words, for she could not forgive herself for her unkindness to her brother. O, how her heart ached when she thought of her cruel neglect, and how many times she said to herself, "She never would be so unkind again!

For two days Willie lay in great suffering he did not seem to know any one even his mother, whom he loved so dearly called him in vain. He never spoke to them again; and on the morning of the third

day he died.

No one knew, when Annie threw herself, with a wild despairing cry, on the bed beside her dead brother, how hopeless and bitter was the sorrow of her heart; for he knew that never again in this world could she atone for her cruel words-those last words that Willie had ever heard, so cold, so selfish, and cruel. Of that was indeed the bitterness of death. If he had only lived to speak to her, to tell her he forgave her unkindness, to give one kiss of reconciliation and love, she thought it would not have been half so hard to see him go down to the cold grave. But now all was over. The little brother she had loved so well was gone forever. 'All his pleasant ways and loving words came thronging back to her heart, and she could only remember her own selfish cruelty to him when he was sick and suffering. She tried to comfort herself by saying, "Oh! if I had only known he was sick-if I had only thought to look at him, I might have seen that he was not well, and then I am sure I would have done every thing for him. Oh! how thoughtless, how selfish, how cruel I was!"

After the funeral, when they had returned home, and Annie had sat by her mother in the still evening, she told her with many tears and sobs, how unkind she had been to her little brother on the first day of his sickness, and how very dreadful it was to know never hear his sweet voice to tell her he loved her again.

Her mother wept bitterly too; but she told Annie that her little Angel brother could feel no sorrow or pain; that he loved her even better now than he did when he was on earth; for he was redeemed from all sin, and could feel no anger or resentment, but that his heart was full of compassion and love

After this confession, and her mother's comforting words, Annie felt more composed and resigned than she had before; but she never could quite forget and never cease to regret the last harsh words her darling brother had ever heard from her lips. It was a lesson to be remembered forever, and its influence was felt by her through all her life. When she felt tempted to speak unkindly, the thought that "these may be our last words" would come with a pang to her, and she was humble and gentle as a lamb.

Years passed by, and Annie grew to be

The First Untruth.

Speak gently to the little child, Who, with a truthful, loving heart, Puts confidence in thee.

* * * * * * Remember, 'tis no common task, That thus to thee is given To rear a spirit fit to be
The inhabitant of heaven.

So much has been said and written of the subject of education and the training of children, that it seems bardly possible to advance a new idea. Some propose one age to begin the mental colture of a child and others think another, the right age. From my own experience, I would say, begin the education with the life of the child. It is impossible for any one of us to say at what age a child begins to understand and reason.

The foundation of an education may be laid in a quiet, easy way. Listen to, without interfering with your children's prattle; when a wrong pronunciation occurs, conrect it; when a wrong principle or moral is drawn from the child, correct that also

Furnish your children abundantly with picture-books; these by being read and ex-plained, will teach the child to seek for more information. Impart to a very young child as much knowledge as he will seek, but force nothing, or you will be foiled with your own weapons, and produce disgust and satiety. In this way, without either the parent or the child feeling it, he will imperceptibly be acquiring much useful information, while at the same time he will become disciplined for the more serious and Jaborious course of his future education. Above all, never allow the most trivial departure from truth to pass without a severe reprimand. A child will always judge, of the enormity of its offence by the amount of its punishment.

Never shall I forget the first falsehood told by my only son, he whose entrance into life had nearly been marked by the departure of his mother. He was my springchild; he came with the flowers, and, like them, was bright, happy, and joyful. The wealth of our first parental affection was lavished on that boy; and how great was my grief when I found that the purity and innocence of childhood had departed; and he had told his first untruth ! That I considered an epoch in his life; and laying all work aside, I took the child upon my knee, while mildly and gently, but in strong lauguage, I explained to him the meanness and cowardice of a lie, and the great sin he had committed against God and man. He was set apart, and not allowed to associate with any for a length of time. His little heart was almost breaking, he was asleep in his fittle bed; but oh! what tears I could have shed when I thought of the first sin that had entered into his heart.

On the second night after this occurrence; as I leaned over my child and talked to him. before he slept, I said, " My precious child, have you asked God to forgive you for the

falsehood you told yesterday?" Yes, mamma; I had for He answered, got it when I said my prayers, but I asked him after I was in bed." Auxious to know what the child's feelings were, I asked him what he had said. Putting his little arms around my neck, and drawing my face close down to his, he whispered, "I said, Please, Goodman, forgive me for that story I told yesterday." Then I asked, "And so you think, he has forgiven you?" He readily answered, "Yes, mamma, I feel as if he has." My tears of sorrow were turned into tears of joy. My child had 'sinned and been forgiven. He had offered his first voluntary prayer, and he felt that it was accepted. Some time after, while at play, I noticed that he was inadvertently about to misrepresent something, but instantly checking hunself, he remained silent for a long time; and I saw that my lesson was remenbered; the seed had "taken root, for it was sown upon good ground."-Presbyterian.

A Smile.

Who can tell the value of a smile? -It costs the giver nothing, but is beyond price to the erring and relenting, the sad and cheerless, the lost and forsaken. It a woman, loving, and beloved by all, but in disarms malice, subdues temper, turns hatred to love, revenge to kindness, and paves the darkest paths with gems of sunlight. A

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Ceneral Miscellany.

The Influence of Light on Life. " Since light so necessary is to life,

And almost life itself."-MILTON,

The ancients, with greater physiological acumen than we are always willing to attribute to them, fabled disease to be the daughter of Nox and Erebus-night and darkness -the offspring of two mighty powers which are yet abroad in the world-powers which, though two of the great soothers of weariness and wee, become, when unduly proportioned to the quantity of light enjoyed, two noxious and injurious principles. God has indeed set his limits on the one, that neither night nor day should fail even unto the end of the world; but man, too, often enforces upon himself, on his neighbour, a darkness which is most prejudicial to his physicalshall we not also say to his moral? - health.

To every created being-from the lowest

of nucleated cells, to the lowest possible

forms of animal life, and thence passing: up-

wards in the scale of creation even to man

himself-we find that light is absolutely and

peremptorily essential, not only to the first development, but also to the future well-being of the creature. The potato is placed through the winter in a dark cellar: as the spring draws nigh, the natural energy of the rising sup, stimulated by some passing beam of light, begins to throw forth a few feeble shoots; unfailingly, unceasingly, these blanched off-shoots bend towards this faint gleam, until at length they perish in the attempt to reach it, and die for lack of light. A plant accidently takes root in some dark cave; and soon its pallid and unnaturally elongated Leguches are discovered struggling to reach the light of heaven with an energy which, perhaps, attains its object; immediately a great change is perceived; the leaves are now enabled to perform their appointed functions, and, as the beauty of their colouring increases beneath the pure light of the sun, they become conductors of that light to the root which supports them, and which in return they nourish. Again: a geranium, or some such plant, is cherished in a small dark window of a crowded street; its leaves turn one after another imploringly towards the seasty portion of light admitted, evineing an carnestness of purpose-or, to speak more correctly, an unfailing obedience to the great have of nature-which should form a study for every man, woman, or child: nor is it the leaves alone which thus seek and follow the light-even the more steady stem accommodates itself to the pursuit; and the In durability and cheapness guary perchawhole plant soon becomes mis-shapen and surpasses leather soles, while it has this bringing him among the Methodists, where he paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, one-sided in the struggle. Nay, some plants of important advantage which that mate-ultimately found the pearl of price." He seems and ye shall find rest for your souls." Jer. vi. 16. propriate the ever-present carbonic acid which is essential to its existence : when it tant expense of a doctor or medicine someis deprived of heaven's light, instead of absorbing this noxious gas it exhales it, and ultimately dies. Thus has it been mercifully ordained that, when the great laboratory which God has given to us in the vegetable world is placed in conditions in which it is hurtful instead of conducive to human health and life, it should at once perish, and cease

to harm where it could not benefit. Equally important and scarce less evident, are the effects of light on animal life: "the condition of every animal depends on the Milnes Edwards has proved, by experiment, gutta percha on the soles. that if tadpoles be completely deprived of light, their forms are indefinitely retained, and until the light is re-admitted they will continue to breathe by means of gills and to grow into "great tadpoles" instead of being feat arrived here this morning, having made metamorphosed into tonds or frogs, as they the passage from Liverpool in little more

smile on the brow betrays a kind heart, a mone expands its delicate zoophytic tentaculæ, but was protected from the sun by a tarpaulpleasant friend, an affectionate brother, a to the light of the sun; but let us interpose ing awning. On arriving at quarantine, he defined son, a happy husband. It adds a a darker object between it and the brightcharm to beauty, it decorates the face of the ness, and, suddenly contracting them, it again and indeed declared himself better able to deformed, and makes a lovely woman re- becomes a shapeless mass. Hearne found that frozen fishes, caterpillars, &c., might be re-animated by the light and heat of the sun; and it has even been shown that insects ed, but that it happens to be attested by which have been kept for several weeks in spirits may, by the same agency, be brought to life again. In both these cases the light was essential to the resuscitation, which could not be effected by the heat alone .-Humboldt, in his travels in South America observed that among all the native tribes those were the most healthy which exposed the greater portion of the body to the light of day : while, in a far different region, Linnæus remarked that constant exposure to "the splendid white light" reflected back from the snow-covered plains of Lapland was one of the principal causes of the invigoration experienced in that land.

Modern investigation has proved light to be a great remedial agent more particularly in diseases of the spine, with all their sorrowful accompaniments; and as a preventive power, there can be no question of its effica-"There can be no doubt whatever," says a modern authority, "that the agency of light is indispensable to the complete organized plant, which is a simple storehouse health of the animal body. To those devoted to sedentary pursuits, I feel quite persuaded that it as important to sit in a room well exposed to the light, as in one well ventilated. Those situations, cateris paribus, are the most healthy which are exposed to the influence of the sun's rays for the longest period in the day. And again, " Light is a vivifying stimilus to all living beings. The growth and development of the young of all. animals is intimately associated with the agency of light: under its continued privation, sleep and torpidity take place. Its, ab struction, especially from the young, quickly leads to the production of those heart-rending consequences of bodily deformity, rickets, serofula, bloodlessness, and many other diseased conditions, which result from the imperfect formation of the blood, and incomplete nutrition of the body."

Cutta Percha.

Gatta Percha is the say of the neccha pertsha) tree, which grows in abundance in Borneo, and other of the islands of the East ern Archipelago; and is obtained in the same manner as enoutehouch, or India rabber, by incisions made in the bark, from which the sap runs freely, and afterwards hardens. It is rapidly and extensively coming into use for articles of domestic and manufacturing utility as well as in fine arts and scientific purposes. But the principal use of gutta percha to our readers, at present, will be its usefulness as soles for boots and shoes, for which purpose it forms a valuable material, being entirely impervious to dante. very important advantage whi and coughs is prevented, and the concomitimes avoided. For wear and tear through all seasons gutta percha is capital. We have known boots soled with it in constant every-day use during winter and summer, condition, for a much longer period ; indeed, there appears to be no reason why boots and shoes should not henceforth be made to last for an unlimited time, for as the wells are preserved from the action of moisture by the gutta percha, they do not as readily decay, and as long as the upper leather remains quantity of light which it receives." Dr. good, they may be repeatedly repaired with

Crossing the Atlantic in a row boat.

The first man who has accomplished this would otherwise have been. The seconds then therey days. He had no sail as begand

exhibited no signs of fatigue or exhaustion, undertake the voyage again, than when he had been only one or two days but at sea. Probably the man's story would be disbeliev-Capt. Hovey, of the Devonshire, and the officers and passengers of that ship, who re-peatedly saw him and his small craft during their passage. We believe three of our pilot boats have crossed the Atlantic, at the land of his hopes in a small boat not much larger than such a one as the Devonshire, or any ship of her size, would carry at her stern.

Reader, your faith is tried .- Let us explain. When the noble packet ship Devonshire was one day out at sea, Capt. Hovey detected signs of small pox in one of his steerage passengers. He immediately had the stern boat, banging from its davits, made perfectly secure and comformale, removed the man into it, erected over him a tarpaulthe Atlantic, not leaving it until he reached table, recovered completely from the disease, was well and hearty when landed this morning, perhaps more so than his fellow passengers; and, as the result of Capt. Hovey's precaution, no other case of small pox occurred on board the Devonshire .- N. Y. paper.

The Monkey and the Telescope.

The monkey of a celebrated astronomer, having seen him continually looking through his telescope, concluded that there must be agree on earth as touching anything that they something delightful in it, and one day he gazed through it a long time, but seeing nothing, he concluded his master was a fool, and the telescope all nonsense, and he told Royer the dog, what he thought of his master, "I don't know the use of a telescope, and second, "that monkeys were not made to look through telescopes."

Obituary Notices,

वर्ता के व्यक्ति ल For the Westeran. Mr. Well Lucas

Died—on the 11th inst, at Carleton, in con-pleasure against all who neglect the important sequence of injuries received from a fall from a duty of family prayer.

Sup which is being built in Mr. Olive's ship-yard.

6. Adhere firmly to the doctrines in which you

with every probability of continuing in good built his end, and could converse quite well-He was blessed with perfect, resignation to the that is chirled or theisted about with "divers and will of God; he enjoyed uninterrapted peace, strange doctrines."

7. Endeasour to support the cause of God as over his mind from beginning to end. It was friends ware kneeling around his bad. The following day a large body of the "Sons of Tem-perance" accompanied him to his resting place; ances were present. Carleton, (St. John). N. B.,

Argust 18th . 1 tot.

Correspondence.

For the Wesleyas Pastoral Letters. William

Attend Class Meetings regularly, and go not only when you are very happy and therefore have something good to say; but go also, when you are labouring under difficulties and temptatations, and by the exhortations and prayers of your fellow-christiaus, you will get good and be enabled to take courage. Under the Old Testament dispensation among the faithful worshippers some peril, but this man made his way to of Jehovah, there was Church fellowship; for we read, Mal iii, 16: " Then they that feared the Lord spake often one to another: and the Lord hearkened and heard it, and a book of remenibrance was written before him for them that feared the Lord, and that thought upon his name. Christian fellowship was certainly coeval with Christianity; for of the first Christian Church it is said . " They continued steadfastly in the Apostles' doctrine and in fellowship."-Acts ii, 42. The Apostle when writing to the Hebrews, and referring to the then existing practice of churchfellowship, says: "Exhort one another daily, while it is called to day; lest any of you be hardened through the deceitfulness of sin."—Heb. iii, ing house, and in that boat the man crossed 13: Again, chap x; 24, 25: "And let us consider one another to provoke unto love and to quarantine, He was fed from the Captain's good works: Not forsaking the assembling of ourselves together, as the manner of some is; but exhorting one another; and so much the nore as ye see the day approaching." Christian-fellowship in some form or other, has been observed by every evangelical church in Christen-dom; and the Wesleyan form is that of class meeting, which is really the stamina of Method-

> 5. Attend Prayer Meetings, whenever opportu-nities are afforded you for such purpose. Be not discouraged because the numbers who attend are few; for Jesus hath said, "If two of you shall shall ask, it shall be done for them of my Father which is in heavent . For where two or three are gathered together in my hame, there ain I in the midst of them."- Matt. x viii, 19, 20.

Do not neglect Family Prayer - You who are placed at the head of a family, be sure to call your children and domestics around the family nor how wise our master may be," said the dog, "but I am satisfied of two things,"
"What are they?" said the monkey,
"First," said the dog, "that telescopes were not made for monkeys to look through,"
were not made for monkeys to look through,"
"I know him that he will command his children and his household after him, and they shall keep the way of the Lord to do justice and judgment."

"Gen xvii, 19. Joshua resolved, "than xxiv, 15, - 'As for me and my house, we will serve the Lord." St. Paul of house the Ephesians. (vi. 4), intreference to their children; "Bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord :" while the prayer of the Prophet Jeremiah, (x, 25), "Pour out thy fury upon the heathen that know thee not and upon the families that call not upon thy name," - fourt be considered as contamount to an expression of the Divine dis-

ave days previously - Mr. NEIL LUCAS, aged have been instructed, and by which your minds have been enlightened. The doctrines of Wes-Bro. Lucas was born in Ireland, and emigrated levan Methodism you know at the there doctrines of some years ago to this Province. His parents the New Testament; therefore cling closely to were members of the Church of England, and them. They have saved multitudes and they brought up their son according to its rices and will save you. Listen not to any new doctrine; ceremonies. He remained however an outire for there is nothing new in religion. You are stranger to vital godliness until about six or seven commanded in the Bulle, at Thus saith the Lord one-sided in the struggle. Nay, some plants very important advantage which that mate-are so sensitive to the light, so pre-eminent- rial does not fully possess, namely, that of to have been in society some time before he bely dependent on it, that, like the sunflower, preserving the feet entirely free from damp, lieved with his heart unto righteousness, some to and when men purpose to introduce error, they they will turn themselves throughout the and in a great degree from cold also; no be "sealed with the Spirit of promise;" this took usually exhibit the truth connected with it first; day to follow the sunlight in its course; matter how wet the weather may be. If place one Sabbath morning, it is believed under and watch their opportunity for the propagation while others, like the mimosa, will fold their the books be protected by a gutta percha while others, like the mimosa, will fold their the boots be protected by a gutta percha ditained peace through believing. He soon come fore gives this particular instruction. Be not care. leaves together in what is termed sleep when sole, no moisture can penetrate, while municated this delightful fact to his partner in ried about with divers and strange, doctrines, for through a leathern sole, however thick, some life, who rejoiced over him in the Lord. From it is a goo! thing that the heart be established in that time he walked in all the ordinances of the grace."—Heb. Xii, 9. Observe the two terms he without light it cannot decompose and applete exclusion of damp, one cause of colds.

Lord blameless, adorning the doctrine of God uses—"divers" and "strange." Divers means of Savious in all things, gaining the esteem of varieties of that is, such as you have not be enactors. our Saviour in all things, gaining the estiem of varieties of, that is, such as you have not be enachis brethren, and the respect of all who knew customed to hear, and are therefore new to you. him: until the day he felt from the ship as men-tioned above. The full was of so serious a nature, that his whole body from the chest downwards, was quite paralyzed and nover again recovered. Is position to run after any new teacher; or any sensation; he was however, perfectly sensible new teaching; but do not forget, dear brethren; the caution in the above text, " Be not carried,"

7. Endeasour to support the cause of God as your circumstances enable you. It afforded me deeply affecting to see him resign with perfect much pleasure while among you, to observe the confidence, his little children to the Lord's care, readiness with which many of you complied with and delightful to hear him testify to the power of our rule of weekly and quarterly contributions: Divine grace; in this happy frame he resigned or, as it is sometimes called, class and ticket his spirit luto the hands of God while a few money, - for the support of the ministry amongst yourselvest. This subject is likely to be again. perance "accompanied him to his resting place; old Wesleyan Rule; and the only feasible plan and on the 17th inst. a funeral sermon was by which pecuniary means can be realized for reached for him in the Wesleyan Chapel, the consolidation and extension of Methodisma T Carleton, when many of his friends and acquaints the me exhort all who have not down so, to com-W. T. CARDY. nly with our Rule at once; as we hope soon to see

lof the District.

Do what you can for the Mission Fund. -Every Circuit in the Nova Scotia District is deeply indebted to the Mission Fund for the religious privileges that they have enjoyed in by-gone years; and many Circuits are still to some extent dependent upon that fund for the continuance of the Wesleyan Ministers among them: besides the Mission Fund is the source from which is derived to a very great extent, the means for sending the Gospel to heathen lands. I trust, therefore you will feel it a matter of duty ast what you can into the treasury of the

Lastly, I mention with pleasure that organiza-tion which exists among you and known as "The Barrington Mission House Aid Society." This Society I name with much respect. It has ren-dered essential service to the Circuit and to the Mission Fund by providing furniture for the Mission House. It should be understood that every shilling contributed to that Society is in fact so much contributed to the Mission Fund. Your Ministers, who come to labour among you, Your Ministers, who come to labour among you, have a right to expect a comfortable home for themselves and families, with at least a reasonable supply of necessary articles of furniture. Formerly this expectation was but imperfectly realized, owing to the inadequacy of Circuit funds; but your Mission House is now likely to be well supplied with furniture by the zeal and diligence of the ladies composing the above Society. This Society, which has hitherto consisted mostly of young ladies, will, I trust, receive a more extensive patronage.

And now, dear Brethren, I must take my leave of you. We may be permitted to see each other again before we leave this "world of woe;" but not as "Pastor" and "people;" that bond is for ever broken; but we can pray for each other; for my part, I shall never forget you, and hope I shall never cease to pray for you. Of myself and predecessors, I would say with the Apostle Paul: "For what is our hope, or joy, or crown of rejoicing? Are not even ye in the presence of our Lord Jesus Christ at his coming?"
"Now we live if ye stand fast in the Lord." And let us all frequently reflect on the exhortation to the Church at Philadelphia: "Behold I come quickly: hold that fast which thou hast, that no man take thy crown." Rev. iii. 2. My successor you will doubtless receive with

My successor you will doubtless receive with the same respect and Christian affection with which you received me; and may his labours be a greater blessing to you, than mine have been. May the God of heaven bless you in all your public and private religious meetings. May he bless you in your persons and in your families: "Now the God of peace, that brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus, that great Shepherd of the sheep, through the blood of the everlasting covenant, make you perfect in every good work to do his will, working in you that which is well pleasing in his sight, through Jesus Christ; to whom be glory for ever and ever. Amen."

I remain, dear Brethren, yours very respectfully and affectionately,

fully and affectionately,

WILLIAM WILSON, Late Superintendent of the Barrington Circuit

WESLEYAN Halifax, Saturday Morning, August 30, 1851.

APOSTOLIC SUCCESSION.

The Rev. CHARLES BOWDLER, a Clergyman

of the Church of England, in his "Letters on Apostolical Episcopal Succession," speaking of "the mode of appointing bishops," says :- "This in the earlier ages of the Church was unquesand that not f any ordination or form of consecration as of a distinct order in the Church, which is comparatively a modern practice; tending to corroborate what has been established from sacred Scripture (if indeed what is so proved can need or receive any confirmation,) that there was No INSTITUTION BY THE APOSTLES, AND NO EX-AMPLE OF THE EPISCOPATE AS A DISTINCT AND SUPERIOR ORDER OF MINISTRY." After the citation of proofs, and showing that the recognition of bishops, as a distinct order, had not taken place when Jerome wrote, he adds:-"Under whatever circumstances the privilege of ordaining was afterwards committed to the bishop, he could of necessity receive no more than it was in their power to bestow, from whom he received it, who were co-ordinate presbyters, not superiors. At whatever period, therefore, it was adopted, and with whatever uniformity it might be continued, and whatever of value or even authority it might hence acquire, still As AN APOSTOLICAL INSTITUTION IT HAS NONE: there is a gap which can never be filled; or rather, the link by which the whole must be sus-

pended is wanting, and can never be supplied.

THERE CAN BE NO APOSTOLICAL SUCCESSION

OF THAT WHICH HAD NO APOSTOLICAL EX-

SETENCE; whereas the averment to be of any

of the Apostles, but was so appointed by them as another as Christians and as brethren, engaged, that there can be no true Church without it. 1 in the same blessed cause of promoting the glory cannot persuade myself to believe, that had epis- of God in connection with the salvation of men copacy in the modern acceptation of the term as a higher order in the ministry, been essentially necessary, or of apostolical authority; it would have been committed to the frail bark of tradition only, without a clear testimony to it being recorded in the Word of God."

"I defy any one," says the Rev. CARUS WILson, a Clergyman of the Church of England, "to prove clearly an unbroken line from the Apostles to the clergy of our Church. But supposing it can be proved ever so satisfactorily, I maintain that the clergy have no ground for self-importance because of such a discovery. If apostolical spirit be wanting, what avails apostolical succession !"

The Rev. JOHN SPURGEN, Vicar of Heckham, Norfolk, in his "Tractarianism at variance with the Formularies and Authorities of the Church of England," says :- " The founders of the Reformed English Church, in the construction of the Articles, carefully abstained from confounding that which is right and useful to the wellbeing of a Church, with that which is necessary to the existence of a Church. To them the threefold order of Bishops, Priests, and Deacons appeared to be of sound and apostolic origin: but they did not, on that account, assume that there could be no Church without them. It is true, the English reformers have spoken in the Articles distinctly for the guidance of their own Church: but it is not true that, in doing this, they have passed judgment upon other Churches, which, from various circumstances, had been led to differ from them in their ecclesiastical polity. When the Church of England defines what constitutes a lawful minister in the abstract, she carefully abstains from asserting that Episcopal Ordination is essential to the existence of a Church; and in her 23rd Article uses very general expressions-terms so comprehensive that (as Dr. HAWKINS remarked in his Sermon preached at the consecration of the Bishop of Chichester, in 1842, and printed at the command of the Archbishop of Canterbury,) "they apply to any Church, and the ministry of any Church-nay, might even apply to congregations of separatists who had conscientious grounds for their separation." Bishop Burnet, in his exposition of the 23rd Article, remarks: "They who drew it, had the state of the several Churches before their eyes that had been differently reformed:" adding, Neither our reformers nor their successors, for near eighty years after those Articles were published, did ever question the constitution of such Churches!" After comparing the 25th with the 34th Article, he says-" It is manifest, that, in the estimation of the Church of England, 'every particular or national Church' is left at liberty to adopt such form of ordination as may be deemed expedient for that Church (whether that form be Episcopalian, Presbyterian, or any other) 'so that all things be done to edifying.' From these considerations, it is evident the doctrines asserted by the Tractarians on the Apostolical Succession, are not warranted by the writings of the Church of England."

We need not the testimony of men to confirm us in our belief of the absence of all scriptural warranty of the divine right of episcopacy; but when some are found asserting and re-asserting as sacred truth what is really a "fable," and utterly without foundation in the Word of God, it is only right to oppose to their unsupported assertions, the well-considered declarations of ministers of their own Church, who are capable of forming an accurate and unbiassed judgment of the point at issue. It is the figment of Apostolical Succession, as held by the favourers of High-Church principles, that leads many to wrap themselves in the garb of a fancied prestige, and to stand aloof from their ministerial brethren of other evangelical denominations to the great detriment of the cause of Christ, and that also serves to uphold the proud, but unfounded pre tensions of Romanism to the manifest advantage of that anti-Christian system. Let the subject of Church polity be reduced to the position assigned it in the sacred Scriptures-let there be liberty of judgment here as well on other points confess edly non-essential to salvation-let Protestant denominations, sound in the faith, though array-

avail must be, not only that it existed in the time ed under differing banners, sincerely regard one -let there be union, affection, mutual co-operation, between the ministers and lay-members of evangelically Protestant Churches-and then, with the blessing of God, will the cause of truth present a firm front to the attacks of error, surround itself with a wall of defence defiant of the embattled shocks of the enemy, and, strengthened with divine energy, roll onward the success ful tide of war, until the triumphant notes of victory shall be sung by a world emancipated from superstition, and "every high thing that exalteth itself against the knowledge of God."

Temperance Interests.

The New Temperance Hall, which has been beautifully finished, and which was recently dedicated to its avowed purposes, has presented unwonted attractions during the present week .-The far-famed Lecturer, JOHN B. GOUGH has been filling its ample space with the rich, full tones, of his manly and electrifying eloquence, whilst pleading the cause of Temperance before crowded and delighted audiences. We are in the same predicament as our contemporary of The Athecum-we feel it to be in vain for us to attempt to describe his oratory to those who never had the privilege of personally listening to it. It is unique, but powerful, fascinating, effective, thrilling. Passages occurred in the course of his speaking, which, we should suppose, for pathos, sublimity, expression, and effect, could scarcely be surpassed by mortal tongue. Hundreds of all classes during this week have listened to his strong arguments, appropriate illustrations, and soul-stirring appeals—we sincerely hope with profit to themselves, and to the present and ultimate advantage of the cause of total abstinence of which he is so noble an advocate. The friends of this movement will be much strengthened and encouraged by this timely visit of Mr. Gough. They will address themselves with renewed vigour and an intenser zeal to the good work in which they have been already so laudably engaged. We shall also look for the exhibition of some practical effects in this community .-The recent effort cannot surely have been made in vain. Numbers will be moved to thought to deep consideration of the subject of total abstinence, to decision and action; and ere long will be found attached friends, firm supporters and strenuous advocates of this great moral reform. It has our strongest, heartiest wish, for increased success.

Mr. Gough, we are informed, shortly proceeds to Canada, where his labours as a Temperance Lecturer, were so much blessed during the last winter. May prosperity attend his steps!

John B. Gough.

We have heard the celebrated JOHN B. Gough. A person of world-wide fame, on appearing in a strange place, labours under some disadvantage; curiosity is all a tip-toe, and expectation is very high, and the danger is, lest the beau ideal should not be realized. In regard to Mr. Gough, we honestly confess, that the reality exceeded rather than fell below our highly raised expectations.-We cannot attempt to describe fully his peculiarly oratorical powers-we were carried irresistibly along with the stream of his eloquence-but the impression indelibly remains. Mr. Gough speaks strongly because he knows-he speaks affectingly, because he feels-he speaks eloquently, because his theme is his inspiration-he speaks convincingly, because he deals in facts, and his appeals are urged with truth. He lectured on Saturday and Monday evenings, as well as last evening, and will lecture this evening and during the subsequent part of this week. We augur the creation of a new and enlarged interest in the cause of total abstinence from the advocacy of this eloquent and popular lecturer in this city. We urge our fellow-citizens not to miss the opportunity of hearing Mr. Gough; but to go to his lectures, not merely to witness the exhibition of his powerful oratory, but to receive

the impressions which truth, as delivered by him, is calculated to make in reference to the iniquity of the liquor-traffic, and the ruinous tendency of moderate drinking and of kindred inebriating indulgences .- Athenaum

A Few Minutes with Authors.

EVAPORATION OF THE SEA .- The most important quality possessed by the water of the sea; is its capacity of evaporation, or of changing in form by the influence of heat, and becoming converted into an invisible, elastic vapour, which mixes with the atmosphere, and, being transported by the winds into distant regions, falls again in the form of rain: then collects into channels giving rise to the mountain-torrent and the majes tic river; and thus returns to the ocean it was drawn from, having completed a circuit, during every part of which it had enriched and benefitted the earth. But the accomplishment of this circuit depends upon some curious and remarkable peculiarities attending the process of evaporation. We discover, on very superficial observation, the obvious fact, that the quantity of water which can be held suspended in the air depends upon the heat, and increases with it: but the principle, as so far developed, is not sufficient to account for the phenomena which are exhibited in nature; since, if the only cause of the fall of rain was the cooling of the air, which would not retain its moisture as the temperature diminished, how could we account for the frequent storms which are so continually recurring at the very time that the heat of the weather is increasing? or how, indeed could we ever find rain talling except during night, or on the approach of winter, while the warmth of the earth was decreasing? We must look further, and observe more accurately, in order to obtain an explanation; and at length we reach it,- for we find the quantity of vapour formed from the water not only increases with the heat, but increases in a greater degree than it; that is, that for every addition to the temperature, a greater and greater addition is made to the proportion of watery vapour held suspended; and it follows, a necessary consequence, that two masses of air, saturated with moisture, and differing in temperature, can never unite without producing rain ; for the heat of the combined mass will be a mean between that of the two portions, and this will not suffice to retain the water which they held dissolved, and the surplus will fall to the

ABSURDITY OF ATHEISM. - What can be more irrational than Atheism? It is not merely unsupported by evidence, but proceeds against the most irresistible demonstration. An atheist believes in effects without a cause: what religion ever required so unqualified an assent, or contained a creed so monstrous? All nature is filled with arguments against him; and he renounces alike his reason and his senses. He discredits the testimony of his senses, if he does not perceive in the objects around him, invariable order, and the most harmonious combination-The rose always appears on the same shrub, and the pink on the same stem. The formation of the same kind of flower is always similar. The sun never forgets to rise, or to set-and the moon maintains her appointed seasons. These are regular effects-and he renounces his reason who either believes them without a cause, or ascribes such uniformity to an irregular cause-Chance can never produce order-confusion is the effect of confusion ;-but the order of nature is uniform-it could not be uniform without laws -there could not be laws without a legislator. Such effects, so stupendous, so inconceivable could spring only from an Infinite Cause - and the wisdom displayed, the design manifested, require the belief of a Supreme Intelligence. That this Cause is one, and not many, appears to be rather a doctrine of Revelation than of Reason, to which reason assents the moment it is proposed, but which it did not always discover before it was revealed. It is "the fool," therefore, who "says in his heart there is no God."

SANCTIFIED INTELLECT.—The noblest pieture in the world is that of a great genius, or a profound philosopher, on his knees, adoring the Redeemer of the world! A man of gigantic mtellect pleading for an interest in the blood of atonement comes up to the scriptural idea of true greatness. In view of such a picture, we loss sight of all material grandeur, and behold intel-

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lectual greatness making itself greater by communion with its Author, and putting itself in that his treasurers.

Gold Drops.

Civility is a charm that attracts the love of all

A good character is a fortune.

He who swims in sin will sink in sorrow. Imitate a good man, but never counterfeit him. The good alone are happy whether young or

Be at peace with mankind, at war with their errors and vices.

The best test of a man's principles is his prac-

It is more blessed to give than to receive.

The world is a workshop and none but the wise know how to use the tools.

Religion is the final centre of repose; apart from which, man is a shadow, and his very existence a riddle.

Things worth Knowing.

The number of gypsies throughout the world may be estimated at about 4,000,000.

Sparrows f. ed their young thirty-six times in an hour, which, calculating at the rate of fourteen hours a day, in the long days of spring and summer, gives 3,500 times per week.

If you take a glass full of the oil of vitriol, pour on it the same quantity of water, and mix them suddenly, the outside of the glass will become so hot that you cannot bear your hand upon it.

Acids (in chemistry) are usually sour, easily dissolved in water, turn most blue colours red, readily combine with alkalies and earths, and act powerfully on most metals. Acids are found in all the kingdoms of nature. The phosphoric acid existing in bone, is of animal origin; the citric and oxalic acids are products of vegetation; the carbonic and sulphuric acids are very common in mineral bodies; and the chromic and arsenious acids are found in mineral bodies only. When the name of an acid ends in ic, it shows that the base of the acid is combined with the acidifying principle in a higher degree than when the name ends in ous: (thus nitric acid is stronger than nitrous;) the former is said to be a perfect acid, the latter an imperfect one.

The weight of air upon a square foot is said to be 34,000 ounces, or nearly 15 lbs. avoirdupoise.

Notes by the Way.

"What sort of city is London?" asked his friends of a distinguished Frenchman. "It is no city," he replied, " but a PROVINCE covered with

A friend called one morning on Peter Burrows, an Irish barrister, and found him shaving with his face towards the wall. He asked Burrows why he chose so strange an attitude? The answer was: "To look into the glass." "Why," said his friend, "there's no glass there." "Really," exclaimed Burrows, "I did not notice that before." Ringing the bell, he called his servant, and questioned him respecting his looking-glass. "Oh, Sir," was the reply, "the mistress had it removed six weeks ago!" An instance of abstruction so perfect as there was neither percepnon nor reflection.

The adoption of the Thistle by the Scotch as their national emblem is said to have arisen from the following circumstance:-The Danes were invading Scotland, and according to their accustomed mode of warfare, were marching upon the enemy under cover of the darkness, while the Scottish army were asleep. They had reached safely the camp of the slumberers, when a Dane placing his naked foot on the spiny leaves of a thistle, involuntarily uttered a cry of pain, and thus unintentionally aroused the warriors. The conflict was fearful, but at length the invaders were routed, and the conquerors adopted as their national insignia the beautiful cotton thistle, with the motto, "Wha daar touch me?" or, as expressed in Latin-" Nemo me impune lacessit."

During the war at the beginning of the present century, as a British vessel of the navy was

the officers on deck heard some one singing. In a moment they were convinced that he was singposition whence it will derive fresh additions to ing the Old Hundred psalm tune. They immediately conjectured that the singer was a Christian captive, and determined to attempt his rescue. Twenty stout sailors, armed with pistols and cutlasses, manned the ship's boat and approached the shore. Directed by the voice of a singing prayer, they soon reached the abode of the Christian captive. It was a little hut at the bottom of his master's garden, on the mouth of a small river. They burst open the door, and took him from his knees, and in a few minutes he was on the ship's deck trantic with joy. The account that he gave of himself was, that his name was M'Donald; that he was a native of Scotland, and had been a captive eighteen years. He had obtained the confidence of his master, was chief gardener, and had the privilege of living by himself. He said he was not at all surprised when they burst open his door, for the Turks had often done so, and whipped him while on his knees.

> "I fear," said a country curate to his flock, "when I explained to you in my last charity sermon, that philanthropy was the love of our species, you must have understood me to say specie, which may account for the smallness of the collection. You will prove, I hope, by your present contribution, that you are no longer labouring under the same mistake."

How the Leaven works.

At a recent vestry meeting of the parish of St. Anne's, Westminster, England, the churchwarden stated that the Rector by the introduction of Puseyism into the parish, had caused nearly the whole of the congregation to leave the church.

The Scotch Episcopal Church in its late reviion of its Canons, has deliberately struck out the prefix Protestant, which it once had in compliment, or, as one of its organs say, in charity to other denominations. It has also struck out the prefix Episcopal, which, it is said, was adopted out of false charity to the Presbyterian schism. So that denuded of all its false and charitable prefixes, this body now assumes for itself the exclusive claim of being The CHURCH in Scot-

The Rev. W. Hutchisson, of the parish of Endallion, in the diocese of Exeter, has relinquished the Protestant for the faith of Rome.

Speaking of the clerical perverts from the English Church to Romanism, The Church Witness says :- " Religion with them appeared chiefly to consist in the strict observance of prescribed rites, in form, parade, and circumstance.- They could not endure the simplicity of worshipping God in spirit and in truth,-hence they substituted attendance upon the sacraments and union with the Church, for faith in Christ the Lord,hence they elevated the cross-the material emblem-instead of Him who died upon it,-and hence they sought to revive old forms and usages in the public service, that had long been suffered, very properly, to become obsolete." He warns his readers against similar tendencies, without going to Rome. We may take enough of her cup of abomination to paralyse us if it does not kill us. We may live as a Church of anostolic order, and die as a Church of Christian spirit, and zeal, and energy, and usefulness."

Dr. Forbes, a New York pervert to Rome, has recently displayed himself in a " Lecture on Miracles," in a manner which takes away all surprise at his perversion. His adoption of all the foolish and absurd Romish legends respecting miracles, shows he must have a very soft head.

The Bishop of Worcester, at a late Visitation held in Birmingham, stated, that in his judgment the Judicial Council had come to a proper decision upon the vexed question of baptism as brought up in the Goreham case.

The passage of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill has brought to light the real character of popish loyalty. The Tablet, a leading organ of the Roman Catholics, among other things, says-" Neither in England nor in Ireland will the Roman Catholics obey the law, that is the law of the Imperial Parliament.-It is not a law, but a lie. Of these two things we need hardly say which will be obeyed and which disobeyed. The law one night running close to the coast of Barbary of God, that is, the Pope's command, will be, or ny, New York, to cost about \$3,000.

rather has been, and is being carried into effect; the Parliamentary lie will be spit upon, and trampled under foot, and treated as all honest men treat a lie that is rigorously disobeyed."-The Catholic Vindicator, also, utters language no less strong and reprehensible. "Rather," says this Romish Vindicator, "than that our loyalty to the holy apostolic See should be in the least degree tarnished, let ten thousand kings and queens (and Queen Victoria included) perish (as such)-i. e., let them be deposed from their thrones, and become mere individuals, as we have lately seen in the case of a Catholic Sovereign.—When the Pope and the Queen are placed in antagonism to each other, as has been done lately, and it is intimated that Her Majesty will not accept a 'divided allegiance,' we are compelled to say plainly which allegiance we consider the most tmportant; and we would not hesitate to tell the Queen to her face that she must either be content with this 'divided allegiance' or none at all, so far as Catholics are concerned."

In the Royal Speech delivered at the prorogation of Parliament, whilst referring to the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, her Majesty says: " It gives me the greatest satisfaction to find, that while repelling unfounded claims, you have maintained inviolate the great principles of religious liberty so happily established among us."

The Jesuits have been restored to their rights and to the property belonging to them, in Quito, the capital of the Republic of the Equator.

Cardinal Wiseman lately preached in the evening from a platform in the open air, to a great crowd of persons, in Portman-square. After he had done speaking, he went into the street to a carriage which was waiting for him, attended by boys and men wearing white surplices, and bearing lighted candles, banners, and also an in mense crucifix. There were a great many police standing around, but none attempted to interfere with this illegal procession.

Truth has always triumphed by means of controversy: she has grown powerless only where the sleep of lethargy has stolen upon the church. What is Christianity itself but a standing controversy with the infidel, the sensualist, and the formalist,—the men of the world?

"We doubt," says Zion's Herald, " whether any other denomination in this (U.S.) nation, not excepting the Romanists, have erected as many chapels as our own has within the last fitteen years. There has been quite a national renovation of our church edifices within twenty years. Our expenditure in this respect has been immense, and should not be forgotten in estimates of the improved liberality of the church. Not only in the cities, but in the rural towns, commodious METHODIST chapels are constantly rising."

A friend in the U.S. has provided that \$10,000 should go to the Treasury of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, upon division and final disposition of his estate.

An early fellow-labourer of the Rev. George Lane, being bothered with a ten dollar bill, relieved himself by forwarding it to the Missionary treasury of the M. E. Church, A good way of getting rid of troublesome money.

The New Orleans Crescent is strenuously urging a better observance of the Sabbath in that city. Very few of the citizens of New Orleans go regularly to church, a few more go occasionally; but a vast majority never go at all. A bad state of things.

A letter from Athens states, that the workmen employed in draining the field of Marathon, found the place of sepulture of the warriors who fell there in the memorable battle.

The late Mr. B. Brame, of Ipswich Eug., has by his will devised to trustees, the large sum of £60,000, the interest of which is to be annually expended for charitable purposes in that town.

The estimated number of letters in the United Kingdom, as appears from an official return, delivered as 'chargeable,' was last year 347,069,071.

Measures have been devised for the erection of a Church for the German Methodists of Alba-

At the recent Commencement of the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon the Rev. ROBERT COONEY, of St. John, N. B.

The Stockholm journals state that Jenny Lind has purchased one of the largest estates in Sweden, that of Beckarshoerg, in the province of Nyhoping. They also say that the last lettere received by her friends in Sweden contradiet positively reports lately published of her approaching marriage with Belleti.

Georgey, the Hungarian traitor, is said to be engaged in writing a book on the Hungarian reolution. It is to appear at Hamburg.

The area of the States of the American Union is estimated at 3,000,000 of square miles.

In 1831 an Island, 120 feet high, and 2,000 feet in circumference, suddenly sprung up be-tween Sicily and La Pantellaria, but disappeared about a month after. In the month of June last, Captain Kerr, of H. M. S. Scourge, discovered that this Island, which has been called " Isola Giuila," was only nine feet under water; and had a pole with a streamer and an inscription set up on the spot. The Island is doubtless of volcanie

M. Guizot, in a letter, July 24th, to M. Emille Dehais, states that the reason why the Republic of the United States has succeeded and proved lasting, " is because the democratic unity does not exist in its government. By the federal organization of that State, the sovereign power is exceedingly divided, and the particular governments of the various States of the Confederation are so many counterpoises to the general government of the Republic-counterpoises just as jealous and as powerful as could be in the European States among various monarchical, aristocratical, and democratical elements of which the government is there formed."

Mr. Peto has gone over to Norway to construct the first line of Railway in that country; which will connect Christiana with Copenhagen, and bring St. Petersburgh three days journey nearer London than it is at present.

M. Daguerre, from whom the Daguerreotype process takes its name, died near Paris suddenly on the 10th of July.

Each of the sons of the late Sir Robert Peck eems to have chalked out for himself a course of action. The one prefers the gaieties and frivolities of the fashionable world to the promptings of ambition; the other (Mr. F. Peel) studious and sedate, is bent upon winning bonouse upon the field where, but yesterday, as it were, his father shone so brilliantly. He has enlisted himself under the banner of Sir James Graham and at no distant period he will most probably be called to the councils of his Sovereign.

Lord Brougham has retired to Brougham Hall, who, it is said, has told the noble and learned Lord that, to continue his Parliamentary labour, must inevitably prove fatal.

According to the Census, it appears that the population of Great Britain and of the Islands in the British Seas, as enumerated in March 31st, 1851, is 20,936,468; and that the part of the army, navy, and merchant service belonging to Great Britain, but out of the country when the census was taken, it estimated to have been 167,604, making a total of 21,104,072

Mr. Joseph Spencer, of Dundee, Canada West, and brother of the present editor of the Toronte Christian Guardian, recently fell from his Paper Mills, and received such injuries as resulted in his death.

Considerable damage has been caused to the city of Lyons by the sudden rising of the waters of the Rhone.

TRENTOR MUTUAL PIRE INSURANCE OFFICE, Jert Warehouse, Halifax—Rates as moderate as any smills Institution. The Agent, having insured Wesleyan property in the Province, will be happy to receive further applications from Ministers or Trustees, for insurance on Chapels, Mission Houses, &c., prompt attention paid to all orders—blanks and crery waguired information furnished by Dayin Season Agents. See advertisement. nished by DANIEL STARE, AGENT. Halifax, August 23, 1851.

COLONIAL.

eds mora bers New Brunswick

We have been requested to state that the Farm ers of New-Brunswick are expected and invited to bring forward to the Exampler ion or the Proners or Donestic Industry, to be held here ig the week commencing 9th September, mens of what the soil and climate of this

Province are capable of producing.

Grain of all kinds, in the sheaf and shelled, should be contributed; also, field vegetables, pumpkins, cabages, &c., and butter, cheese, and wool. It is not intended that there should be competition in those articles, but discretionary premiums will be awarded to articles, which may exhibit excellence. No cutrance fee will be charg-ed on articles for exhibition. We trust there will be a large attendance from all parts of the country at this first attempt at a Provincial Fair.

It was owing to a similar Fair being held at Montreal last year, that our Canadian brethren were enabled to occupy such a respectable place in the World's Fair in London. In the event of we may be prepared to show our superiority in Grain and Vegetables, which we teel satisfied cannot be excelled, if equalled, on the Continent.

The temporary erection (adjoining the Institute) for the purpose of the Exhibition, is progressing rapidly, and when completed will form a very spacious and commodious aparlment.—St John N. B. Observer.

FIRAL SETTLEMENT OF THE BOUNDARY WITH GANADA .- The Royal Gazette of last Wednesday ontains, by authority, an act of the Imperial Parliament for a settlement of the boundaries between Canada and this Province, which re th inet The set recites the agreement for referring the disputed boundary to arbitration; as also the agreement to appropriate the net proceeds of the funds which have arisen from the territory in dispute first, to pay the expense of the arbitration—second, to defray the expense of running the boundary line as settled—and hird, the balance toward the improvement of the and and water communication between the Grand Falls of the St John and the St Lawrence, The appointment of the arbitrators is then set forth, and their award of the line as follows :-

"That New Brunswick shull be bounded on the West by the Boundary of the United States, as traced by the Commissioners of Boundary under the Treaty of Washington, duted August 1842, from the source of the Saint Croix to a point near the outlet of Lake Pech la-wer-kna. co-nies or Lake Beau, marked A in the necom-panying copy of a part of Plan 17 of the Survey of the Boundary under the above Trenty; thence by a straight line connecting that point with another point to be determined at the distance of one mile due south from the southernmost point of Long Lake; thence by a straight line drawn to the southernmost point of the Fiels Madawas ha and Temiscousta, and along the southeastern Boundary of those Fiefs to the southeast angle of the same; thence by a meridional line north wards till it meets a line running east and west and tangent to the height of land dividing the maters flowing into the River Rimouski from those tributary to the Saint John; thence along this tangent line eastward, until it meets another meridional line tangent to the height of land digiding waters flowing into the River Rimonski from those flowing into the Rest gonche River; thence along this meridional line to the 48th parallel of fatitude; thence along that parallel to the Mistouche River; and thence down the centre of the stream of that River to the Restithence down the centre of the stream of the Restigouche to its mouth in the Bay of Chalcure; and thence through the bmiddle of that Bay to the Gulf of the Saint Lawrence; the Islands in the said Rivers Mistouche and Restiiousie, being given to New Brunswick."

After these rectals, it is enacted that New. Brunswick shall be bounded as in the award wentioned; that one of Her Majesty's principal Se cretaries of State shall name such person or per sons as he may think fit, to ascertain, define and mark the boundary between New Brunswick and Canada, agreeably to the award; and that the disputed tecritory fund shall be applied according to the agreement. Our boundary is now permanently settled; nothing remains to be done but to define and mark the line on the ground with the usual monuments. + Aew Brunswicker, 21rd.

FISHERY Societies -- We are pleased to find that the circular lately issued by the Executive has had the effect of drawing public attention to the benefits likely to result from the establish ment of Fishery Societies. A meeting was held at Grand Manan on the 9th inst, and a Society formed. Steps have been taken at Campo Bello and West Isles, to follow the good example, and in a few days we expect to hear of a flourishing Society being in operation in our own City, among the Fishermen and friends of the Fisheries in Carleton .- St John N. B. Courier.

We learn from private sources that there is a vast amount of commercial distress at present existing in the larger towns of the United States, and particularly in the City of New York. One thing is certain, the stream of Emigration has returned to this Province, and strangers as well as numbers of those who le t some time ago to make easy fortunes in the Great Republic, are rapidly pouring into St. John. Partly owing to small amount is covered by insurance. that bane of the North American States, over speculation, but more to the Free Trade policy of tion which sveep away hundreds from commer the pisseng is

cial life, leaving those who can outlive the crisis, to pursue their business quietly, and shortly form the nucleus for other and more extensive operations .- Predericton Reporter.

An Astronomical Clock lately constructed by Mr. James White, watchmaker of this City, is to be forwarded to the approaching exhibition at St. John. The peculiarity of this ingenious piece of workmanship consists in the Escapement, which is so formed as to maintain the motion of the pendulum by the force of two bration, these weights being raised alternately by the action of the teeth of the Escapement wheel in the pallets. The object of arranging it in this way is to have the vibrations of the pendulum always of the same length, independent of any unequal bearing that may take place through the wheels. We believe the piece of mechanism which we have thus briefly described is highly creditable to the artist, and will bear the most critical examination .- 16, into the

On Wednesday a man named Matthew Ma-thewson, a native of Sweden, was found drowned in the River near Marsh's Mell in this City. An inquest was shortly after held by Henry Fisher, Esq. on view of the case, when a verdict was rendered of "Jound drowned" the deceased when last seen alive having been under the influence of liquor .- 1b.

Canada.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT - In the Assembly, on the 10th inst, the Hon Mr Hincks moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee to consider the expediency of appropriating a sum of money not exceeding £4,000,000 currency, to wards defraying the share of Canada in the expense of constructing the main trunk Railroad rom Halitax to Quebee, and of continuing the said Railroad from Quebec to Hamilton, such amount to be raised on the security of the con solidated revenue fund, with or without the guarantee of the Imperial Parliament, or on the security of local taxes .- Tel. to Quebec papers.

A bill to provide for the introduction of a decimal currency has passed both Houses.

DREADFUL CASUALTY .- A most heart-rending accident occurred in Kingston, Upper Canada on the 15th inst, by the upsetting of a yacht in which a party of thirty five persons were return? ing from a picnic at Loug Island - nineteen of the number, mostly females, were drowned. The Wales proceeded to the scene of the disaster, and succeeded in recovering ten of the bodies

DEATH BY INTEMPERANCE - We learn from he Wondstock Imerican, that a man named Henry Hacktson, was killed on the 19th inst, by fall ing off a building, ejecting in that town. He had been dronking for several days, and on the day on which the accident occurred, had with others consumed two jugs of Whisky ! The deceased got up on the wall of the building, and was en deavoring to get over on to the inside scaffolding to thrash one of the workmen, when he fell to the ground. He died during the night.

One of these unmitigated naisances, Sanday Pleasure Trips, takes place, we understand, weekly on the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railway, a high from 300 to 500 persons are induced to office the 4.ord's Day; greatly to their own injuty, and that of the places they visit. The case of ionscientions servants of the Railway Company led to attend on Sabbath to such sacrile gious husiness, is a hard one. Have Christian Stockholders no control over the management of this partway at all ? - Montreal Wieness.

West Indies.

Jamaica. The Kingston papers contain no news or general interest. Cholera still lingers on goughe, to the mouth of the latter River at Dat. the Island. The small pax has broken out in several parts, and the extreme heat of the last fortnight succeeded by heavy showers, had led to the providance of an epidemic resembling influ-enza, attended with lever. The 13th anniversary of the freedom of the slaves, on the 1st of August was in consequence celebrated with much less Cuga - We obtain some further news by the

arrival at Jacksonville from Cardenas. It was reported in the latter place that the government troops had had several encounters with the patriots, in one of which their forces were completely routed, leaving 100 dead on the field, and 13 pieces, of artillery, which were seized by the parriots.

The reports that Villantaltara, Trinidad, Santiago and Pinal del Rio had declared against the government are also fully confirmed.

AMERICA.

New York, Aug. 18 .- The total amount of specie exported from this port since Jan. 7, exceeds \$26,000,000.

We have a despatch from Oswego, giving an account of a destructive fire in the village of Fulton, by which property to the amount of \$100,000

was destroyed. The Fulton House, with all the buildings in the block on which it stood, and all the stores and buildings on the west side of First street adjoining the Canal, were destroyed; in all about fifty families were burnt out. Only a

The steamer Brother Jonathan, at New York from Chagres, brings later dates from the 1sth-Great Brit in, our neighbours are rapidly approaching one of those periodical terms of reac. during the passage, causing much alarm among of 10,000 Turks was expected there on its march

Steamship Union, bound from San Francisco to Panama, with 300 passengers and \$300,000 in gold dust, was totally wrecked the fourth day out, on St. Quantan's Reel. The passenger and gold, with the exception of \$5000, were saved. The loss of the ship was the result of care-lessness, the man at the wheel being too intextcated to see where the vessel was going.

The steamer Commodore Stockton returned to port, after having spring a leak about 250 miles on her way to San Francisco

GLOOMY PROSPECTS IN ALABAMA The COER erop through the whole section of country is lite-rally destroyed. Many of our farmers are cutting down the entire crops for todder; whole and large fields, in many instances, not affording a Cora has already been sold single ear or shoot. here, we understand, at one dollar and a quarter per bushel; and there is no telling what its price will be before the opening of navigation enables us to get supplies from the seaboard. Our provision market in other respects is very scanty .-Bacon sides are selling here now for cents per pound. Flour is selling at five and six dollars a hundred. Our Western triends would do well to take notice of this state of things, and make arrangements to furnish this and other sec tions of Alabama with early supplies. The cotthe probability is that it will be cut off one hat or two thirds. In the memory of the oldest in habitant, there never has been known here a drought so destructive - Tuscaloosa Monitor, Ju-

A LARGE CARGO OF CHINESE -The British ship Henrietta, Capt. Oatts, was entered on the Custom House on Tuesday. She is last from Hong Kong, and brings us 223 passengers, a list of whom is before us. Ye gods, what a collec-tion of Amungs, and Atings, and Achoys! Of the 223 names, 190 commences with the letter A, usually terminating with a G, or a Y, and in every instance two syllables in length. But the most singular circumstances connected with this cargo of Celestials, is that out of the whole number 221 are slicemakers, one a doctor, and one a merchant. There is Along, Aunching, Ampung, Andododdledung, Apung, Chingchung, Raheli ung, and a host of other bloods, who shine with their new moon eyes as though the world was made of rainbows, and a "haw haw" the chief end of man .- St. Francisco Paper.

A MONSTER ENGINE .- It is said that the New York and Erie Ra Iroad have lately placed on their line an engine capable of drawing loaded cars, or a weight equal to eight hundred tons-a large freight for a ship.

VERA CRUZ .- The barque Brazillero, at New York from Vera Cruz, brings nearly \$40,000 in pecie, and dates from Vera Cruz to 18th July .-The country is still in a very unsettled state, and Americans after loud complaints against the injustice and insults they are obliged to submit to The deficulty mcreases between the Mexican government and the British, in regard to the debt. The last mail steamer left Vera Cruz with out any specie; -this led to a letter from the English representative, the consequence of which is, it is said, that an extra session of the deputies has been convened.

Chili.

The republic of Chili is distinguished as the nost peaceable and prosperous in South America. It has also the distinction of having made Valoa raiso its chief seaport - by means of the bonded warehouse system—a place of entrepot for the shores of the whole Pacific ocean. Merchants from Europe and America deposit their goods in those warehouses, and as openings occur they are distributed in every direction. The revenue of that republic during the financial year 1550, has amounted to \$1,344,314, and the expenditure to \$3.940,837, which includes the sum \$305,438 remitted to England for payment of the interest on the Auglo Chelian foan . The revenue, there fore, surpasses the expendeture \$723,477.

EUROPEAN ITEMS.

CALIFORNIA AT HOME. - The herrings caught in the Wick district alone, in two days of last week, realised in hard cash to the fishermen engaged in their catch no less a sum than ten thousand pounds sterling - Scatch paper.

By a declaration made by Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons it would seem that the Turkish Government has given an assurance, that on the 1st of September next, according to the Turkish style, or on the 15th of September, according to our own, Kossuth and his companions shall be liberated, and Lord Palmerston expresses a belief that the pledge will be fulfilled.

The Milan Gazette announces that the military commandant of Lombardy has again put in force the proclamation of March, 1849, establishing the state of siege, and fixed a period of eight days for the delivering up of all arms and ammunition.

Workmen are employed at present in repairing the cases containing the orange trees of the Tuileries Garden. These trees are of great age, some going back as far as 700 years, and the youngest 300. Every twenty years the earth in each case is changed, and during the three fol-lowing years they appear sickly. They then acquire fresh strength, and throw out an immense quantity of blossoms. It is this periodical change of nourishment which has led to their longevity. - Galignani.

against the Wochab tes

MISCELDANEOUS. In minum

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE -The burger Ocean Wave, Capt Lewis, arrived at Boston on Thursday morning, with dates from the Cape of Good Hope to June 21 anti and anado a si villisity

Papers to June 17th, received by her, state that he gar continued, with no prospect of its being brought to a close. A rebeltion had broken out among the Huttentots at Theopolis, which was of the most serious nature. The rebel Hottentois were joined by some deserters from the CapeRie fles, and also by some Kaffirs, and at daylight in the morning mardered in cold blood the Lingues resident at the Institution there . The Fingues were shot as they lay in their beds.

Some of the rebels wished also to burn the women and children; but others prevented this. The missionary buildings at the Theopolis Station, the oldest in the Colony, were all bornt down, save one small building. After the mass sacre, the rebels commenced their retreat to the mountains. They were followed by forces onthering in their rear, and at one place an engagement took place between the English forces and the enemy, in which the former lost several killed and wounded, and were obliged to retreat. as the rebels were continually receiving reinforcements. Among the killed, was Field Cornet

RISE OF WATER IN LAKE MICHIGAN-The Chicago Journal of Saturday says; "Lake Michigan was playing its antics again all day yesterday, the water rising from two to four feet every half hour, or so, and as suddenly receding. At dusk, while the lake was as smooth as a mirror, without wind or any apparent cause, the water rose to the height of four feet twice within an hour. 'What has caused this great commotion' with old Michigan is a mystery. It is certainly very unaccountable."

NEW ADAPTATION OF IRON. The Scientific American states that Mr. L. A. Gough, of Harlem, has invented, and is now applying a new improvement in architecture. This is ornamen tal cast iron plates put on the front of a house, like veneering on cabinet work. The custings are made in the plates, and put on by a permanent elastic cement, which allows for the expansion and contraction of the metal. The plates can be sand grained after they are put on, and a house can, at but little expense, be ornamented by this improvement with all the embellishments of the richest scroll and trieze mouldings, to me val the most ornate sculpturing of the Grecian or Italian schools.

TO PREVENT HORSES BEING TEASED BY FLIES .- Take two or three small handfuls of walnut leaves, upon which pour two or three quarts of cold water : let it infuse one night, and pour the whole next niorning into a tea kettle, and let it boil a quarter of an hour; when cold it will be fit for use. No more is required than to moisten a sponge, and before the horse goes out of the stable let those parts which are most irritable be smeared over with the liquor, mimely, between and upon the ear, the neck, the flank, dec Not only the lady or gentleman who rides out for pleasure will decive a benefit from the walnut leaves thus prepared, but the coachman, the wagoner, and all others, who use horses during hot months.

"STAND FROM UNDER,"- It is wonderful to think the Bunker Hill Monument is bending like a bow, backward and forward, every day by the influence of the sun! As the sun during midday shines on the south side of it, that side expands, becomes longer than the north side, and the consequence is that it bends over towards the north. The same must be true of all other tall monuments, and also of tall chimneys-for some of the latter are five hundred feet high, "This movement is not simply from the south towards the north, as at mid-day; but in the morning must be westerly, at noon northerly, and in the evening easterly. These results have been unexe pectedly ascertained by Professor Horsford and his pendulum experiments at Bunker Hill, in 10ference to the rotation of the earth. And thus it has ever been in scientific oursuits; while searching carefully after one object, another is unex-

CENTRE OF THE UNION .- The Geographical Centre of the United States, at the present time, is in the Indiah Territory, 120 miles west of Missouri. The present centre of our representative population, which is constantly moving Westward, is ascerteined, by actual calculation, to be just about at the City of Columbus, Ohio.

JUDGE MULLANPHY, of St. Louis, at his death, bequeathed \$200,000 to the city, in trust, or the aid and select of poor emigrants.

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Advertisements.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

HALFAX CLOTHING STORE. No. 4. ORDNANCE ROW.

he Subscriber has just received by the recent arrivals a Bacland his SPRING SUPPLY, consising of a large

READY MADE CLOTHING.

COATS—Men's, You'his, and Boys, Cushmere'ts, Cash meres, Pricectta, Doeskin, Tweed, Drill, Cautoon Brown and White Linen.

ACRET — or wirl as descriptions.

PROWSERS—from 8s to 30s. VicSTS of all qualities.

OUTFITS—White, Regarta, striped cotton, and blue Serge Shirts, Lumbswood, Merino, brown Cotton, flunnel and chamotse Drawers and Vests, silk and sattin pricket and neck Handkis, Men's Hosiery, blue and bluck Cloth Caps, Indua Rubber, Web and Cotton Braces; in fact every thing necessary for Men's wear.

A large assortinent of Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Cashmeres, Cashmeres, Cashmeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Cashmeres, Cashmeretts, Custnetts, Princetta, and other reasonable Goods.

Also—A splendid assortiment of rich fancy SATIN VEST-INGS, and a general variety of Tailor's Trimmings, which, together with his former Stock, forms as complete an assortiment as is to be found in any Clothing Establishment in the city, all of which are offered for sale at the lowest prices.

IT Clothing of every description made to order at the

est notice, and in the best style
CHARLES B. NAYLOR.
ne 13. Wes. & Ath. TAHOR & CLOTHER.

Star Life Insurance Company.

Star Life Insurance Company.

NOVA SCOTIANS and other Residents of this Province, who contemplate Insuring their Lives for the benefit of those depending on their, or Lives of others in debted to them, and resources to the keep to other in the next division of profits in the above Institution will be made at their Office 44. Mongane Street, London, at the close of the year 1853. It will therefore be greatly to the advantage of those who intend to Insure in it, to do so previous to 30th November in the present Year 1855, in order that they may come in at said division for these stars of profits for the three years, otherwise they will have to wait until 1858 for similar participation,—and it is expected at said Division the profits will be equal to, it not greater than those in 1818, when there was Sixty. Two pee cent, on the premium paid in three years added, as a bonus to the Policies—the Largest Bonus ever given by any Company baying Agéncies here. All persons will do well to consider that Life and Health are both uncertain; consequently decays are dangerous!

All necessary Blanks, Pamphlets, and every information furnished gratis, by the Society's Agent or Medical Examiner.

R. S. BLACK, M. D.

Medical Examiner Palitax, 25th Feb. 1851. Wes. (ii) June 1, Ath. 12 mos.

NEW STYLE OF MELODEON.

THE SUSSCRIBER, baving entered into an arrangement THE SUBSCRIMER, baving entered into an arrangement with the Lavzstor of those beautiful Musical Instruments, called the PATENT ACTION MELODEON, now offers their for side in this Province. They are equally adapted to the Church or the Parlow, having a powerful swell puddle, and are not liable to get easily out of time. These instruments have been examined by persons of the first musical talent in this city, who have declared them wanthy of their recommendation. References given if required. Prices from £15-to £25.

Please call and examine at The Melodron Manupacture, No. 125 Barrington Street.

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

Mugust 6, 1851. Wes & Ath. JOHN HAYS.

NEW GOODS-Ex Industry.

A farther supply just received of CHINA, GLASS and EARTHENWARE, Jupaned TEA TRAYS, Cruet

Stands.

THE Subscribers intend removing in a few weeks to I ACADIA CORNER, offer at REDUCED PRICE, Dinner, Tea, Breakfast, Dessert and Toilette Setts, new patterns and designs; a variety of Electro Plated, Britannia Metal, and Black Crnet Stands, Japaned Tea Trays, Tumblers, Wines, Decanters, Jelly and Custard Glasses, Lamp Shades, Fish Globes, Salt Cellars, Hyacinth Glasses, Fruit Stands, Coins Flower Values, Eigniges, Processor and Butter. Stands, China Flower Vases, Figures, Preserve and futter Crocks, Finerers, Ginger Beer Hottles, Milk Pans, Bowls, Caps and Saucers, Tenpots, Mugs, &c. Aug. 9. CLEVER DON & CO.

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS, APERIENT PILLS

FOR Dyspersmall Stomach and Liver Complaints I he Dysoepsus—all Stomach and Liver Compaints & Headache, Vertigo or Giddiness, Nausea, habitum Costiveness, and as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE (which may be taken at all times, by both sease, with perfect safety,) these Pills cannot be excelled; their mild yet effectual operation and the absence of Calomel and ali Mercarial prenarations render it unnecessary to un-

creation, 4.c.

17 Sold Wholesale and Retail at LANGLEY'S DRUG
STOUR, Hollis Street, first Brick Building South of Province Building, where hiso may be obtained Gettine British Progs and Medicines, Leeches, Pertomery, Seeds, Spines, Acceptage of the deep anality. ces, &c., of the first quality.

THE THENTON MUTUAL LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital \$185,000 Safely Invested.

NSURES on Luildings, Stocks, Furniture, &., at the A lowest rates of premium compatible with safety; and on all assurable lives at rates of premium for below that on all assurable lives at raises of premium for below that of any English or scotch Company, and all Policy holders participate in the profis of the Company, which have bitherto amounted to 45 to 50 per cent, on the amount paid in, and divided annually.

Hanks, pamplets and every information furnished by

DANIEL STARR, R. S. BLACK, Esq., M. D. ? Medical Examiner.

ENCOURAGE THE BLIND! Upholstery, Cane & Mat Work!

DicHARD MEAGHER, who has lately returned from A Mount Washington, South Boston, where he has learn ed his trade—is prepared to execute at his shop. No. 121 Barrington-street, orders in Uphalstery, Cane Work, in all its various forms, Window Blinds, &c. Old Mattrasses removated and cleaned; Old Chairs re-seated at a very trifling cost, and warranted equal to new.
Also-Mat Work, &c., in all its forms.

Specimens can be seen by calling at the shop of the Subscriber May 24.

MEDICINES, SPICES, SEEDS, &C.

A FRESH supply of the above, which comprises all the A various descriptions usually required by the public has been received per the recent arrivals from Great Britain and elsewhere, and will be disposed of on the usual favourable terms at the Medical Warehouse, Granville St., corner of George St.

May 17.

3m.

TO THE PUBLIC. An Effectual and Never-failing Cure for Erysipelas.

THE SUBSCRIBER has for some time prepared a medial cine for the core of ENTENTELSS, and ENUTTIONS of the Skin, which has not only introdistely relieved all who have used it, but effectuately cared them. She is desirous that those who are inflicted with what, in many cases of that disease, is considered incurable, and that all who are suffering from its attack, may have the benefit of the worder-tl. power of fixed not thes Medicine, and removing all diseases of ERSSIT-LAS or SAIT RIBEIN.

MIIS. C. BERTAUX, Nitraux.

Mills, C., BERTAUX, Niem
27 It may be procured from any of the following
ASSATS:
John Naylor, Esq., Halitax.
Andrew Henderson, Esq. f Annapolis.
Daniel More, Esq., Kentylle.
William H. Troup, Esq., Wolfville.
Elder Samuel McKeown, Barrington.
D. B. Willie, Esp., Liverprod. T. R. Patillo, Esqr., Liverpool.

CERTIFICATES TO THE THEORY Of persons who were suffering from severe attack of Ery sipples, who had tried the many remedies, which are us-ually prescribed from which they found no relief; but or applying Mrs. BERTAUX'S Medicing were effectually

applying Mrs. Bertaux's Medicins were effectually cured.
This is to certify, that I have been afflicted with the Ecysipelas, or the Sait filtheum, as the Docurs call it, for ten years. My hands were frequently so diseased, that I could make no use of them. I employed several physicians, but to no purpose as my suffering only increased. I applied Mrs. Igerraux's Medicing for a short time are was soon cured of every vestige of the disease. The first was soon cured of every vestige of the disease. The first fidness which I felt, on the long and paraful disease is a removed, was much more than toigue ean express. After three years from the time when I used the Medicine, was threatened with a relapse of return of the disease. I applied the Medicine prof the disease disappeared. From that time to the present, I am perfectly free from all symptoms of Erystpelas or Fair Rheum, I therefore heartly recommend it to all who are similarly afflicted, as a speedy and effectual remedy.

a speedy and effectual remedy.

ANN S. WHEELOCK, Nictaux,

August 5, 1847.

This is to certify that my wife was attacked with Ery sipelas in the face. I applied Mrs. BERTAUX'S MEDICINE and the first application stopped its progress; and, continuing to use the medicine, in less than a week my wife was quite well.

ELIAS CRIMES, Wilmot, May 1st., 1948.

Witnet, Mon 15, 1850.

This is to certify that my son was severely afficied with the Erysipelas in his leg-last summer, an badly that he scarcely slept for five successive nights. I then procured some of Mrs. BERTALY'S MEDICINE, and applied it and in the course of one week, the boy was well; and I verify he was the had not ach the start of the son the severe of the second secon have lost his life. WILLIAM GORDON. Sworn before me.

May 16, 1850. Annapolis, January 3rd, 1851.

This is to certify that my daughter about a year ago had very severe attack of Erysipelas in her head and face,

THOMAS C. WHERLOCK, Esq.

a very severe attack of Erysipelis in her head and ince, so much so that there was left no hope of lite. Medical aid was called, but the word was, that all was over as the dreadful disease had overspread the brain, and she was raving distracted. In this extremity I had accidently therefor Mes. Berraux s. Medicins. I went not on small phint, and proceeded to apply it as directed; and almost instantaneously the disease was arrested from further prorress, and, in a lew days, the swelling was gone, and her na ural colour returned, and she is now alive and well. March 5, 1851 WILLIAM MCEWAN

Wesleyan & Athenseum, 6 mos. en.

WESLEVAN ACADEMY. MOUNT ALLISON, SACKVILLE, N. B.

PRINCIPAL - The BEV. HUMPHREY PICKARD, A.M. CHAPLAIN.—The REV. ALBERT DESERISAY. TREASUREE.—CHAS. F. ALLISON, Esq.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.

H. PICKARD, A.M., Prof. Menial Philosophy, Ethics, &c JOS. R. HEA, A.M., "French, Lutin and Greek, T. PICKARD, A.M., "Mathematics and Physical Sciences.

STEWARD .- MR. THOMPSON TRUEMAN

THIS Institution has been opened and in successful one I ration upwards of eight years. The manner in which it was founded and established, the principles ennatured at its opening as those upon which it should be conded, and the arrangements which were made for carrying out its designs in all its departments, in both school and dually, were such as to secure for it, from its very commencement, a very high place is the public estimation. And the Committee of Management and Board of Trustees, upon whom the direction of its affiliash has develved, have been e couraged and stimulated by its prosperity to have been e couraged and stimulated by its prosperity to continued efforts to render it ever increasingly efficient. Every year to its history has been marked by important additions to its educational facilities, and by marg or, less extensive general improvements throughout the establishment. The attention of young men seeking an education, and of Parents and Guardians of Youth, is, therefore, confidently invited to it as an Institution, at least, equal in every respect, for the purposes for which it was founded, to any in British America.

Jounged, to any in British America.

The next Term will begin on Thursday, the 7th-August, and continuing limeteen weeks, end on Wednesday, the 17th December.

EXPENSES.—For Board, Washing, Fuel, Lights, &c. and Taition—in Primary Department, £25, New Brunswick

Thition—in Frimary Departments, from £25 to £30 per sun.
In the higher Departments, from £25 to £30 per sun.
The Principal will give, any further infurmation which may be desired, to any person who will apply to him, (it

may be desired, to say person who will apply to him, by letter, post prid.)

MOUNT Astrinox, July, 1851. A & W.

Hazard's Gaz., P.E.I., 21., Leilzer, St. John's, N. F.

CHEBUCTO HOUSE. NEW & CHEAP GROCERY STORE. NO. 48, UPPER WATER STREET.

Opposite Messrs. Creighton & Grassie's Wharf R. HALLS respectfully intimates to his friends and R. the public generally, in Town and Country, that he has opened the above Establishment, on his own account, where he will constantly have on hand articles of war ranted quality, counciled with the Generat Gaocery a man Paovistos Business, which will be supplied at the lowest remanerative profit.

Family and Ship Stores.

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

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

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

For Sale at a Bargain.

GRANITE COLUMNS, 4 GRANITE COLUMNS,
4 SHOP WINDOWS,
The above will be sold low, if applied for early. To be seen at Acadia Corner.

CLEVERDON & CO.

CLEVERDON & CO. Aug. 9.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

CURE OF RECUMATISM AND RHEIMATIC GOOT. Extract of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Brunton, Landlord of the Waterloo Tavern, Coatham, Yorkshire, late of the Life Guards, dated September 28th, 1848

To Profesor restoragy,

Sty.—For a long time I was a martyr to Rheumatism and Rhenmatic Gout, and for ten weeks previous to asing your medicines. I was so had as not to be able to walk. I had tried dectoring and medicines of every kind, but all to no avail, indeed I daily got worse, and left that I must shortly die. From seeing your remedies advertised in the rapper I take in, I thought I would give them a trial. I did so. I rubbed the Ontment in as directed, and kept eabbage leaves to the parts thickly spread with it, and took the I'lls night and morning. In three weeks I was enabled to walk about for an hour or two in the day with a sick, and in seven weeks I could go any where without one. I am now, by the blessing of God and your medicines, oulfe well, and have been attending to my business more than seven months, without any symptoms of the return of my old complaint.

Besides my case of Rhequantic Gout, I have lately had proof that your Fills and Untment will heal any old wound or alcer, as a married woman, living near me, had had a bad leg for four years, which no one could cure, and I gave her some of your I'lls and Ointment, which soundly healed if when nothing else would do it. For your information I had the honour to serve my country for twenty-five years in the first regiment of Life Guards, and was eighteen years in the first regiment of Life Guards, and was eighteen years a corporal. I was two years in the Peninsular War, and was at the Battle of Waterloo. I was discharged with a pension on the 2nd September, 1883. The Commanding Officer at that time, was Colonel Lygon, who is now a General.—I belonged to the troop of Capitain the Honourable Henry Baring.

(Signed) To Professor reottoreay,

CURE OF A BAD LEG OF TWENTY-ONE TEARS' STANDING Extract of a Letter from Mr Andrew Bruck, Blacksmith, Exemouth, near Berwick, dated the 10th of August 1848

To Professor Holloway.

Sia,—With pleasure and gratitude I have to inform you that after suffering for 21 years with a had leg, which yielded to no kind of treatment, although I consulted, at different times, every medical man, of eminence in this part of the country, but all to no purpose. I was frequently unable to work; and the ain and agony I often endured no one can tell. My leg is now as sound as ever it was in my life by means of your I'llis and Ointment, which I purchased from Mr. I. Davidson, Druggist, Berwick-upon-Tweed, who knows my case well, and will, I am sure, be happy to certify with me, if necessary, as to the truth of this wonderful cure.

(Signed)

AMPUTASION OF TWO TORS PERVENTED.

AMPUTATION OF TWO TOES PREVENTED. Extract of a Letter from Mr Officer Smith Jenkins, dated Fulkirk, August 13th, 1848.

To Professor Holloway, Sm. - I was superintending, about six months ago, the Sm.—I was superintending, about six months ago, the erection of one of our Railway Bridges, and by the full of a large stone my right foot was seriously bruised, which affinately got so had, that I was advised to go to Ealinburgh to consult some of the eminent Surgeons, which I did, and was told that in order to save my foot, two of my toes must be taken off. In deepair, I returned home to impart the melancholy news to my wife, intending to submit to the operation, it was then a thought struck me to try year valuable Charment and Pills, which I did, and was by their means in three weeks cambled to resume my usual occupation, and at this time my toes are perfectly cured. (Siguedy ... OLIVER SMITH JENKINS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A DESPERATE SKIN DISEASE An EXTRAORDINARY CURS OF A DESPERATE SKIN DISEASE
On the 21st July, 1848, the Editor of the "Moinsille"
Newspaper, published in Italia, inserted the following
Editorial article in his paper. "We know for a fact, that
Holloway's thils and Ointment act in a most wonderful
manner upon the constitution, as an eccentric Coolle,
called Eliza, employed in our betablishment, was affected
with myriads of Hingworms, which defied all the Meeral
Doctors, and promised to devour the poor man before he
was under ground; we tried 'Holloway' upon him, and
in a month he was perfectly restored to his former condition and cleanliness of skin. The effect was miraculous."

Bridge of the set for the second property and there are notified Ointmen

he Pills should lost of the foll	be used conjointly owing cases:-	with the Ointm
Legs, Breasts.	Cancers,' Contracted and	Scalds, Sore Xipples,
ns, nions, soi Moschetoes	Elephantsasis,	Skin Diseases,
o Bay.	Gout, Glandular swell	Sore Hends,
ego-foot, Iblains	ings. Lumbago,	Cleers, Wounds,
nned-hands	Uilos .	Vares

happed-hands, times, Rheumatism, oras (80ft) Rheumatism, Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each Potanid Box.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 224 Strand, London, and by most respectable Druggist and Desters in Medicine throughout the civilized world. Prices in Nova Scotiware 1s 9d., 4s., 6s., 2d., 16s. 8d. 32s. 4d., and 50s, each box. There is a considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

Sub-agents in Nova Scotia.—Dri Reveling, Window

Satisagents in New Scotia.—Dr. Errding, Windsor Mrs. Robson, Proceedings, Windsor Mrs. Robson, Proceedings, Windsor Mrs. Robson, Proceedings, Windsor Mrs. Robson, Procedure, Proceedings, Windsor Mrs. Robson, Procedure, Procedure, Mrs. Robson, Procedure, Procedure, Mrs. Robson, Mrs. Rob

N.B.—None are genuine unless the words.' Holloway's Pills and Omenet, London," are engaged on the govern-ment Stomp; the same words are woven in the water mark of the direction papers that are wrapped round every pol-fiec. 24.

EXTRAOT FROM

MINUTES OF CITY COUNCIL.

DESOLVED. That Public Notice be given that the Hay Senies exected by Nr. Jos. Fairbanks, at the head of Eartbanks. Where, are acknowledged as Public Scales, for the weighing of Hay, and all other stricks, and that Mr. William Doyle be sworn weigher tor said scales.

(A true copy.)

JAMES S. GLARKE, City Clerk.

October 31, 1850. In accordance with the foregoing Resolution, Mr. Wit-LIAN DOYLE Was this day award anto office JAMES S. CLARKE, 15. Cuty Cierl

MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c. EX "More Castle" from Landon, and "Mic-Mac" from Glasgow, the Subscriber has completed his Fall Supply of Drives Medicine-, Prefiment, Bucsures, &c., of the best quality, and at low rates.

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

Dec 24. ROBERT G FRASER.

3 SHOPS TO LET.

JUDSON'S CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF



CHERRY AND LUNGWORT

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

DO NOT NEGLECT IT. CONSUMPTION Can and has been cured in thousands of cases by

JUDSON'S CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF CHERRY AND LUNGWORT, and no remedy has ever before been discovered that will certainly

CURE CONSUMPTION.

The most strongly marked and developed cases of Pul-monary Consumption, where the longs have become dis-eased and alcerated, and the case so otterly hopeless, as to have been pronounced by Payasierans and Brenda, to be past all possibility of recovery, have been cured by this wonderful renedly, and are now as well and hearty as ever. It is a compound of medications which are peo-tarly adapted to and essentially necessary for the cure of

COUGHS AND CONSUMPTION. In operation is mild, yet efficacions; it loosens the phlym which creaves so much difficulty, releves the cough, and usats an native to expel from the eyesem all diseased matter by expectoration, producing a delightful change in the breathing and chest, and this after the prescriptions of the very best medical men and the fixentions of kind and acrowing friends and Nurses, have initial to give the smallest relief to the Consumptive sufferer.

THOUSANDS OF CONSUMPTIVE

nersons have been deceived repeatedly in having medicines which were said to be infallible cares, but which have only proved publishing, but this medicine is not only a publishive but a cure for uterated lungs. It contains no denterious drugs, and one trial will prove its automishing efficury better than any assertions or certificate in curing consumption and all discusses of the Langs, such as Spitting of block, coughs, pain in the side, wight sugate on the care.

Spittin e of block, coughs, pain in the side, sight siveds, i.e. &c.

About 1000 certificates of almost miraculous cures, performed by this medicine, from some of the first Dictors, Ciegymen, and Merchans, have toen sent as for this medicine, but the publication of them books too much like Quackery, [will show them to any person, calling at our office.] This medicine will speak for Ipall and cuongh in its own favour wherever it is tried.

Caution.—This medicine is put up in a large battle, and the name of Judson & Co., Proprietors, New York on the solendit Wranper around the libitie. All orders must be addressed to Comstock & Brother, No. 9 John Sersels New York.

The Sold wholesale for the Proprietor in Nova Scotta at Morton's Medical Warehouse, Hailax; in Windson by Mrs. Wiley; in Darimonth by B. Farrell, and by one agent to every town in N. 8s, and N. 8.

Enquire for Comstock's Almanac for 1052 which is gisten to all gratis.

NEW ARRANGEMENT!



Steamers "Admiral," Capt. Wood,

"Creole," Capt. Decring.

TWO TRIPS A WEEK.

THE American Steamships "Abarrat," and "Casota." will, for the remainder of the senson, ren in connection, meeting at Eastport, commencing on Tuesday, the 8th instant, as follows:

Steamer "Creele", will leave St. John for Eastport every Tuesday and Friday morning, at 8 o'clock, relarring same afternoon.

Steamer "Admiral" will leave Eastport for Portland and Boston every Tuesday and Friday, at 2 o'clock, p.m., or immediately after the arrival of the "Creele." Passengers for Boston ou Tuesdays will go by railroad from

Cafain," Bills Lading for Preight, must have the names of both leads inserted. For passage apple to LEORGE THOMAS, Assay.

JUST RECEIVED.

nd for sale at the Book Stores of MrGraham, Mr Fuller, and the other booksellere of the City. A PEEP AT UNCLE SAM'S FARM, WORKSHOP) FISHERIES, &c.

BY P. TOCQUE.

lilustrated with Engravings, price 54., dedicated by per mission to flis Excellency Sir John Gaspard Le Marchany Governor at Newfoundland.

Opinions of the Press,

Mr Tocque is a "Newfoundlander" but knows more of as Yankees than most of as know of ourselves. He back is quite remarkable, it is full of information, and the very information needed to Morda just estimate of the country lie statistics are abundant, but they are woven into sketches, personal and general, in such a manner as to relieve them of duluess. It treats of our manufactures, shipping, may, unjuly men, alvery, religion, and we knew not what navy, public men, alavery, religion, and we knew not what it cours. It could to be a reliable volume. — Boston, Zigala

it omis. It ought to be a reliable volume,—Boston, Zeralg Herald, May 20th.

"Such is the qualit title of a neat decletime volume, which we find upon our table. It is just what it professes to be, a peep at the Massachusetts corner of Uncle Sapy-great homesteed by a citizen of Newfoundland. Me Torque THE unexpired Lease of the 2 Shops now occupied by
I the Sub-cribers id Granville Street and Ordnance Row,
and the North Shop in Grantile Buildings, known as Acadis Corner. Possession given let Sept. For particulars
apply to
Aug. 9. CLEVERDON & CO.

Which we man appears on the Massachusetts corner of Uncle Sary's
treat homestead by a citizen of Newfoundiand Mr Torque
areat homestead by a citizen of Newfoundiand Mr Torque
appears to have travelled such hiseyes open, and between
the covers of his book the reader can find a large amount
of valuable and entertaining reading matter." - Worredge
Daily Spy, May 20th,

June 7th, 1851.

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Wesleyan Day School, Halifax.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave respectfully to intimate to Wesleyan Purents and to the Public generally, that he Reservation of the above School will take place on THURSDAY, the 21st of this Month, when pupits of both sace may be enrolled for arrangement in the following

INITIATORY AND JUNIOR DIVISIONS.

agish Reading, meaning, examination and Spelling,
sons on Objects and Natural History, &c., Distory of
land, Geography, Solutions of Geographical Problems
he Maps and by the Globe, Grammer and ComposiWriting and Arithmetic.

The Pupils are advanced to higher classes, as soon
key are qualified to enter them.

SENIOR AND MATHEMATICAL DIVISIONS.
Universal History, Aucient and Modern Geography, see of the Globes, and Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, rammar and Composition, Weiting, Commercial Arithmic and Algebra, Geometry and Practical Mathema

McClintock & Crook's Series of Lessons, Author's nesst, Greek Render; and the Higher Classics. Hours of Attendance.—From 9 A. M. to 1 p. m., and from

Hours of Attendance.—From 9 A. M. to 1 r. M., and from to 6 r. M.

A France Class will be formed, at a private hour in the afternoon. Finney's Fractical French Grammar.

As new Classes are to be formed in the different departments, a favourable opportunity presents itself for any who may wish to attend the Institution, and avail themelyes of the advantages of the system of instruction pursued, which is one calculated to accounts the personal dorse of the Sudeuts. It is desirable that pupile should neer at the commencement of the Term.

Hallfax, August 16th 1851. A LEXE. SIMP-ON RFID.

The Unrivalled Summer Medicine IS WELL KNOWN TO BE Dr. S. Townsend's Extract of SARSAPARILLA,

WHICH assertion is endorsed by the following Testi monial from Rev. James Beattle, Paster of the Third resbyterism Church, New Orleans, 18th July, 1850.

Dr. S. P. Townsend—Dear Str. I feel it to be both a uty and a privilege to say, that for several Summers ast I have used your preparation of Sarsparilla in my fashily with the happiest effects. Yours, etc.,

JAMES BEATTLE.

Halifax, January 2nd, 1851.

Halifas, January 2nd, 1851.

Bran Sur.—I am happy to inform you that I had an operanity of perceiving the good effect derived from the see of Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarsparilla, on Mrs. Rehecca Lobisson, of Shehimae, who was considered in a decline,—having a severe Cough, with symptoms of Asthma.—the took large quantities of COD LIVER UIL, but without any benefit derived from it; at my request the was infected to try your valuable Sarsparilla, and am happy to any with great success. She h s taken five Bottles, and a now able to go about her house as usual, before taking t the was confined to her bed and not expected to five.

Your obedt. serv't.

JOSEPH WAITERS.

Witness Patrick Caulfield, ity Constable.

April 5.: Emos. 91—118

IFE AND FIRE INSURANCE... The Undersigned Is has been appointed Agent for the "Tannyon Muyuat Lava Insurance Company or Trends of the "Tannyon Muyuat Lava Insurance Company or Trends of the Agency, received satisfactory proof of the good standing and respectability of the Institution, he begs to inform the public generally that he is now prepared to issue Policies for eligible fire risks at moderate rates of premium, and to receive proposals for Life Policies, which will be forwarded to the Directors, and if accepted, Policies will be immediately returned. The Capital stock of the Trenton Mutual is now 255,000, well secured in good productive Stocks, Mortgage on Real Estate, and Cash in Banks—and is doing a very large and as yet from it commencement in 1847, a very successful business.

In the Life Department they issued the first year, ending is October, 1849, 957 Policies—a number which very few Companies of long standing ever reached in the same time The benefit of the mutual system in Life Assurance is very apparent, and is most favourable to all Policy holders in his Society, inasmuch as they receive a portion of each year's profits yearly, being deducted from the Premiums them payable, which are lower than any of the English Companies and not subject to stamp duty—all the particulars of which are fully set forth in the Pamphlets which the Agent has for distribution, who furnishes all Blanks and every necessary information, together with the Medical Examiner's Certificate gratis. All persons intending to insure are invited to call on the Agent, who will give them every Information.

Between S. Black, Esq., M. D. is Medical Examiner for the Company.

Rurus S. Black, Esq., M. D. is Medical Examiner for the Company. DANIEL STARR, Halifax, 15th June. nl. Agent.

PIANO FORTES

and manigary cases, of Landon manusciare, which as offers for sale at very low in ea from 120 appeared; or to
let by the year at a low rent. As these instruments have
been in use a short time they can be warranted to stand
the climate.

Persons wishing to obtain a good Pinno at a lower
price than it can be imported, or manufactured here, will
de well to embrace the present opportunity.

July 12. 2m. inside. PETER NORDBECK.

Waggons, Wheelbarrows, Brooms, &c. Ex BELLE from Boston, just received.

10 Wildow Waggans or Cradies,
20 Children's Wheelbarrows, assorted sizes,
10 dozen hest Corn Brooms,
10 nests Painted Tube,
Bathing Tube, Flour Backets,
Butter Moulds and Butter Prints,
Alicant, Repe and Martilla Mais, for sale at the Italia
Wagganger, by

August 2. W. M. HARRINGTON. OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA
OThe Subscriber informs the Public, that he is Agent
or the sale of the above excellent Compound, in this Province, and invites those dealing in the article, and all who
are afflicted with the various diseases, for which the Sarsparilla is known to be beneficial, to call and try the
above, before putting any confidence in the slanders that
the agents of its rival in the United States are publishing

from time to time
To be had by wholesale in cases of 2 dozen each, or bu
ortail, at moderate prices, at the Jerusalem Warehouse.
June 18, 1850.

n l. DANIEL STAKE.

TOBACCO & CIGARS. A FURTHER supply of that choice brand "Virginia Gold Lout" TOBACCO, (in lumps) so much ap-

ALSO-20,000 very prime CIGARS, various brands and

Just received and for sale by
M. M. HARRINGTON.
August 2. Opposite Commissariat, Bedford Row.

EAU DE COLOGNE.

BO POZEN Eau de Cologne, in boxes of 1 dozen each short and long bottles, rea! "Jean Marie Farina" for all all MAREHOUSE, Bedford Low.

REVALENTA ARABICA.

TIFTY THOUSAND CORES WITHOUT MEDICINE BAY PIFTY THOUSAND CERES WITHOUT MEDICINE BAVE

T BER EFFECTED BY DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARADCA
FOOD...." Twenty-fee years' nervousness, constipation, indigestion, and debility, from which I had suffered great misery, and which no medicine could remove or relieve, have been effectually cored by Du Barry's Revolenta Aribics Fond in a very short time W. R. Retwee, Po. I Anthony, Tiverton." "Eight years' dyapepaia, nervousness, debility, with cramps, spasme, and nauses, for which my servant h d consulted the advice of many, have been effectually removed by Du Barry's Actions health-restoring food in a very short time. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries. Rev. John W. Flavel, Rollington Rectory, Norfolk." "Three years' accessive nervousness, with pains in my neck and left arm, and general debility, which rendered my life very miserable, has been radically removed by Du Barry's health-restoring fond. Alex. Starri, Archdenzon, of Ross, Shibbersen." "50 years indescribable agony from dyspapela, nervousness, nathma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasma, sickness at the stomach, and vombings, has been removed by Du Barry's excellent fond. Maris Jolly Wortham, Ling, near Dias, Norfolk." Copies of testimonials of 50,000 cares (including those of Lord stuart de Ueclee, Major-General Thomas King, Dra Ure, Shortland, and Harvey) gratis. In canisters, with full instructions, Ilb., 3s. hd.; 2lb., 5s. 8d.; 5lb., 13s. 9d.; 12th., 2Js. 8d.; super-refined guality, 5th., 2Js., 6d.; 10b., 4[s. 3d. Du Harry's Pulmonte Bubbons, a nice, safe, and effectual remedy for coughs, colde, asthma, and all affections of the lungs, throat, and vonce, are of unrivailed excellence. In boxes, at 1s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 5s. Du Barry's College of testimoning for coughs, colde, asthma, and all affections of the lungs, throat, and vonce, are of unrivailed excellence. In boxes, at 1s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 5s. Du Barry's College of testimoning for coughs, colde, asthma, and all affections of the lungs, throat, and vonce, are of unrivailed excellence. In box

A LARGE assortment of GROCERIES sold entary A for c.s.H., wholesale and retail, Tobacco, Molasses, Sugar, FLOUR, Coffee, Rice, Tea, Candles, Soap, Mall, PORK, HAMS, BUTTER, Load Sigar, Chocolate, Pepper, Land, and other articles too numerous to mention. Opposite the Exchange, head of Steam Boat Wharf, MICMAO, No. 371 Water Street.

August 28.

JOHN IRVINE, Agent.

DIGBY HERRINGS.

50 BOXES No. 1 DIGBY HERRINGS, in good order, for sale by August 2. W. M. HARRINGTON.

FANCY SOAPS & PERFUMERY. THE SUBSCRIBER offers his present extensive stock of Pency Soas & Perfument, at very reduced prices.

Jan. 25. ROBT. G. FRASER.

Equitable Fire Insurance Company of London.

(COMPLETELE REGISTERED AND INCORPORAT and 8th Victoria, Cap. 110.) Offices—26, Cornbill, London, 80, Princes Street, Edinburgh, 16, College Green, Dublin.

Capital-£500,000 Sterling.

LOCAL DIRECTORS AT HALIFAX. James Tremsin, Esq., Chairman. Hon'blo. S. Cun-rd, T. C. Kinnear, Esq. Henry Pyor, E-q. John Strachan, E-q. P. Capteret Hill, E-q., Agent.

Tills Company to now ready to Insure on all descrip ALL Lo-ses adjusted, and paid in Halifax without refe-

ence to London.

The engagements of the Equitable are gouranteed by a esponsible proprietary and an ample Subscribed Capital.

The Insured are f ee from the habilities of a Mu ual In-

The Insured are fee from the liabilities of a Mu-ual Insurance Society, and entitled, according to the plan of the Company to a return of half the profits on a policy of three years standing

No charge made for Policy or Survey.

Blank forms of application for Insurance and every information afforded by applying to P. C. Hill. L. Agent, August 30. Im. Halfax Bank Building.

Cemperance.

Another Death in the Whisky Jug.

Another demonstration of the blessings of rum, and of the rum traffic, was on Monday night, THE Subscriber has Eight PIANO FORTES on hand grand junction in Worcester! Michael Donevan, grand junction in Worcester! Michael Donevan, of Stoneville, having there a wife, and four children for sale at very low race from 120 upwards; or to dren, was about 7 o'clock seen staggering and dren, was about 7 o'clock seen staggering and the track, with a jug of rum in his hooting along the track, with a jug of rum in his hand, which he had obtained of some of the venders of "liquid death" in Worcester, and the next morning was found dead, and horribly man-gled, with limbs torn asunder, and blood, brains, and boucks strown some one or two feet along the iron rails,—the whole freight train of cars having probably passed over his body during the night:—but the Jug!—there it stood, by the side of the road about half full of run, in the midst of the scattered fragments of another murdered and immolated victim of the rumsellers, a silent memento, and a befitting monument of the cause, and of the consummation of the bloody and awful catastrophe. O! the power, and the ubi-quitous presence of rum!—how manifest, and admonitory are they seen and felt in this, and ten thousand other similar cases all over the land! How much longer will the do-nothing and apathetic friends of temperance fold their arms to slumber upon the heaving bosom of an alco-holic volcano, with the red hot and surging lava thus occasionally bursting forth at their leet !— How much longer will the Legislature of Massachusetts refuse the same facilities of enforcing the statutes against the lawless rumsellers, that have ever been afforded by law for the obtainment of testimony and conviction against thieves, gamblers, counterfeiters, and venders of lottery tickets and immoral publications! In view of the past, and the prospective continuation of such li-censed, or *permitted* diabolical deeds of rum large and sober masses of the community are ready to cry out in the language of one of old,-"How long, O, Lord, how long !"-Massachusetts Cataract.

The Good Effects of Total Abstinence.

A gentleman residing in one of the parishes in England has been able there to collect 700 persons who have become total abstainers. Among these more than forty men have been entirely reclaimed, and the general effect has been, that numbers of these have been brought to church, have be-come men of prayer, have prayer in their houses, the love of God in their hearts; and not one of them for the last four years had been brought before a magistrate, or applied for parochial relief. This speaks volumes in favour of the cause.

More Liquor Seized -Portland, Me., Aug. 1—Another seizure of liquor of various kinds was made this morning on Steamboat Wharf; 34 barrels, six half barrels, and three kegs being taken. They had just been landed from the steamboat from Boston. The owner or owners are unknown. Under the 12th section of the law, the liquor must be advertised two weeks before it can be condemned and destroyed. Besides the seiz-ure of a large quantity in Portland, we learn from the Rockland Gazette, that 33 barrels, including 22 of New York rum, were seized in that town on Wednesday, and that the contents will be destroyed Importers, at this rate, will soon find themselves engaged in a losing business.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC ABANDONED IN AU-GUSTA !- On Sunday last-being the day on which the Mayor's sixty-day proclamation expired—the several fiquor dealers in this city, great and small, including hotel-keepers, apothecaries, and all others who had to any extent previously participated in its sale, voluntarily abandoned the traffic; and now, on this seventh day of August, in the year of grace 1851, not a single glass of intoxicating liquor, of any kind, is sold, or can be obtained for love or money, or for any purpose whatever, in the city of Augusta! So, at all events, we are informed, and verily believe. Augusta (Me.) Age, Thursday.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES IN A LIQUOR CASE .-One of the liquor sellers in Augusta, Me., whose stock was destroyed by the city authorities a few days since, brought an action of trover against the officer who seized it, to recover the value of the jugs and liquor, representing that he had the liquor in his possession for medical purposes, and not for sale. The Judge decided, under the 16th section of the liquor law, that no action could be maintained in which any portion of the property sued for is composed of intoxicating liquors.— Judgment accordingly.

By a letter from Constantinople, 15th ult., it appears that all the members of the family of the late Mehemet Ali Pacha have decided on quitting Egypt, and taking refuge at Constantinople.

Election Intelligence.

(From Yesterday's Papers.)

Halifax Township. Doyle, Wier, Allison 1031 819 1149 Halifax County. Esson, Annand, Grassie 1562 1321 But there are yet four Districts to be heard from including Musquodoboit.

Pictou. Holmes, Wilkins, and Murray [Conervatives] elected All Railway supporters Colchester. The four Liberal Candidates

elected. Amherst. Mr. Bent elected. Pledged to sus tain the Railway.

Iste Madame. Mr. Martell has been returned

without opposition.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Bridgetown, Rev. A. M.: None can more re gret the circumstance to which reference is made than ourselves. The Papers are regularly mailed at the Post Office here in time to reach Bridgetown the first mail after issue. We have laid rour letter before the Deputy Post Master General, who will make immediate enquiry into the matter, and use his exertions to ascertain the cause of failure. We hope the recurrence of annoyance and disappointment will be prevented for the future.

These remarks will apply also to Aylesford .-Subscribers ought not to visit the omission of others so summarily on our heads. We do our est to give satisfaction to all. If subscribers at Aylesford would prefer to have their papers sent by Coach as formerly, we have no doubt we could arrange the matter for them. Please let

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED.

Capt. P. Mackay, Bridgetown, (on Vol. I. 5s., Vol. II. 10s.), Rev. F. Gaetz (Vol. III. 67s. 6d.— 12s. 6d. to be appropriated as directed - 1 new Sub.), Rev. J. Marshall, Windsor, (on Vol. II. 30s. 74d.), Rev. G. Johnson (10s.-1 new sub.- Is published for the Proprietors, at The Wesleyon Articles with thanks.)

Marriages.

On Sunday the 17th inst, at Sackville, N. B., by the Rev Humphrey Pickard, Principal of the Wesleyan Academy, Mount Allison, A LERKT D CHAPMAN, Eq. Seizing Officer, son of Capt Thos Chapman, to Mis Frances, fourth daughter of the late Mr Ezra Bent-Also, by the same at the same place, Mr John H Branto Miss Sophia Augusta, fourth daughter of HiramFungan, Ed.

guson, Esq.

At Lunenburg, on the 17th inst, by the Rev J & Cochran, Mr William Norman Zwicker, Merchant, to Frances Augusta, second daughter of the late Henry Swymmer, Esq. Barrister at Law, of St John.

At East Branch River Philip, on 11th inst, by Rev R Smith, Mr Philip Stonkhouse, of West Chester, to Miss Sarah Jane Mercalf, of the former place.

Deaths.

At Amherst, on the 13th inst, CMARLES HENRY CHANDLER, Esq, in the 84th year of his age.—The deceased came to this Province at the conclusion of the peace in 1783, and has been a resident in Cumberland for the last sixty years. He held, for a long period, the office of High Sheriff of the County. He was universally esteemed as a man of upright and honorable character. He was father of the Hou E B Chandler, of Doorshester.

On Tuesday morning last, after a lingering illness, in the 56th year of his age, Mr Edward Norwood, Ship-wright, formerly of H M Dockyard, son of the late his Winckworth Norwood.

On the 23rd inst, MICHAEL DOYLE, aged 68 years. At Windsor, on Tuesday, 19th inst, BENJAMIN AL-FRED, son of James L. DeWolf, Esq., in the third year

Shipping News

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

FRIDAY, Aug. 22—R M steamship Eurora, Lott, Boston, 44 hours; barques Jane Duffus, Downs, Liverpool, GB, 50 days, to Oxley & Co; Dunean Ritchie, Melnnis, St Stephens, NB, 5 days, bound to Glasgow-leaky; brig Queen of the Isles, Gray, Quebec, 12 days, to Almon, Hare & McAuliff; schrs Mary, Bond, Burin, NF, 6 days, to G H Starr; Mary Ann, Delory, Richbucto, to G Tobin & J Cochran; Francis, Lavee, PEIshand, to J B Fay; Dolphin, Morris, St George's Bay, to Oxley & Co; Dove, Hardy, PE Island; Galaxy, Wilson, LaPoile, 8 days; Victory. Parsons, St Geo's. Bay. SUNDAY, 24th.—H M barque Edmondston, Port Royal, Jam, 28 days, with the remainder of the 97th Registorig Brooklyn, Mitchell, Matanzas, 17 days, to Creighton & Grassie.

ton & Grassie.

MONDAY, 25th—barque Orpheus, O'Neil, HongKong,
130 days, to Almon, Hare & McAuliff; brigs Nancy,
Taylor, Philadelphia, 7 days, to John Esson & Cof
Palermo, Marsters, Glasgow, 30 days, to W Stairs &
Sons; brigt Rapid, Crowell, Matanzas, 17 days, to Fairbanks & Allisons; schr Outlaw, Campbell, St John's,
PR., 13 days, to W H Rudolf.

PR., 13 days, to W H Rudolf.

WEDNESDAY, 27th—brig Belle, Laybold, Boston, & days, to B Wier & Co and others; schrs Sally, Siteman, Pictou; Lucy, O'Bryan, do; Emily, O'Bryan, Placentia, 12 days, to Lalter & Twining; Stranger, O'Bryan, Cod Roy, NF, 8 days, to H S McNeil.

August, 28th—brigt Antionette, Smith, Porto Rico, Thos Bolton; brig Compeer, Brown, Havana, to Fairbanks & Allisons; H M steamer Columbia, Cape Sable.

CLEARED.

August 22—steamship Europa, Lott, Liverpool, G B.—S Cunard&Co; brig Boston, Laybold, Boston—J Islee and B Wier & Co; brigts Muta, Cleverly, Kingston, Jam—N L & J T West; Virginie, Boucher, Montreal—Pairbanks & Allisons; schr Clifford, O'Bryan, Boston

Carman & Wright.

August 23—bright Petrel, Crockett, Cuba—Creighton & Grassie; schrs Margaret, Quillman, Baltimore—Carman & Wright; Providence, Legg, Bay St George -W Lawson.

August 25-brigt Richard, Brown, Rudderham-Mae

ter; schrs Independence, Ernond, Quebec—Fairbanks & Allisons; Mary, Boutilleur, Bay Chaleur—G & A Mitchell. August 26—brig Plato, Lawrence, B W Indies-Strachan.

August 27—brig Emily, Menard, Kingston, Jam-W Pryor & Sons; schrs Charles, Whipple, St John, No.—John McDougall & Co and others; Muta, Young, Charlottetown, P E Island—S Cunard & Co and others

Charlottetown, P E Island—S Cunard & Co and others, Thomas, Doyle, NF—Fairbanks & Allisons; Fame, Nickerson, Boston,—Carman & Wright.

August 28—schrs Providence, Fonrnier, Quebec—T C Kinnear & Co; Victoria, Fournier, Quebec & Montreal—Fairbanks & Allisons and J J Wyatt; Dolphis, Morris, St George's Bay, N F—Oxley & Co; Good Intent, Shelnut, Nfid—Salter & Twining; Dove, Hurdy, P E Island—John B Fay and others. MEMORANDA.

Quebec, Aug 12th-arr'd brig Kingston, Wyman, Ha-

Havana, Aug 14th—arr'd brigt Marv, Wallace, Hab-fax—eargo unsold. (Per Telegraph from New York.) Baltimore, Aug 15th—arr'd schr Cinara, Bollong, Ha-lifax; 21st—arr'd brigt Nova Scotia, Bruce, Halifax— (Per Telegraph.)

Philadelphia, Aug 16th-sl'd brig Nancy, Taylor, Fredericksburg, Aug 7th-arr'd schr Jasper, Banks

St George's Bay, Aug 7th—Prussian brig Providence from Wallace for London, put in to repair damage hav-ing been run into the day previous by a large ship bound the westward, carrying away bowsprit head, and do-

ing other damage.

Matanzas, Aug 17th—arr'd Velocity, Sullivan, Jam aica—(by Telegraph from New York.)
Schr Outlaw reports—sold outward cargo at Antigue;
left brig Antoinette, Smith, to sail next day for Halfax; brigt Dashes, Grant, 22 days, hence, waiting car

go; brig Scotia, Berwick, hence, arrived 8th, 23 days; sold cargo—sailed same day for Arecibo, to load for Halifax; sold cod \$3 3-4, scale 3 1-4, mackerel \$6.

THE WESLEYAN Office, Marchington's Lane.