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Those who Sleep in Jesus.

"Those who sleep in Jesus, will God bring with him."

The hireling, weary of his load,
Longs to behold the ev'ning sun;
And there remains a bless'd abode,
To cheer us when our race is run.
What privilege! to see the stream
That bounds the worlds fo faith and sight;
To catch the first inspiring gleam
Of heav'n's unfolding visions bright.
To feel our tenement decline,
Our fabric shake without a sigh,
Supported by a hope divine,
The hope of Immortality!
At length to pass the barrier dread!
The pang of parting scarce perceiv'd;
And while survivors' tears are shed
To be, by Christ, with smiles receiv'd;
To sleep in Jesus!—rapturous thought!
To close in peace our mortal days,
Safe to the heav'nly Canaan brought,
To join the anthems Angels raise.
To sleep in Jesus! what delight!
Increasing still and evermore:
To mingle with the saints in light,
And be as pure and happy too;
To dread no pain, to know no care,
No sin or frailty to molest;
And on each glorious object there
To see Eternity imprest!
Haste moments—to unloose my chains!
Come Jesus—let me sleep in thee;
The happiest hour that time retains
Is that which sets my spirit free.
—*Evangelical Magazine.*

Mount Carmel.

The height of Mount Carmel has been generally estimated at about fifteen hundred feet. This is a very unusual elevation for land that rises thus abruptly from the margin of the sea. Of course, from every cliff, and rock, and projecting headland on the higher portions of it, there is obtained a widely extended and most commanding view both over the water and over the land. The sea lies toward the west; the prospect is consequently in that direction unobstructed to the horizon, and the whole western quarter of the sky is fully exposed to view. It is by understanding the position of Mount Carmel in this respect, that we appreciate the full force and beauty of the passage that describes the coming of the rain, after the destruction of the priests of Baal by the prophet Elijah; for it is always, as we observe, in the western sky, through the operation of some mysterious and hidden laws which human philosophy has not yet been able to unfold, that the clouds which produce sudden summer showers arise. It is almost invariably there that these rounded and dome-like condensations are formed, which from small and almost unperceived beginnings, expand and swell until they envelope the whole heavens in darkness and gloom, and then sweep over the earth in tempests of thunder, lightning, and rain. The narrative of the sacred writer describing the event, is as follows:—

"And Elijah said unto Ahab, Get thee up, eat and drink, for there is a sound of abundance of rain. So Ahab went up to eat and drink. And Elijah went up to the top of Carmel; and he cast himself down upon the earth, and put his face between his knees, and said to his servant, Go up now, look toward the sea. And he went up and looked and said, There is nothing. And he said, Go again, seven times. And it came to pass at the seventh time that he said, Behold, there ariseth a little cloud out of the sea like a man's hand. And he said, Go up, say unto Ahab, Prepare the chariot, and get thee down, that the rain stop thee not. And it came to pass, the mean while, that the heaven was black with clouds and wind, and there was a great rain."—I Kings xviii. 41—45.

The traveller, as he looks up to the summit of the mountain from the beach of the bay of Acre, over the sands of which he is slowly making his way toward the foot of the ascent, pictures to his imagination the form of the servant of Elijah standing upon some projecting pinnacle, and looking over the sea. He loses for a moment his recollection of the age in which he lives; and under the influence of a temporary illusion forgetting the five-and-twenty centuries which have elapsed since the days of Elijah, almost looks to see the chariot and horsemen of Ahab riding away up the valley, in obedience to the prophet's command.

ASCENT OF THE MOUNTAIN.

The road to the mountain passes through Haifa. Travellers and pilgrims, however, seldom make any stay in the town. There is no inn there to detain them. The convent inn is on the top of the mountain. After passing Haifa, the road follows the line of the shore for about half a mile, and then turns a little inland, while a branch of the main road diverging to the right continues along the shore of the sea. This branch leads to the extremity of the cape where are situated the ruins of an ancient place named Porphyrion, and also a small fortress on the point. Porphyrion was a place of some consequence in former times, but it went gradually to decay, and at last, when Haifa was built, it was entirely abandoned.

A short distance further on, the traveller comes to another branch, where a mule-path turns to the left from the main road, and leads up to the mountain. The ascent is steep, and is so guarded by a parapet on the outside wherever required, that it awakens no sense of danger. The declivities of the mountain, above and below the path, are clothed with trees and herbage, with grey walls forming picturesque cliffs, and precipices appearing here and there among them. There is a profusion, too, of wild flowers of every form and hue, which attract and charm the traveller wherever he turns. He looks off at every salient point that he passes in his ascent over the bay. He sees the white walls of the city of Acre, rising from the water at the extremity of it, far in the distance, and never ceases to admire the smooth and beautiful beach which lies spread out before him, its broad expanse broken, perhaps, here and there on the side toward the sea, with the wrecks of ships which lie there half buried, and enlivened on the land with trains of mules or of camels, passing toward Acre or Haifa, or by some picturesque group of tents pitched upon the plain, the encampment of some wandering tribe of Arabs, or of European travellers. Further inland, he surveys broad fields of luxuriant vegetation, variegated with every shade of green and brown, and groves of trees that extend along the margin of the rivers and crown the summits of the distant hills. In a calm and clear summer morning, the observer looks down upon this brilliant scene of verdure and beauty as upon a map, and lingers long on his way to study minutely every feature of it.

THE CONVENT.

The time required for the ascent from Haifa to the convent, is about an hour; the buidings of the institution, though often spoken of as the top of the mountain, being really only about two-thirds of the way up to the highest summit. The condition in which the various travellers who have visited the spot within the last hundred years have found the institution, and the accounts which they have given of the edifice and of the inmates, vary extremely according to the time of the visit. In fact, after Napoleon's defeat before Acre, the convent was entirely destroyed, and the spot was for a time deserted. The cause of this was, that Napoleon took possession of the edifice for the purpose of using it as a hospital, and quartered his wounded and disabled soldiers there. The Turks consequently, when they came and found the institution in possession of the French, considered themselves as authorized to regard it as a post of the enemy. They accordingly slaughtered the troops which they found there, drove away the monks, and blew up the buildings. From this time the convent remained desolate and in ruins for more than twenty years.

At length, between 1820 and 1830, a celebrated monk, known by the name of John Baptist, undertook the work of building up the institution again. With great zeal, and with untiring patience and perseverence, he traversed many countries of Europe and Asia to gather funds for the work, and to remove the various obstacles which are always in the way in the case of such an undertaking. He succeeded, at length, in accomplishing the work, and the convent was rebuilt in a more complete and extended form than ever before. Since that time, accordingly, the traveller finds, when he reaches the brow of the mountain where the convent buildings stand, a stately and commodious edifice ready to receive him. Like most of the other convents and monasteries of Asia, the institution serves the purposes of an inn. A monk receives the traveller and his party, and conducts them to a commodious sitting-room furnished with a carpet, with tables, and with chairs. A corridor from this apartment leads to bed-rooms in the rear, furnished likewise in a very comfortable manner, and with beds, chairs, and tables; articles which attract the attention of the traveller, and are specially mentioned in his journal, as they are very rarely to be found in the East. On the terraces and balconies of the building, the visitor, wearied with toil of the ascent, finds seats where he reposes in peace, and enjoys the illimitable prospect which the view commands, both up and down the coast, and far out over the waters of the Mediterranean Sea.

Travellers are entertained at the convent as at an inn, exept that, in place of a formal reckoning when they depart, they make their acknowledgement for the hospitality which they have received in the form of a donation to the monastery, the amount of which, custom prescribes. The rule is, that no guest is to remain longer than a fortnight—the arrangements being designed for the accomodation of travellers, and not of permanent guests. This rule, however, is not strictly enforced; except so far as to give to parties newly arriving the precedence, in respect to choice of rooms, over those whose fortnight has expired. While the guests remain, they are very kindly and hospitably entertained by the monks, who appear before them clothed in a hood and cassock of coarse brown cloth, with a rope girdle around the loins, and sandals upon the feet—the ancient habit of the order. Their countenances wear a thoughtful and serious, if not sad expression.

THE PETRIFACTIONS.

Among the other objects of interest and attraction for the pilgrims and travellers that visit Mount Carmel, are certain curious stones, well known to geologists as a common mineral formation, but which pass, with the pilgrims and monks, for petrified grapes, dates, or melons, according to their size and configuration. These stones are round in form, and are often hollow, being lined with a crystalline incrustation within, the crystals representing, in the imagination of the pilgrim, the seeds of the fruit from which the specimen was formed. These fossils are found in a part of the mountain remote from the convent, where a stream comes down from the heights above, and they are supposed to be miraculous in their origin. The legend accounting for the production of them is this:

In the time of Elijah there was a garden and a vineyard on the spot; and one day, as Elijah was passing that way, weary and faint with his journey, he looked over the wall, and asked the owner of the ground to give him some of the melons and fruits that he saw growing there. The man refused the wayfarer's request, saying jestingly, in his refusal, that those things were not melons and fruits, but only stones. "Stones then let them be," said Elijah, and so passed on. The gardener, on turning to examine the fruits of his garden, found, to his consternation, that they had all been turned into stone; and ever since that day the ground has been under a curse, and has produced nothing but stony semblances of fruit, instead of the reality. These supposed petrifactions are greatly prized by all who visit the mountain. Well-informed travellers value them as specimens illustrative of a very singular superstition, and as souvenirs of their visit to the spot; while monks and pilgrims believe them to possess some supernatural virtue. They suppose that though Elijah's denunciation proved a curse to the ground in respect to the owner, in causing it to produce these flinty mockeries,—the stones themselves, being miraculous in their nature and origin, are endued with some supernatural power to protect and bless those who reverently collect and preserve them.—*Harper's Magazine.*

One of the saddest things about human nature is, that a man may guide others in the path of life without walking in it himself—that he may be a pilot, and yet a castaway.

[FOR THE PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN.]

The Course pursued by Antipedo-Baptist Controversialists.

[CONTINUED.]

In addition to what was written in the previous articles in this series, on the course pursued by Antipedo-Baptist Polemics, permit me in the present one to call the attention of my Christian readers to its unscriptural and unchristian character.

In the New Testament it is distinctly laid down, that neither circumcision availeth any thing, nor uncircumcision, but a new creature.—See Gal. v.—vi., 15 v. i. e., That outward ceremonies are not saving, while a new creation, or to have the soul created anew in Christ is, though outward ceremonies be wanting. But the contention of the parties under reprehension, for the mode of performing an ordinance, and the making it (i. e., the mode,) the real test of Church membership, shows conclusively, that this ceremony is considered saving, though faith working by love be wanting.

But it will be said, "the Baptist Churches require a profession of Faith, and a christian experience, before Baptism." I grant that nominally this is the case, but only nominally, for it is notorious to all that have listened in their "Conference meetings," to the experiences of those admitted to the ordinances of the Church, that the mere admission or confession of penitential sorrow, a desire to be a Christian, and "to follow the Saviour," as they term it, is all the profession, or evidence of conversion, required.

Take the following authenticated instances: Two ministerial polemics who are among the most popular, out of the city of St. John, while labouring in a large and influential Church in a season of religious interest, used to go round in the congregation, and ask persons who appeared serious, if they wished to be Christians, and to "follow the Saviour"; and upon their answering in the affirmative, they would propose them to the Church, call for a show of hands, and by the usual signal, the Church would consent instantly; occasionally, much to the annoyance of the individual proposed. In another Church, one of those ministers called upon an individual in a meeting, to know if he had an "experience," and being unanswered, he wished to know if he had never had a desire to be a Christian, and to "follow Christ," &c.; and upon the admission that such was the fact, he was instantly proposed and accepted by the Church!—These, however, are not isolated instances, but merely selected as specimens of the course pursued.

Is such a course scriptural? Did any of the Apostles proceed in this manner? When did they ever propose similar questions, or Baptize on such slender indications of even true repentance? We say—never! The above course of conduct is in my humble opinion far less scriptural than Infant Baptism, and far more dangerous to the peace and piety of the Church.

The Rev. Baptist Noel, whose book on Baptism has been highly recommended in Immersionist periodicals, and sold by their colporteurs, says, pages 97 and 98, that "Baptism is the profession of Faith, the public confession of Christ, *without which confession, there is no true faith* and NO SALVATION, and as the confession of Christ is necessary to salvation, *so is Baptism*"!

On page 101, he says, "They (i. e., the Jews) were not to expect the remission of their sins through repentance without baptism, but *through repentance and baptism*;" and again, "Since, then, baptism is necessary to the remission of sins," &c., what do my readers think of such assertions from such a champion against Infant Baptism?

Hear the same author further, "It (i. e., baptism) is a death unto sin and a new life of holiness"—"True baptism secures pardon"—"True baptism saves." The above statements are only exceeded in their anti-scriptural character by what follows—"Each of these statements is a distinct and conclusive proof that baptism must be preceded by faith"! Page 118.

With such statements from such an author, we can account for the prominence given to baptism in most Anti-Pedo-Baptist sermons and writings, and the little value in many cases placed on an old-fashioned and scriptural experience; and these also explain why nothing more than "a desire to be a Christian, and to follow Christ," is requisite in order to baptism, for, according to such, baptism "saves," and secures "remission of sins." Moreover, it exhibits the reason why such professors as Churchmen, Presbyterians and Methodists, cannot be admitted to the Lord's supper. They have not been immersed, and are therefore unsaved, unpardoned, and their regeneration incomplete!

They pursue an unscriptural course in calling baptism "following Christ"—"taking up the cross"—and being "buried with Christ in the liquid grave." Where in all the New Testament are such expressions used in reference to baptism? I cannot find them, and boldly say that in no version of the Scriptures can they be found, even by the writer of the article in the *Visitor*, which has called forth these animadversions.—Speaking of baptism as "confessing Christ," is in the same predicament, and even worse, for St. Paul says, that "with the *mouth* confession is made unto salvation." See Rom. x. 10. The practice of calling the preaching of immersion (in their sense baptism) "preaching the gospel," is equally unscriptural, for St. Paul, "the Minister of the gospel to the Gentiles," says that "Christ sent" him "not to baptize, but to preach the gospel;" if not principally to baptize, certainly not to preach it as *the* gospel, or as an essential part of the gospel. See I Cor. i. 17.

The course pursued is also unchristian.—They do not, as a general thing, speak or write of those who differ from them, as men under a mistake, and, therefore, sincere, but rather as persons who shrink at the "cross"—i. e., who avoid immersion "and adopt sprinkling or pouring to shun the cross."—Is this Christ-like? Is this the charity that hopeth all things, and surmiseth no evil? I do not recollect a sermon, tract, pamphlet or book, that does not proceed on the principle that Pedo-Baptists are either ignorant, proud, or wilfully blind. If any can give an instance of one of a different stamp, I shall be glad to hear of it. As regards the practice of Infant Baptism, they generally preach and write about it as a great sin. Numbers say it is the *greatest* in the catalogue "of *Papal errors.*" Some say they would rather die than practise it. One poor mother said she would rather throw her child to the swine, than have it baptized!

There is something yet to be mentioned even more unlike the course pursued by ancient Christian ministers. St. Paul says, in Rom. xv. 20,—"Yea, so have I strived to preach the Gospel, not where Christ was named, lest I should build on another man's foundation;" and in 2 Cor. x. 15, 16, he says that he did not boast "of other men's labours," and "of another man's line made ready to his hand;" but it is a common thing for Anti-Pedo-Baptist Ministers to avail themselves of revivals among the Methodists to secure additions to their Churches; paying no kind of respect to means, so long as the end is secured, viz., the winning of proselytes. How often have they been known to come in at such times, and kindle strife on the mode of baptism, in the most unjustifiable manner? And when converts to immersion are won from any other church, how great the boasting, from press and pulpit? If this be not boasting of other men's lines made ready to their hand, and entering into other men's labours, I know not what is. I will add here but one more illustration of a want of Christian feeling, by citing an authentic case of wholesale exclusivism.

In a conference meeting, a certain Anti-Pedo-Baptist polemic proceeded to say some very hard things on the subject of baptism, and in condemnation of Pedo-Baptists; this struck the note for the generality of the speakers, and each followed the "Pastor" in the same strain, until at length a sister belonging to the same church, more liberal than the rest, arose to speak, and proceeded to state that she hoped to get to heaven, and if so, she expected to see those there who had been baptized by sprinkling. "Stop, sister," said the strong-minded Pastor, "you are too fast, you must read your Bible." "I think I have read my Bible," said she, "and understand it." "Ah, sister," said the presiding official of that conference, "you have been misled!"

Let me now say to my readers, that I would not relate these facts except to illustrate what should be known and reprehended by all who love Christ.

I would further add that the reader must bear in mind that I, with thousands of others, most sincerely believe Pedo-Baptist sentiments, and cannot but think that such attacks, on sentiments thus held, and without provocation, are sinful, and dangerous to the peace of the Church. Hence, I rebuke as well as I can, and at the same time, would fain be understood as by no means reflecting thus severely on all who hold to immersion.

XX.

[FOR THE PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN.]

A Little While.

A little while—a little while
Mourner! thy grief shall be,
Yet upward raise thy tearful eye,
Heaven yet hath joy for thee!
Oh! earth hath not a shadowy path,
Where sorrow leaves a trace,
But Hope with her fair sunny wing
May find a resting-place.

A little while—a little while,—
And time's sad minstrelsy,
Shall merge in the deep rapturous tones
That fill eternity;
The notes of that dark word *farewell*,
Shall never, never more,
In their chill voice of with'ring grief,
Swell on the eternal shore.

A little while—a little while—
And all the bands of earth
Shall meet around their Father's throne,
As round a household hearth;
Joy shall be on thy pathway there,
And mid that glittering host
Thy spirit shall discern and greet
The early loved and lost.

BESSIE BERANGER.

November 11, 1852.

Daniel Webster's Private Life.

Mr. Webster was never seen to more advantage than within his own household at the family board, or in strolling with him over his farm at Marshfield, or standing with him upon the sea beach and looking out upon the ocean before us, which, like the scope of his intellectual vision, appeared boundless.

We have enjoyed these things, and there are no events in our life in which we have experienced more pleasure. As we write, they involuntarily rise before us, like blessed visions of other and better days. To hear him converse upon the past, the present, the future, in a familiar, colloquial manner; to listen to his great thoughts expressed in the purest words of our language, and wonder how he could thus speak and think, are joys which we can find no words to express. It was our fortune to pass several days at his home in Marshfield, some six or eight years ago, and well we remember, one beautiful night, when the heavens seemed to be studded with countless myriads of stars, that about nine o'clock in the evening we walked out, and he stood beneath the beautiful weeping elm which raised its majestic form within a few paces of his dwelling, and looking up through the leafy branches, he appeared for several minutes to be wrapped in deep thought, and at length, as if the scene, so soft and beautiful, had suggested the lines, he quoted certain verses of the eighth Psalm, beginning with the words: "When I consider the heavens, the work of thy fingers; the moon and the stars which thou hast ordained: what is man, that thou art mindful of him, and the son of man, that thou visitest him? For thou hast made him a little lower than the angels, and hast crowned him with glory and honour," &c. The deep, low tone in which he repeated these inspired words, and the deep, wrapped attention with which he gazed up through the branches of the elm, struck us with a feeling of greater awe and solemnity than we ever felt, when in a year or two later, we visited some of the most magnificent cathedrals of the old world, venerable with the ivy of centuries, and mellowed with the glories of a daily church service for a thousand years. He was thinking then of that far distant world, wherein it is promised that the good of this life shall live forever and ever. We remained out beneath the trees for over an hour, and all the time he conversed about the Scriptures, which no man studied with greater attention, and of which no man whom we ever saw knew so much, or appeared to understand and appreciate so well.

He talked of the books of the Old Testament especially, and dwelt with unaffected pleasure upon Isaiah, the Psalms, and especially the Book of Job. The Book of Job, he said, taken as a mere work of literary genius, was one of the most wonderful productions of any age or in any language. As an epic poem, he deemed it far superior to either the Iliad or the Odyssey. The two last, he said, received much of their attraction from the mere narration of warlike deeds, and from the perilous escapes of the chief personages from death and slaughter; but the Book of Job was a purely intellectual narrative.—Its power was shown in the dialogues of the characters introduced. The story was simple in its construction, and there was little in it to excite the imagination or arouse the sympathy. It was purely an intellectual production, and depended upon the power of the dialogue, and not upon the interest of the story, to produce its effects. This was considering it merely as an intellectual work.—He read it through very often, and always with renewed delight. In his judgment it was the greatest epic ever written. We well remember his quotation of some of the verses in the thirty-eighth chapter:—"Then the Lord answered Job out of the whirlwind and said, Who is this that darkeneth counsel by words without knowledge? Gird up now thy loins like a man; for I will demand of thee, and answer thou me. Where wast thou when I laid the foundations of the earth? Declare if thou hast understanding," &c. Mr. Webster was a fine reader, and his recitation of particular passages to which he felt warm, were never surpassed, and were capable of giving the most exquisite delight to those who could appreciate them.—*Boston Atlas.*

[FOR THE PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN.]

New Testament Incidents.

NO. II.

THE BAPTISM OF CHRIST.

It is noon, and hundreds from the cities are wending their noiseless way to Judea's wilds, deep earnestness imparting quickness to their steps, in their strong desire to hearken to the persuasive eloquence of the strange preacher.

The shades of evening are gathering around the wilderness; in the far west the clouds hang in rich drapery, decorated with tints more lovely than art's fair picture, as John the Baptist, attired in his "raiment of camels' hair, and a leathern girdle about his loins," presents himself before the assembled multitude. He stands close to the gently sloping bank of the flowing Jordan—a green, sunny spot—strangely contrasting with the rocks and barren wilds around. With a countenance glowing with deep emotion, he cries aloud,—"Repent, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand." And, now, as the truths of his heaven-born mission drop from his lips, his soul—large with pure love to God and man—enkindles with new ardour, while his listening auditory, drawing nearer, bend the ear to catch the sound of the life-giving words. How solemn the scene! Beside the straius of eloquence, which the Holy Spirit teacheth, not a sound is heard bnt the rippling of Jordan's waters, and the heavy sob, as one by one of the solemn group brushes the tear drop from the eye.

Now, the messenger of mercy, throwing aside the raiment that impedes his progress, leads his enraptured audience down the bank of Jordan, and standing himself in the running stream, offers the baptism of repentance. The aged patriarch, the lowly maiden, and the boy of a dozen summers, by turn receive the baptism *with* water; when when suddenly a stranger appears upon the bank. He stands with form noble and erect, the expression of countenance is sad, deep thought is depicted upon the features, and and his brow is lofty. But lately he left Galilee, to be baptized by John; and his name is Jesus.

The heavenly visitor, angelic meekness stamped upon his brow, is preparing for the solemn ceremony, and draws nigh to be baptized.

"But John forbade,
And hurried to his feet, and stayed him there,
And said, 'Nay, Master! I have need of *thine*,
Not thee of *mine*.' And Jesus, with a smile
Of heavenly sadness, met his earnest looks
And answered, 'Suffer it to be so now;
For thus doth it become to fulfil
All righteousness."

And, then, the Son of God—the "man of sorrows"—by his own willing submission to the rite, puts his approving seal to the Baptist's mission.

It is nearly night; but dim twilight still sheds a faint lustre on the scene; the multitudes are fast dispersing to their homes, and Jesus leaves the water, treading slowly up the bank; when John, all tremulous, beholds a wondrous sight. Suddenly the clouds burst asunder, over the form of the Son of God, and the Holy Spirit, in dove-like shape, descends and rests upon the breast of Jesus; while a voice, softer than angels' tones, breaks from the opening heavens,—"This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well-pleased." VERITAS.

November 13, 1852.

[FOR THE PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN.]

An Appeal to the Churches.

When will this controversy end? Can it ever end? Is it necessary that the Church should be rent asunder by the conduct of its professed friends and supporters, and kept continually exposed to the ridicule and contempt of an ungodly world? Or is it the case, that the unity of the Spirit may be preserved in the bond of peace. If there be one thing more prominently exhibited than another in the New Testament, it is, that wherever the grace of God is implanted in the soul, there is there, not only an ardent desire for the enjoyment of Christian union, but also a determination formed, to make every sacrifice in order to promote and preserve that union. The words of our Lord are "Hereby shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one to another"; now, from this passage we infer two things—the first is that the world is to have evidence of the genuineness of our religion—the second is that love to each other constitutes this evidence. But what is the controversy referred to? I do not here allude to the one existing between Protestants and Papists—this, I apprehend, must necessarily be kept up—just as much is this necessary, as is the controversy between Christianity and Infidelity—for though the Romanist communion is regarded as a branch of the Christian Church, yet is it so grossly and fundamentally erroneous, that whenever a member of that communion, becomes a true Christian, he at once sees the propriety of, and implicitly obeys the injunction, "Come out of her my people."

The controversy to which I refer, is the one which has so long existed between the Baptists, and other evangelical denominations of Cristians. In the fear of God, and with a heart overwhelmed with grief at the course which Protestants, really evangelical, are pursuing towards one another, I would ask, Is there no way that we can roll away the reproach brought upon us by our continual bickerings, as to the quantity of water to be used in the administration of the rite of Baptism? Can not the children of God agree to differ in a matter wherein their happiness is not involved? No two men on earth entertain precisely the same opinions on every subject—this can no more be expected, than that there should be perfect similarity in the features of any two countenances; why then cannot the Baptists and their opponents agree to receive each other as Christians, referring their differences, as to external rites and ceremonies to the day when Christians "shall know even as they are known"? this, I apprehend, would be the way to furnish evidence to the world that we are true disciples of Christ—indeed until this course be adopted, Christ's prayer for the unity of his people, can never be answered—wholly futile and ineffectual will be the efforts of evangelical alliances, and all kindred Institutions, until all on both sides, who are truly spiritually-minded, resolve to merge their peculiarities, in one effort, to come up "to the help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord against the mighty"; each side being distinguished by that spirit of charity, without which, whatever we may possess beside, "we are but as sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal."

Never was there a time in the history of the Church, when Christian unity was so loudly called for as at the present—each succeeding day presents us with increasing evidence that the struggle for civil and religious liberty is not only being continued, but that it is a tremendous one; and when we reflect on the fact that this struggle can only terminate in the victory which our common Protestantism is to gain over the hydra-headed monster Popery, should we not be more than ever influenced by the consideration that as union is strength, so Christian union is absolutely necessary in the accomplishment of so desirable an object. To the truth of this proposition, Protestants generally seem to assent; still there is an impediment thrown in the way to so happy a consummation as the union of Protestants in affection and effort, which, it is probable will not be removed, until much is said and written about it—here I refer to the exclusiveness of our Baptist brethren—to the present hour, in these Provinces, are their views on the subject of immersion, rife and rampant—to the present hour, are our ears saluted with expressions to this effect, ye must be immersed or ye cannot be Christians—to the present hour is published in the Christian Visitor and other Baptist publications, as well as from the pulpit, the word "baptise" signifies to immerse, and nothing else—yes they hesitate not to assert, that putting the body under water, is the only door of admission into the Christian Church—and while other denominations are labouring, indefatigably, and successfully, in turning man from darkness to light and from the power of Satan to God, immersionists "do a large business" in the way of proselyting.

It is generally believed that full one-half of the number of their church members, received their first convictions of sin under the ministry of other denominations,—most certain is it, that in church meetings, many in relating their christian experience, hesitate not to say, that the word of God touched their hearts while hearing a Wesleyan Minister. In the course thus pursued by Immersionists, there is certainly, (and I regret much to have to state it), proof of an illiberal, contracted spirit, and of exclusiveness, which we should expect to see nowhere but among Papists,—a spirit, the prevalence of which, let me repeat it, must prove an insuperable barrier to the accomplishment of that object, which Evangelical Alliances have in view; to the attainment of that state which our Lord referred to when He said, "hereby shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one to another," and when in His prayer to His Father, He said, "that they all may be one, as Thou, Father, art in Me, and I in Thee, that they all may be one in Us; that the world may believe that Thou hast sent Me," John, 17, 21. The world, then, is to have evidence from the conduct of christians towards each other, that Christ is the true Messiah,—this evidence is not yet furnished,—the bickerings and contentions among christians, respecting things non-essential to salvation, prevent its being furnished; and to our shame it must be, acknowledged, that the finger of scorn and contempt is pointed at us by Papists and Infidels.

In taking a candid and impartial view of the present disgraceful state of things as it regards this controversy, one of two things appears to be necessary,—either that the Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Independents, and Wesleyans, wholly renounce their belief in the validity of pouring and sprinkling, as the mode of baptism, and unite with Immersionists,—or that Immersionists lay aside their exclusiveness, imbibe a liberal spirit, and receive and commune with all whom they have reason to believe love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity. What will be said to this proposal? Is it not a fair and reasonable one? It may be replied, that things which appear proper and reasonable, are not always practicable—we grant that there does not seem to be much probability of accomplishing the object embodied in the first suggestion, at least not during the present century;—it only remains, then, that the other suggestion be complied with, that Immersionists, in their collective capacity, forthwith rescind their rule as to close communion, and henceforth devote the time and talents hitherto spent in proselyting, to systematic and well-directed efforts, in conjunction with their brethern of other denominations, in attacking the strongholds of Popery and Infidelity;—and thus, in possession of a liberal and affectionate spirit towards the rest of Christendom, in this way furnish to the world their quota of evidence as to the truth of Christianity. Christian principle requires this,—love to God and man require it,—our present position as Protestants in close conflict with Popery, just now on the eve of the termination of the struggle for civil and religious liberty, requires it,—yes, all these require, and loudly do they call on us to show, the genuineness of our religion—by all that affectionate disposition and demeanour, which should ever distinguish children of the same heavenly family. "MY LITTLE CHILDREN LET US NOT LOVE IN WORD, NEITHER IN TONGUE, BUT IN DEED AND IN TRUTH." I John, iii, 18.

Let, then, this subject be brought frequently before the Church, through the medium of the Pulpit and the Press, and, indeed, in every possible way—let all denominations of evangelical Protestants awake to the necessity of this—to the necessity of demanding, in the name of our common Redeemer, who has so long been wounded in the house of his friends, a closer union of the mighty phalanx, which God will, ere long, marshal on this earthly plain, in opposing the powers of darkness, and in effecting the downfall of mystic Babylon. D.

Nov. 8, 1852.

[FOR THE PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN.]

MR. EDITOR,—The accompanying paper was written for the personal use of a well-educated, most intelligent friend, who was desirous of learning from me what were the views of Christian Doctrine which distinguished the Methodist Church from other sections of the Great Christian Brotherhood. The paper was written without the slightest reference to publication; but my friend, deeming the arguments advanced of some weight, and calculated perhaps to aid sincere enquirers after truth in their researches, has suggested that I should publish it—yielding to my friends suggestion, I place the paper at your disposal. ERASMUS.

Charlottetown, P.E.I., Nov. 15, 1852.

FOR WHOM DID THE CHRIST DIE?

On the two answers given to this question lies the main theologic difference between the Methodist Church and those other Evangelical Communions which are calvinian in their creed—other minor points of difference there are, but they are all collateral with or subordinate to this chief divergence. The Methodist Church affirms that Jesus Christ intentionally died for the sins of all mankind, and that by such death, he so satisfied the demands of Divine Justice as to render the salvation of all men possible. In this affirmation I heartily concur for the reasons which hereafter follow:—

I. All men are in need of Salvation: God only can appoint the method of salvation; and to suppose that that method did not meet the requirements of all men, which would be the case if Christ died not for all men, must necessarily impeach the power and wisdom of God in not being able, or the love and mercy of God in not being willing to devise a plan commensurate with the wants of all men. This impeachment is denied by infinite love:—"*With God all things are possible.*" "*As I live saith the Lord God, I have no pleasure in the death of the wicked.*" "*Not willing that any should perish.*" "*Who will have all men to be saved.*"

II. The attributes of deity frown upon the belief that God passeth by any of the human family in their misery, and in mere arbitrary sovereignty, having no reference to love or pity, lavisheth his regards upon an elect few, while he closeth his heart against the perishing many. "*The Lord is good to all: and his tender mercies are over all his works.*" *God is no respecter of persons.*"

III. The seraphic song of the Herald-Band on the Shepherd-watched vale is the veriest mockery of melody to me, if Christ died only for a part of mankind. The burden of the thrilling lyric was "*Glory to God in the highest,*" because one said "*Behold! I bring you glad tidings of great joy which shall be to all people.*"

IV. The sincere, profound sorrow of Jesus over Jerusalem is unintelligible, nay appears in aspects terrific to me, if Christ died not for the objects of his sorrow, many of whom, there is cause for fear, were ulimately lost. For if salvation was not possible to them—and possible it could not be if Christ died not for them—and if Christ had it in his power to die for them, as well as for others, and would not, what mean those words "*I would have gathered thee?*"—what mean those tears "*He wept over it?*" Are those touching words—those gushing tears only theatrical? hypocritical? Perish the thought! "*Let God be true.*"

V. The Commission which the risen Lord gave to his Apostles is based upon the doctrine of the universal atonement:—"*Go ye into all the World and preach the Gospel to every creature.*" To preach the Gospel, is to offer Christ to the acceptance of men upon divine authority. Can Christ be *sincerely* offered to those for whom he died not? To say that Christ's Ministers do not know for whom, in a given assemblage, their Master did not suffer, and *therefore they* can sincerely present the Gospel offer to all, is wholly foreign to the subject. The question is: Can God truthfully, sincerely command his servants to offer the blessings of salvation, in his name, to those for whom, *he knows*, Christ by his death did not purchase them? Now if Christ did not die for every creature, and yet command himself to be offered to every creature, is not such offer, to some men, a terrible mockery of their hopeless misery? Therefore, to me, the conclusion is irresistable, that if God offers, by his Church, to all men, the salvation procurable through the death of his son, what he offers, he *has* to give, *means* to give, *wishes* to give, and, consequently, Christ died for all men.

VI. The duties of repentance and faith in Christ, which are obligatory upon all men living in Christian lands, and which are frequently enforced under the sanction of the most winning and the most alarming motives, can really be binding upon all such men on no other ground save this; that the grace of repentance is procured for all men by Christ's death—for it is no man's duty to attempt an impossibility, and repentance is an impossibility to all left beyond the pale of Christ's mercy; and that faith in the *Christos*—the anointed one—is possible, because for every one, there was one anointed. "God*** now commandeth all men everywhere to repent." "Ho! every one tha

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thirsteth." "Look unto me all ye ends of the earth and be ye saved." "If any man thirst, let him come unto me, and drink." "Come unto me all ye that labour, and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." Now if salvation be not provided for all men, then, for some men, these passages are purposeless for good, delusive, insincere; to avoid such conclusions, I am shut up to the faith that Christ died for all men.

VII. What just ground can there be for the condemnation of the wicked at the Last Day, if Christ died not for all men? For what will they be condemned? Because Adam sinned? To that act, they did not consent—in it, they had no part—to prevent it, they had no power—therefore, for it, they cannot perish. "The soul that sinneth, it shall die." "The son shall not bear the iniquity of the father." Will they perish because they are corrupt by nature? They did not originally corrupt themselves; and what they did not do, and cannot prevent, they cannot possibly perish for, if God is just, to say nothing of love. Upon what ground, then, will the wicked be condemned? Because they "obey not the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ." To obey that gospel is to believe in Jesus as their own Saviour—to love him, because he first loved them, and to serve him as their rightful Lord. But if Christ died not for them, they would, in thus obeying him, believe a falsehood—love one that never loved them, and serve him who, in his mediatorial capacity, had no claim upon their services. Could they be justly punished for not yielding such obedience? But if they "will be punished with everlasting destruction" for not accepting, loving, and serving Christ, it is certain, to me, that Christ must have died for all men, thereby justifying his claim upon the love and service of all men.

VIII. The extent of the remedy is in scripture represented to be co-extensive with the malady. "All we like sheep have gone astray; we have turned every one to his own way; and the Lord hath laid upon him the iniquity of us all." "But where sin hath abounded, grace doth much more abound." "As by the offence of one judgment came upon all men to condemnation; even so by the righteousness of one the free gift came upon all men unto justification of life."

IX. The foregoing reasons, weighty as they are to my mind, and which I have never heard or seen fairly met, but often evaded, yield in the strength of their testimony to the express, repeated declaration of scripture to the fact that Christ died for all men: "God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life." "Who is the propitiation for our sins, and not for ours only, but also for the sins of the whole world." "If one died for all, then were all dead." "Who gave himself a ransom for all." "Who is the saviour of all men, specially of them that believe." "That he by the grace of God should taste death for every man."

Here it is declared that Christ died for the *world*—the *whole world*—for *all men*—for *every man*. Can language furnish terms in which it is possible to reveal a doctrine of universal import, if these terms fail to do so?

These texts are nowhere, within the Bible, contradicted—they are never contradictory within themselves—they must, therefore, I think, be taken in their natural, unforced, etymological signification. What is the value and character of that legerdemain which can turn the *whole* into a *part*—*all* into a *fraction*—and *every* one into only *some* one?

It seems, then, to me, that while for no other doctrine of Christianity is there more commanding, irrefragable evidence, no other doctrine of that sublime manifestation of mercy, is more cheering to the broken heart of perishing humanity, or more calculated to shed ineffable lustre around the peerless throne of Him who is God over all the earth.

[FOR THE PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN.]

Obituary Notice.

ISAAC G. NOBLE.

Died, at Digby, on the 1st November, Mr. Isaac Graham Noble, in the 41st year of his age.

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

"Friend after friend departs." They pass the boundary line of time, and the place which knew them, knoweth them no more.

To the number of my departed friends, yesterday's death-call added another. One, who—like the sun just nearly set—has left us many pleasing recollections of his presence, together with cheering hopes, on firm foundation resting, that—like the absent sun,—though "gone," he is not "lost."

He was my host! A kind, and noble-hearted man; beneath whose roof I had an agreeable home. His unremitting attention to my comfort was felt, and acknowledged at the close of the public service which completed my first year's labour on this Circuit—

Before I left, consumption had marked him for its victim, and was pursuing him closely. On my return, to resume my missionary work, he welcomed me to his dwelling with his own peculiar smile. It was evident that the pursuer's hand was upon him with a grasp which shook his manly form, and gave a sickly hue to a countenance that had always, from my first acquaintance, worn a friendly aspect. This threw a dampness over my spirits and mingled sadness with our greeting. Thoughts were gathering, which, had I not suppressed, would have traced their character upon my features, and dimmed my eye with a tear—for my mind was overcast—as when the cloudy day is ominous of change, and threatens speedy night-fall. Coming events soon overtook their shadows. In a few weeks our dear brother was confined to the house, a sick man—days of weakness, and restless nights his portion—the object of friendly sympathies, and the regular visitations of his medical adviser.

The character of my host, had long stood high in public estimation. He was sober and industrious, warm-hearted and generous; "the friend of all, the enemy of none." Such were his amiable disposition, and correct deportment, that, like the young man in the Gospel, I think he would have won a more than ordinary glance, from the eye of Jesus; but then, that eye would have been attracted by, what the observer had himself bestowed, for 'twas His preventing grace, that had restrained from many evils the subject of our remarks. Yet though highly esteemed, and deservedly respected among men, he was destitute of the enjoyment of personal religion. Of him it might then have been said, "*One thing thou lackest.*" The possession of that which was *lacking*, was essential to his happiness in life, comfort in affliction, hope in death, and admittance into Heaven. For the mouth of the Lord hath said. "Except a man be born again, he cannot see the Kingdom of God."

There were times, during the last year, when I could perceive he was the subject of an unusual degree of seriousness, that the preaching of "the word" which he constantly attended, had some effect upon his mind: I hoped that it would lead to personal effort to secure the pearl of great price and by the blessing of Heaven result in his conversion to God, and union with his people—He lately informed me, that at the period referred to, he clearly saw his duty without yielding to the will of his heavenly Father. God's forbearance was still exercised and the blessed Spirit lingered to draw him to the Saviour. When his illness obliged him to suspend his occupation, and become the inmate of a sick room—it was evident there were thoughts in his mind which owed their existence to the Holy Spirit. They had been winged with mercy and directed by the finger of almighty love; bright with truth, they enlightened the understanding; passing on to the conscience—arousing it from its slumbers, had pierced and lodged in the heart.

These spiritual influences, were no longer resisted but admitted and cherished. He was convicted of sin, of righteousness and of judgement. Subdued, humbled and contrite, his spirit bowed before the Cross, *there* confessing his sins, and deploring the felt depravity of his nature, his earnest prayers for mercy went up to the throne of the Eternal. Thus, for some weeks he waited upon God, presenting, as his only plea, "the blood of sprinkling."

He looked for the accomplishment of the Divine declaration. He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness."

He who "giveth more grace" heard his fervent cries, and, by His Spirit revealed to the burdened mind of this seeker of salvation the great Propitiation. The willingness and ability of Christ to save, were thus set forth, and he was enabled to believe upon Him with his heart, unto righteousness—receiving the end of his faith, even the salvation of his soul. He was accepted. To this delightful fact, the Spirit bore witness to his spirit, and showed, that, in the Father's love he shared a filial part.

"He *hath forgiven me all* my sins," was now his pleasing testimony. I feel an assurance of this; my faith is strong; I have great peace with God."

The evidence of the Divine favour—the privilege of every *true* believer, our dear brother experienced some ten weeks before his death. From that time he abode by faith "in Christ," was therefore freed from condemnation, and made a new creature." An humbling sense of his former ingratitude to God, and unfaithfulness to the grace which had followed him all his days, was mingled with his consciousness of present acceptance—and tempered his joy. There was no ecstacy of feeling, but frequent satisfactory declarations of a knowledge of salvation, together with expressions of gratitude, and adoring love to God his Saviour.

In early life, Mr. N. had resided amongst those, who, like the well meaning disciples of old, forbade little children approach to the Saviour, but who, removing their objections, said "Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not; for of such is the kingdom of God." He had therefore, never received Christian Baptism.

I was aware, that his views both as to the subjects and mode of this ordinance, were in accordance with the word of God, in its present authorized, and generally received version—and, that it did not require an alteration in the reading of the Sacred Records to accomodate then to any preconceived opinion in these matters; his predilection was altogether on the side of the majority of the Christian Churches, and I had heard him say, that he wished he had been baptized in infancy. He expressed a wish to receive the ordinance at my hand. This was accordingly done on Sabbath morning, Oct. 17th, in the presence of two of his dear bedside attendants—his beloved wife and sister. The "Water for this Sacrament" was applied in the name of the Holy Trinity, in a way resembling the grace signified *in the mode of its communication* by pouring—Acts x. 44, 45., xi. 15. 16. On the following Sabbath, he commemorated the dying love of his Redeemer, and partook of the sacred emblems of his broken body and shed blood, feeding upon Him by faith in his heart with thanksgiving.

The time of his departure was at hand—he had suffered exceedingly, his disease having assumed various forms, attended with great pain, but no murmuring whisper escaped his lips, nor did he often speak of his bodily distress, except in answer to our enquiries. His soul was resting upon the Rock of ages—the Lord had dealt bountifully with him—and his mind was kept in peace—he enjoyed foretastes of the rest above, of that rest he spoke, and expressed a wish that his friends might meet him there.—His bed-side was the scene of woman's fond affection. For many days, and many nights, his beloved partner watched by his side with constant care, and tenderest love. There was also another person that often ministered to his weakness who met his glance of *brotherly* affection, she was his only remaining sister, and, many friends beside were there, and night-watchers, tendered their services for many weeks.

His sufferings are over, his lifeless form lies coffined for the grave, in the apartment beneath the room I now occupy—peaceful in its slumbers. Friends come, silently look upon his pleasant countenance, then turn aside, to wipe away the falling tear, for he was much beloved. His ransomed spirit—the invisible watchers have borne it hence. Absent from the body, it is present with the Lord. We would not wish it back to earth.

Sorrowing widow! weeping sister! The spirit of the beloved one is "at home," *at home with* God!

His body now "sleepeth"—Jesus, will come again, and it shall *awake*, and will come forth from the grave glorious as the body of the Son of God,—thy husband—thy brother,—shall be "for ever with the Lord—you may meet him there. "For yet there is room."

Digby, Nov. 2, 1852. J. TAYLOR.

Provincial Wesleyan

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1852.

Christian Missions.

The state of a Church may be pretty accurately determined by the missionary spirit it evinces. No duty is, in itself, plainer or more binding on all who live under the law of love to Christ, than that of extending means of Christian instruction to those destitute of them. By making the extension of Christianity dependent on human instrumentality, the head of the Church has afforded ample opportunity of testing the fidelity and benevolence of his avowed followers.

The moral condition of the greater portion of the world is, at *this day*, such as to demand the deepest sympathies and the utmost liberality of the Christian Church, in its various departments. Ignorance and superstition, false religions and gross delusions, cruel rites and iniquitous practices, abound to a fearful extent. These characterize the tribes and nations of the earth, invariably, who possess not the light of divine revelation. Their moral and religious *status* can be improved only by the means and agencies which heaven has appointed, and to which every Christianized community is indebted for the superior advantages it enjoys. Humanity, religion, gratitude and duty, alike, call aloud on the Church universal to be aiding, constantly, in diffusing scriptural truth abroad, and sending forth and sustaining in unimpaired and increased efficiency those servants of Christ who feel constrained to seek in order to save the wandering souls of men.

It is our happiness to live in an age, in which these calls are heard, felt and acted upon with a liberality and zeal, in a manner unknown to previous generations, though we are far from thinking the Church has yet reached that point of devotedness to the cause of the Redeemer and of perishing humanity, to which it is summoned by Him, who, in his own person, has given it an example of diffusive charity unparalleled, and who has left that example for his friends to imitate to the extent of their respective ability.—In proportion as the sacred Scriptures are more thoroughly and devotionally studied—the more generally and extensively the heart is pervaded by the love of Christ—the obligations of the divine commands in respect to our neighbour are more permanently and solemnly felt—the wretched and ruined condition of millions of the race is more vividly and truthfully realized,—the greater will become the spirit of self-sacrifice on the part of all who bear the honoured name of Christian, the more earnest and pleading will be their prayers, the more cheerfully and munificently will they contribute to the treasury of the Lord and of the Church, and the more constantly will be pressing on the individual conscience the important enquiries, "What can I do, for the perishing of all nations? what can I save, what superfluities cut off, what self-indulgences deny, what sacrifices make, to increase my ability to help on the glorious cause of the world's salvation?" Sure we are, that such enquiries are not out of place even *now*—they have a significancy, worthy of profoundest consideration, which appeals neither in mild nor flattering tones to the understandings and hearts of all, who measure their gifts to the cause of Christ by human standards, and not by that binding law, whose requisitions are—"freely ye have received, freely give"—"whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them."

The Lord loveth a cheerful and a liberal giver. This consideration leads us to remark, that the support of Christian Missions is to be regarded not exclusively as a duty, but also as a high and inestimable privilege. The person who thus contributes is amply repaid—his own soul is replenished with abundant blessings—that which he bestows in money, is returned to him in grace—and returned, it may be, a hundred-fold. Not only so, none ever lost, in kind, what he has given, with a "ready mind," to the cause of God, and suffering humanity.—All history, and all experience, here corroborate the divine testimony. God allows no one to remain in his debt. He requires, absolutely, not the contributions of men, as if he were in need. "The gold and the silver" are his. His treasury are the riches of heaven, and the mines of earth. Yet, for purposes gracious and benevolent to *us*, he has rendered it our privilege to bestow a portion of that which we have earned by toil and self-denial, or possess by inheritance, attaching to the free and enlarged employment of it in his cause, promises of abundant reward, either in an increase of our pecuniary means in this world, or the richer, more enduring rewards of eternity. A liberal, cheerful giver, therefore, consults his own advantage, perhaps, in this world, assuredly in the future, and we are not without instances, in both.

So is it also with a Church—a number of Christian people united. A Church, noted for parsimony, in contributions designed to send the gospel to those inhabiting the regions beyond, was scarcely, if ever, known to enjoy extensively refreshing times coming from the presence of the Lord. With it, piety is low—love, cold—zeal, languid. They are straitened within—and have few accessions from without. The Church whose members are liberal supporters of the cause of the Redeemer at home and abroad, can sincerely pray—"thy kingdom come"—"let thy way be made known upon earth, and thy saving health among all nations"—"let thy work appear unto thy servants, and thy glory unto their children—and let the beauty of the Lord our God be upon us: and establish thou the work of our hands upon us; yea, the work of our hands establish thou it." The prayers thus going forth from sincere hearts and unfeigned lips are heard—God blesses that Church with reviving seasons, and causes his gracious presence, the quickening influences of his Spirit, to be felt in their assemblies, and thereby they see,—they have practical demonstration,—that what they give unto the Lord, he repays them again—not the *principal* only, but the *interest*, also. And is this not in strict accordancy with His own own untailing promise—"Bring ye all the tithes into the store-house, that there may be meat in mine house, and prove we now herewith, saith the Lord of hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it?"

If these remarks lead not to self-examination on the important subject of *Christian* liberality, as well as to consistent practical results, the object in writing them will not be gained. We sit in judgment on no individual. As a director of opinion on this and other topics, we have briefly stated the views entertained by us, and by others—the parties who read, must determine and act for themselves.

It gives us great pleasure to add, that there have been many, very many blessed instances of liberality on the part of the members of our Church in these Provinces, both among the comparatively poor, and the wealthy, and we doubt not their prayers and their gifts have gone up as a memorial before God, whose rule is to accept, according as a man has, and not according as he has not. Nor can we withhold the expression of our hope, that our people individually and universally will abound more and more in this grace, and exemplify in this and in every other required way, their due sense of the great and unmerited favours, of which the benevolent God has made than the recipients. Then shall the blessing of those who were ready to perish come upon them, and many from the east and the west, the north and the south, shall appear in the last day, at the right hand of the Judge, as trophies of grace, won through their unseen instrumentality to the cross of Christ, by the soul-saving efficacy of which they were prepared for heaven.

Religious Papers.

"These subjects" (Church matters) "should be discussed in popular papers, that circulate among all men and women, good, bad and indifferent, and not be confined to a few holy folks, that take religious papers. These papers are the greatest nuisance in the land, for they propagate all sorts of intolleranee, bigotary and uncharitableness—separating sects and persons wider from each other and making them hate everybody for righteousness sake. Ministers should stick to their white chokers and the Pulpit, and leave the dirty types and ink to the care of the imps of darkness.

"The Gospel should be preached to poor sinners—not circulated exclusively among such wealthy and good people as are able and willing to pay for so useless an article as a Sectarian Paper. Our Clergymen go by contraries. Nobody take Sectarian papers but good Church-going people—who are the very ones that don't want religious teaching half so much as the poor renegades who never go to Church—who light their pipes with the learning that Reverend Editors take so much pains to spread before them—and would rather spend two dollars over an Oyster Supper or in driving a pretty girl to the 4 Mile House, than in buying Bibles for the Heathen, or paying for a sheet filled with stale news and clippings from pious periodicals.

"There must be a Reform in this matter. We poor sinners must be looked after! We can never believe that the Millennium is approaching till we see all these Sectarian papers extinguished by the glorious effulgence of pure Christianity overspreading the earth."

With the exception of a personal allusion to the Proprietor of another City Paper, which we have struck out as having nothing to do with "Church affairs," or "Religious papers," the above delectable *morceau* is taken *verbatim et literatim* from the *British North American* of this City. We re-produce the article entire, to give our readers an opportunity of knowing the *animus* of the Editor of that journal towards "religious papers," and of becoming acquainted with the proposed "Reform," which it appears is to emanate from his Office in Halifax! It is doubtful whether the model Editor has taken a wise course to effect the extinguishment of papers, whose character, at all events, will suffer nothing in comparison with that of his own periodical. A *child*, in its ignorance and simplicity, may attempt to strike down a mountain with a straw, or turn a river from its course by the interposition of some mud and sticks, but what shall be said of the *man*, who essays to arrest the sun in its course by the puny flourishes of a *goose's* guill?

Scarcely ever has there appeared in any secular paper published in this city, an article so thoroughly repugnant to the religious feeling of the country, or one requiring to be rebuked in tones so emphatic, as the one quoted above. The contemptuous manner in which religious people are spoken of—"holy folks"—merits the severest reprehension, and we have mistaken much the good sense and religious principles of the people of Nova Scotia, if they sanction such an indecent and outrageous attack on what they hold so dear—true piety. None but infidels and scoffers can tolerate such scornful language, or support a paper which makes a mock of religion. The Editor of the *British North American* had better be a little careful how he ventures on such unholy ground.

To his puerile assertion, that "religious papers are the greatest nuisance in the land," we need make no reply. The low scurrility of his remarks speaks for itself, and is in perfect keeping with the rest of his ill-natured article.

The best answer we can give to another assertion that stigmatizes a religious paper as "an useless article," is to be found in the large and increasing circulation of our paper. In these days of utility, no paper could obtain so extensive a circulation as the *Provincial Weslegan* is known to have, among intelligent persons, were it "useless." We fear no comparison with the *B. N. American*, either in the quality or quantity of readable matter respectively afforded.

When the publication day suits the arrival of mails, we have sometimes "news" in our paper as soon as, if not before, it makes its appearance in the columns of our cotemporary. Religious papers "useless," and yet he finds it convenient to condense matter from the *Provincial Wesleyan* for his own paper, an instance of which we have in the number containing his violent outburst against religious papers!

The *B. N. American* may rely upon it, that he cannot extinguish the papers which have excited his ridicule and his ire. In the vain and foolish attempt he may possibly extinguish his own. Nor will the various denominations yield to his dictation, and retire from the use of the press It would indeed be a disastrous day, when religious men consent to leave the management of this mighty instrument for good or evil *solely* in the hands of persons, who can insult the religious feelings of communities, in the manner in which the *B. N. American* has done.

We can afford neither time nor space to notice other puerilities which appear in the above extract.

Cincinnati Correspondence.

DEAR SIR,—I know very well that neither yourself nor your paper are inclined to patronize politics, or *edify* the people with the slang of party feeling, nathless I must for the nonce ask your sympathy, while I whisper a word in your ear. In all confidence let me tell you, that we *Whigs* have been hopelessly—terribly defeated; and so shocking bad is it, that, like all extremes, it reacts on itself, and is really amusing.

"To mourn a mischief that is past and gone,
Is the next way to draw new mischief on,"

and

"The robb'd that smiles, steals something from the thief,
He robs himself that spends a bootless grief."

The fact is, Gen. Scott never could *run*, so what else could we have expected? Well, we wish the Democrats all possible luck, and taking the broad *platform* of a common humanity, are only sorry that our *fellow creatures* are not to have a good looking President. The most to be regretted is, that the dear good General should have wasted his breath in speechifying to an unappreciating people, and his *kisses* on the Irish babies, whose fathers,—(ungrateful mortals that they were,)—instead of saying "the joy is mutual, and I'm still in debt," disowned the obligation, and refused to pay. A Whig, Free Soiler, and Democrat, were said to have met on our principal street the other day—the first on his way up *Salt River*, the second to take lodgings in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and the "lucky dog" to snap at a fat office. They shook hands and parted, chanting as they went, the chorus, "When shall we three meet again," while the echoes from the north and from the south repeated the sad refrain, "Never, no never!" As a city we are in very good spirits. The commercial list says, "Pork is *active*," "Tobacco in great demand," —(alas for ladies' dresses!)—"Whiskey going up," (that is better than *going down*,) and "Butter firm."

Telegraphic reports from Pittsburgh, a day or two since, varied from their uniform story "River *eighteen inches*, weather cloudy," (it is never known to be *clear* in that smoky city,) to the startling news "Twelve feet water in the channel, raining steadily." Swiftly following this announcement came the "proud leviathans" of the river, who have been held in durance vile all summer,—puffing and blowing, and making all the fuss great people can do,—scaring away, in their downward course, all the little *fowl*-like crafts who had been coining money by *slipping over* the damp mud of the Ohio during the dry season, and at last rounded up to the landing with a demoniac scream, which entirely demolished all "smaller fry," and proclaimed them monarchs of "la belle riviere." Such a busy scene as the landing presented this morning, we have not witnessed for many a day. Our levee being a steep bank paved down to the water's edge, carts, carriages, drays, &c., all pitched down together in a labyrinth of confusion,—bales of goods—horses and excited people, all struggling for the space which philosophers have proven cannot be occupied by any two bodies at the same time. Barrels were playing a smashing game with unlucky people's toes,—bales of cotton trying a "pas de deux" with the passengers who were aiming for the Packet Boat,—while all sorts of things mingled with all sorts of people in all sorts of ways, made the getting safely to a given point, in a given space of time, a more difficult problem to solve than any which ever racked our brains in Euclid. I leave to wiser heads than mine to settle the centre of gravity of a horse and dray, when the vehicle makes an angle of nearly 45 degrees with the horses' back, as I saw some of them doing this morning. Fortunately for the reputation of our climate, I have chanced to write to you mostly in pleasant weather. Now, after a few days of dull, gray, skies, and frosty air, which called out furs and roses on the ladies simultaneously, I must tell you of warm, summer-like breezes, and clear, bright, sunlight, which mocked at even light shawls, and true to its proud victory, as won in the fable, forced us to drop the mantles which even a keen nor'wester had only made us draw the closer. Probably, if I were to send you a daily bulletin, to-morrow's report would be, "pouring rain—dismal skies." "So the world goes"—alternate storms and sunshine. —smiles and tears—the one just as necessary to our well being as the other. O, could we but always think so, and see a Father's hand in the chastenings as well as the joy! but, in the hours of deep grief, we too often cry out in despair. "Surely my burden is greater than I can bear." We wonder why the sunlight smiles so cheerfully, or the wayward zephyrs bring us sounds of gladness and the perfume of flowers. In the egotism of our very insignificance we think all nature should sympathize in our sorrows. In the dead of night, when in the solitude of our chamber, we pace the floor with weary step and haggard brow—with none but God to look upon the agony of a prostrate spirit, we almost bitterly revile at fate, and call on Heaven to witness it is more than we can bear. But when the dark hour is past, and we look back with the calm eye of experience on the bitter lessons of years, we can see that we needed just that trial, and with chastened, yet happy hearts, thank God for the wound and the healing too. O, how beautiful thus in life, to acknowledge a universal Providence—to feel that our steps are guided even in the paths we wished not to go, and that all has been for good! The setting of a great hope is like the setting of the sun. The brightness of our life is gone. Shadows of evening fall around us, and the world seems but a dim reflection—itself a broader shadow. We look forward into the coming night. The soul withdraws into itself,—*there* stars arise, and "the night is holy." May the stars of peace and love shed their mild pure rays upon us this night—bringing joy to the suffering heart—peace to the passion-tost, and hope to the despairing, is the prayer of, yours truly,

MOLLY BAWN.

Cinainnati, Nov. 11th, 1852.

Religious Items.

The *Watchman* in referring to the opening of the New Kingswood School, says—It is not long since we had to report to our readers the completion of the *Normal Educational Institution at Westminister*, in which had been expended, for the purposes of training Day-school Masters and Mistresses, some forty thousand pounds. We have now to report to them the formal opening of the NEW KINGSWOOD premises, which, with the buildings, and fittings, have had expended upon them sixteen thousand pounds These two large educational institutions—one for the education of the sons of the people, and the other for the education of the sons of Ministers—have both been obtained in Methodism during the period of the most unprincipled misrepresentation and disturbance. And while the one—the larger and more costly—will stand as a memorial of the earnest desire of the Wesleyan Conference and its faithful supporters among the laity to promote the intellectual religious improvement of the poorer classes of the people; the other will remain a memorial of the ardent attachment of Wesleyan Methodists to their Ministers.

Earl Roden, who is at the head of the Protestant deputation to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, in favour of the Madiai family, writes to Lord Shaftesbury from Florence on the 26th ult.: "In the evening of yesterday we received a reply to our communication from the Duke of Cassaglione, a copy of which I also enclose. We feel that the substance of this answer is such as to hope that, although our immediate request has been denied, yet that it is the intention of his Imperial and Royal Highness to extend his pardon to the Madiais at no distant period. We, therefore, think it would be imprudent in us to take any further step at the present time, except to send to the Duke of Cassaglione a copy of our intended address to his Imperial and Royal Highness had he favoured us with an audience,—a copy of which I also enclose. It is our intention to ask the leave of the Tuscan Government to visit the prisoners at Volterra and at Lucca, and I hope on our return to England, we shall be able to give you and those whose delegates we are, every information, with respect to the circumstances in which the Madiais are placed, and the hopes which we entertain for their speedy release."

A correspondent of the London *Daily News* says, that ever since the Bishop of Exeter persisted in holding his confirmation at Mr. Prynne's Church, Eldad, near Plymouth, the greatest excitement has prevailed in the neighbourhood, and that the house inhabited by Miss Sellon and the other Protestant Sisters of Mercy is being continually threatened, and that it is only with the greatest difficulty the mob have been prevented from laying violent hands upon the dwelling, and levelling it with the ground. The erection of the new conventual buildings which Miss Sellon commenced building last year, on the banks of the river between Stoke Damerel and Plymouth, has been suspended for want of funds. The *Exeter Flying Post* understands that a requisition, already numerously and influentially signed, is in preparation, to be forwarded to the High Sheriff, asking him to convene a county meeting, to consider steps to be taken with reference to the recent Romanizing practices at Eldad.

We learn from the *Watchman*, that a remarkable improvement is now in progress among the Jews of Palestine. Those resident in Jerusalem have begun to cultivate their own lands adjoining, and find that industry only is required to make it what is was in ancient time, "a land flowing with milk and honey." A few Christian friends in England, convinced that the Jews must learn to cultivate their own soil before they can again become a territorial nation, and desirous to assist in the good work, have formed themselves into a committee to superintend the transmission of contributions for "The Promotion of Jewish Agricultural Labour in the Holy Land." The Jews in London enter warmly into this matter, and have also formed an Association for the purpose of enabling their brethren to proceed to Palestine as agricultural colonists. This is a new phase in modern Jewish life, and may lead to important events in the future history of that interesting race.

We are informed also by the same journal, that the Free Church of Scotland is about to establish in connection with her Missions to the Jews in Amsterdam, a Seminary in which instruction will be given on the Hebrew Scriptures, on the Greek New Testament, and on Doctrinal Theology. The special object of the Institution is to afford means of training such converted Israelities as are qualified for the work of evangelists among their brethren, who in Holland and Belgium, amount to about 80,000.—Buildings have been presented for the purpose by a benevolent Christian lady, Mrs. Zielt, consisting of a Church and five suitable class-rooms, together with a bequest of £80 a year in support of the Institution.

The proceeds of the Leeds' Wesleyan Missionary Anniversary, recently held, amounted to the noble sum of £1,650 3s. 0½d sterling. Leeds has as usual given a good tone for the missionary year of the Connexion! May it be responded to in a similar spirit far and wide.

The foundation stone of the first Presbyterian Church at Gibraltar, was laid on the 6th October last. The site is said to be very eligible for a church.

The British Government, through the Foreign Office, has stated that the Madiais, not being British subjects, her Majesty's Minister at the Court of Tuscany cannot interfere officially in their behalf; but that Sir Henry Bulwer has been instructed to give every assistance that he can unofficially afford to the deputation which has proceeded to Florence with the view of interceding with the Grand Ducal Government in favour of the Madiai family.

The *Scotsman* intimates that Dr. Barr, of Glasgow will be proposed as Moderator of the next General Assembly.

Literary and Scientific.

A German gentleman, named Leidevsdorff, who has recently died, has left four hundred thalers a year to the heirs male of Schiller forever, as a "tribute of admiration to the poet's genius.

SUB-MARINE BOAT.—A communication in a ate number of the *New York Spectator* contains the following account of a newly-invented submarine boat:—

Of the many valuable inventions now to be seen at the great fair at Castle Garden, the submarine boat of Mons. Alexander is certainly the most wonderful. On Saturday last, the second experiment was made in the presence of thousands of spectators, and, like the first, was entirely successful. The boat, with eight gentlemen on board, sunk to the bottom, (a depth of 37 feet) and remained there an hour and ten minutes; the gentlemen did not suffer the least inconvenience, and after partaking of refreshments, came again to the surface. This is certainly one of the most wonderful inventions of the age, and promises to be of vast utility in recovering lost treasure, sunken vessels, taking gold from the beds of the rivers in California, &c, &c. Six or eight men can go down at a time and work the whole day without communicating with the surface. Such a vessel would be invaluable in the pearl-fishery. We understand a company is now forming to purchase the patent, and the boat, with a view of sending her immediately to California.

A NEW SPECIFC FOR FEVER AND AGUE.—Mr. B. S. Taylor writes to the Detroit (Mich.) Free Press that he has discovered a new and sure specific for the Fever and Ague. The account of his discovery, as published in the Free Press, will be likely to interest our medical readers.

"Certain accidental occurrences led me to make some experiments with a plant which grows in the woods of Michigan; but has never supposed to possess medicinal properties. The result of experiments, has been to convince me and all who have tried it, that this plant is quite as certain a remedy for ague, intermittent and remittent fever, as quinine. It has been thoroughly tried during the past summer without a single failure Its name I have never been able to find in any Dyspensary or Medical Botany, and I am confident from various considerations that it has never been used in domestic practice. It is not among that kind of plants from which all ague medicines have been derived; there is not the slightest bitter or pungent taste to the plant or any of its preparations. I claim therefore to have made a discovery; to have used a plant which has never been used before, and found it possessed of important medical properties. The preparation which is designed to be official, and to which has been given the name of Opocura, is simply the plant pulverised and ground with sugar. An ounce of this preparation will go as far as a drachm of quinine. It is admissible in every case where quinine is. It is as certain as that medicine to arrest the paroxysms, it is much cheaper, it will cost less than half the present price of quinine, it has no bad taste whatever, and is never followed by any of those unpleasant effects which follow the use of quinine. I have given in ten times the described dose without bad effects. Indeed I have never been able to discover any effects from it, used in whatever doses except a cessation of the chills and fevers. The disease is not liable to return in a week or two, as when broken up with quinine."

NEW TELEGRAPHIC INSTRUMENT.—The time has arrived when any improvement in telegraphic apparatus for the transmission of news will be hailed with pleasure. We have recently seen a self-adjusting relay magnet, invented by Thos. S. Titcomb, of New Orleans, which bids fair to be of essential service. It is well known that the electric current varies in the transmission of intelligence over the wires, and that the machinery needs continual adjustment. The invention of Mr. Titcomb overcomes the difficulty. It is simple in its construction, and thus far has fulfilled the expectations of the inventor.

DISCOVERY OF A NEW COMET.—Mr. J. P. Pierson, of the city of New York, informs the public that he has discovered a comet two degrees below the Pole star, at a small angle to the eastward, which is moving in a southwesterly direction at the rate of three-quarters of a degree per day, and rapidly approaching us. Mr. P. says,—"It is a fine object, condensing at the centre to a nucleus, and although at present telescopic, will no doubt be visible to the naked eye in a few days."

The *Bristol Mirror* records the recovery of a young lady from consumption who was unable to take cod-liver oil in doses, as it would not stay on her stomach, and by the advice of her medical attendant, saturated linen cloths with the oil, and applied it externally to the chest. These were continually changed by day and by night, and in less than three months the lady returned to her family in perfect health.

A NEW MOTIVE POWER.—It is stated that Mr. Charles Mowry, of the city of Auburn, N. Y., has invented an arrangement by which the elasticity of compressed air can be used to propel Railroad engines any distance required. The air is compressed by water power, or otherwise, and carried in a tube or pipe the whole length of the road.

The English Bar embraces nearly 5,000 members, the Irish about 600, and the Scottish about 400; in each of the countries one of the sons of every family of consequence amongst the gentry usually becomes a member of the bar, and not a few of the younger scions of noble families also attach themselves to the same profession.

A PREVENTIVE OF CHOLERA.—It has been fully ascertained, says the report of a French commission, both at Paris and elsewhere, that rain water is a prophylatic of cholera, and that this disease has never proved an epidemic in any city where rain water is exclusively used.

Domestic Receipts.

TO JOIN GLASS.—Melt a little isinglass in spirits of wine, and add a small quantity of water. Warm the mixture gently over a moderate fire When mixed by thoroughly melting, it will form a glue perfectly transparent, and which will reunite broken glass so nicely and firmly that the joining will scarcely be perceptible to the most critical eye.

TO KEEP DAIRY UTENSILS SWEET.—Take half a gallon of fresh lime, and put it in a vessel containing ten gallons of water. Stir it frequently for one day, and dip your pans, pails, strainers, &c., into it. It will effectually remove all acidity or bad odor, and promote cleanliness. The vessel can be filled as often as circumstances require.—*Cor. Germantown Telegraph,*

TO CLEAN PEWTER AND TIN.—Pewter and tin utensils should always be kept dry and free from steam and dampness, when not in use. When the polish is gone, rub them with a little sweet oil, laid on a piece of soft fine linen cloth, and clean off with whitening. There is a granite polish in use which gives great brilliancy to tin and pewter articles, but as it removes the coating from tin, is not, perhaps, a desirable article for ordinary use.—*Cor. Germantown Telegraph.*

TO MEND CROCKERY.—Wash the articles in soap and water; rinse in soft water, and dry thoroughly without wiping. Place the pieces together accurately, and secure them by winding several times around the whole a piece of very strong twine; then put the vessel into a pot a little larger than the vessel to be mended, and fill it with skimmed milk Boil briskly for ten or fifteen minutes, and remove from the fire, allowing it to stand till quite cold. Cut the string, and it will be found, if the above directions have been carefully observed, that the pieces are firmly reunited, and cannot be separated again in the same place—the fracture looking only like a crack.

TO BOIL A HAM.—A ham has an excellent flavour boiled as follows: Preparatory to cooking, soak it well in vinegar and water; then boil in water with some heads of celery, two or three turnips, five or six onions, and a handful of sweet herbs.—Put the ham in cold water, and allow it to heat very gradually. One of sixteen pounds will require four and a half hours.

TO MAKE CANDLES.—To every ten pounds of tallow take two pounds of alum; dissolve the alum in water and then turn in the melted tallow; stir the whole quickly for a short time, and the tallow will be clarified and hardened, and make a most beautiful candle for either winter or summer use.

A CEMENT.—If you wish to re-fasten the loose handles of knives and forks, make your cement of common brick dust and rosin, melted together. Seal engravers understand this receipt —*Eu. paper.*

By the Royal Mail Steamer.

The R. M. Steamer *America* arrived at this port from Liverpool on Tuesday morning last a little after two o'clock. The following are the principal items of News.

ENGLAND.—Parliament met on Thursday; opened by proxy. Mr. LeFevere re-elected Speaker.

The following embraces the main features of the Royal Speech:—

The first paragraph pays a tribute to the memory of the Duke of Wellington and calls on the House to provide funds for his funeral.

Acknowledges the readiness with which volunteers have enlisted in the Militia.—Continues to receive from all Foreign Powers assurances of friendly relations.—Frequent and well-founded complaints on the part of my North American Colonies, of infractions, by citizens of the United States, of the Fishery Convention of 1818, induced me to dispatch for the protection of their interests a class of vessels better adapted to the service than those which had been previously employed. The step has led to discussions with the Government of the United States; and while the rights of my subjects have been firmly maintained, the friendly spirit in which the question has been treated induces me to hope that the ultimate result may be a mutually beneficial extension and improvement of our commercial intercourse with that Great Republic.—Announces that the joint English and French mission to the Argentine Confederation has opened the great rivers to the commerce of the world.—From the zealous efforts of Brazil for suppression of the Slave Trade stringent measures on the part of England have been suspended, and is hoped a recurrence to them will be unnecessary.—Announces the abolition of Portuguese discriminating duties on Wine.—Suggests that the enquiry be resumed on the East India Company's Charter.—Estimates will in due time be laid before the House.—Also, a scheme for the advancement of Arts and Science.—Congratulates the Country on its prosperous condition, and hints vaguely at "protection" as follows:—If you should be of opinion that recent legislation in contributing, with other causes, to this happy result, has at the same time inflicted unavoidable injury on certain important interests, I recommend you dispassionately to consider how far it may be practical equitably to mitigate that injury, and to enable the industry of the Country to meet successfully that unrestricted competition to which Parliament, in its wisdom, has decided that it should be subjected."—Trusts that the improvement has extended to Ireland, and recommends a generous policy towards that

brought forward, abridging the freedom of the Press. Belgian 25 franc pieces are to be called in, and replaced by a coin of 20 francs.

SPAIN.—The Cortes are convoked for 1st December. Col. Montero has arrived at Cadiz in the steamer Velasco with despatches from Cuba. On the 5th Oct. Cuba reported quiet. Brigadier Lopez Ballesteros sailed for Havana under immediate orders of Captain General.—The four Steamers now building in England are expected shortly to be ready to proceed to Havana. Their names are Nereida, Neptuno, Guadalquiver and Canto.

ITALY.—The Duke of Parma has forbidden exportation of boys by speculators.

An active telegraph is to be immediately laid down from Genoa to Cagliari to anticipate the Italian news.

GERMANY.—Hamburg and the Netherlands have concluded a treaty for mutual extradition of offenders, not political.

PERSIA.—Letters from Tabreez, Sept. 27th, mention the approach of cholera to that city.—Among the victims at Oroomiyd was Miss Judith Perkins, daughter of the American Missionary. The letter says—"The humane endeavours of Mr. Perkins to alleviate the sufferings of the indigent of every creed, during the late visitation entitle him to a crown of glory."

The Babis excitement continued. Religious differences had caused some ill feeling between Turkey and the Shah.

King of SWEDEN dangerously ill. Regent appointed.

General Intelligence.

Domestic.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Halifax, Nov. 17, 1852.

His Excellency the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, in council, has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

To be Judge of the Court of Probate at Yarmouth, James Murray, Jr., Esq, in the place of T. V. B. Bingay, Esq., resigned.

To be one of the Commissioners of Sewers for the Western River of Lawrencetown, Halifax—Mr. Thomas Conrad, Jr., in the place of John Green, Esq., removed from the Township.

To be one of the Commissioners of Schools for the District of Guysborough—John Maloney, Esq, in the place of Wm. Walsh, Esq., resigned.

To be members of the Board of School Commissioners for the Western District of the County of Halifax—Jas. Thompson and M. G. Black, Jr., Esqrs., in the place of the Rev. Messrs. Evans and Hichborne, who have removed.

Capt. Morey and crew of schr. "Gladiator," of Newburyport, which vessel struck on the Jedore Ledges and sunk immediately, on the morning of the 12th inst., requests us to offer their grateful thanks to the inhabitants of Jedore, for the prompt assistance so generously afforded them when they were exposed to imminent danger in a small open boat in a very rough sea, and enabled them to get safely on board of the Guysboro' packet schr. "Isabella," Capt. Hadley. They would also cordially thank Capt. Hadley, who treated them with every kindness and brought them to Halifax free of any charge.—*Daily Sun.*

An inquest held at Kempt, county of Hants, 1st day of November, before Dr. Wm. Denison, coroner, on the body of Hiram Cox, of Raney Cove, in said county, who came to his death by being knocked overboard from a vessel bound to Windsor, and was drowned. Verdict returned accordingly.

The Contract for Beef, says the *Recorder* of Saturday last, for the supply of the Army and Navy, was taken by Messrs. W. & J. Rogers, eight competitors tendering, at the rate of 19s. 10½d. per hundred pounds.

SAD ACCIDENT AT CHESTER.—*Chester Nov.* 13.—Yesterday while three young men belonging to Sherbrooke—two by the name of Russell, the other Taylor—were in an ox waggon with a loaded gun, they began playing carelessly about the gun, which by some means went off, and discharged its contents into Robert Russell's shoulder and his brother's leg. The former (Robert Russell) died of his wounds this morning.—*By Telegraph to Yarmouth Herald.*

New Brunswick.

"NEW MINING REGULATION.—The (N. B.) *Royal Gazette* of Wednesday contains the New regulations for the granting of Mining Licences.

"They provide that owners of land may apply for a lease of the Mining rights in such land, and the same will then be offered at auction after 60 days notice. The application is to be accompanied by evidence of title, and a plan of the land made by a Deputy Surveyor.

"The lease to be for 25 years, and then to be renewed or else improvements paid for at a valuation. The upset price to be five pounds. The reserved rents to be one shilling on Coal, and and five per cent on the value of all other Minerals. If after the first year, there shall not be raised annually coal or other mineral to the value of £100, the lease to be forfeited."—*St. John, N. B., Courier.*

A melancholy loss of life took place a few days ago in the harbour of St. John, N. B., by the upsetting of a boat, occasioned by its coming in collision with the ferry steamboat. Four persons were drowned. No blame, it is said, is to be attached to those managing the ferry-boat.

The New Brunswicker is advocating the establishment of a trans-atlantic line of Steamers between St. John and England.

NEW VESSELS.—Several new vessels have recently been launched in this City and vicinity. One was from those experienced builders the Messrs. Wright, called the *Miles Barton*, of 1000 tons register, built for a house in Liverpool, and is a splendid specimen of naval architecture.

Another, built by Messrs. Win. Potts & Son, was launched last Thursday. She is called the *Saracen*, is 1100 tons burthen, constructed of hackmatac, in the best style of model, materials and workmanship, and is owned by Messrs. Gilbert & Co.

And a third was built at the Kennebacasis, by Mr. Benjamin Appleby, called the *Sultan*, of 849 tons, and is owned by the enterprising builder.—*Nbkr*, 18th.

We are enjoying all the advantages of two seasons. The streets are well covered with snow, and the merry sleigh bells sound cheerily along them—the air is as soft as young June time—the river free from ice, and steamers unloading at our wharves.—*Fredericton Head Quarters*, 17th.

Canada.

The Canadian Government has passed a series of Resolutions respecting the Trunk Railway between Quebec and Halifax, pledging itself to erect at its own cost that part of it lying between Detroit and Trois Pistoles, and calling on the British Government to present £75,000 sterling a year for twenty-five years, to build that portion of it between Trois Pistoles and Miramichi river a distance of 227 miles, which, if Nova Scotia build from Halifax to the boundary line, and New Brunswick from that to Miramichi, would complete the Grand Trunk line, connecting the three Provinces.

The Canadian Legislature was prorogued on the 10th inst—to re-assemble on the 14th of February.

THE ESTIMATES.—By the estimate of certain expenses of the Civil Government of Canada for 1852, the expenditure is estimated at 774,234*l* 8s. 9d., and the income at 1,008,520*l*. The usual grants to the different charitable, literary, and scientific establishments are taken into account and very liberally considered. Among these are 2000*l* for the dissemination of agricultural instruction thoughout the province and facilitating imigration; 10,000*l* to be appropriated towards the erection of two assylums for the Deaf and Dumb, and for the Blind; 10,000*l* for the erection of two prisons for Juvenile offenders; 2500*l* for collecting and copying documents relating to the Seigniorial Tenure; 12,000*l* for the erection of Post Office Buildings at Quebec and Montreal; 1000*l* for protection of the Gulf Fisheries; 1000*l* aid for a Nautical School. The appropriation for the Sinking Fund is 75,000*l*, the interest on the Public Debt 225,000*l* and the amount of the Civil List 73,884*l* 11s 4d

VICTORIA COLLEGE.—This Institution is having an immense run of public favour at present. The Session to-day opens with no less than 80 students, and arrangements have been made for a large number more, who are expected to arrive almost immediately. Compare this with Toronto University, kept up at an expense of some 5,000*l* a year.—*Coburg Star.*

The above College belongs to the Wesleyan Methodists, C. W.

Newfoundland.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—St. Johns' dates to 17th inst. have come to hand.

A Joint Stock Marine Insurance Company is about being started in St. Johns—Capital £20,000, in 200 shares of £100 each, £10 to be paid as first instalment. At a meeting held for the purpose, Hon. Mr. Thomas in the Chair, about half the stock was taken up on the spot.

An Agricultural Fair has been held at St. Johns; the articles exhibited are highly eulogised by the press of that city.

On Tuesday, the 19th October inst, at about 9 p. m a man of the name of Wm. Roach, in the service of Mr. William Jains, of Oderin, was drowned while crossing from the schr. to the wharf, at Oderin. It appears that deceased had just arrived from Halifax, that he was a widower, and that he has left two children.

The weather had been most unfavourable for the delivery of dry fish, to the great loss of most valuable time to the fisherman—to an extent, says the Newfoundlander, to create alarm.

Brigt. Sybil had been purchased by a number of young men of St. John's, to convey them to Australia.

United States.

STORM ON LAKE SUPERIOR.—The steamer Baltimore, on Lake Superior, encountered a severe Northwest gale, on her passage from St. Mary's up to the lake, on Sunday. She had on board a heavy freight and a large number of passengers. When within fifty miles of Point Keweena, the gale struck her, and after endeavouring to stem its fury for a few hours she was compelled to run before the wind.

Running in for shore, with the expectation of making a harbour at Grand Island, the Captain found himself out of reckoning and within five miles of the perpendicular cliffs known as the Pictured Rocks. The beadway of the steamer was checked, but the storm increased, and she continued to drift toward the rocks. The planking over the guards were torn away, and the vessel was in a desperate condition. Another attempt was made to reach Grand Island, but a few heavy seas carried away both smoke pipes, down even with the hurricane deck. The passengers were in a high state of dread and excitement, as the boat lay in the trough of the sea, the waves constantly dashing over her, and there was danger of fire from the broken smoke pipes—The captain proved brave and cool, and kept up his fires, and sustained a constant vigilance to prevent accidents.

The boat was finally headed down the lake, and worked several miles in great danger. Finally while the passengers were urging the captain to run the vessel ashore, the anchors were let go, the boat headed to the storm, and rode it out, the anchors holding fast, for twenty hours, when she returned to the Sault. A large number of cattle on board were saved, in all this trouble. *N. Y. Spectator.*

SUDDEN DEATH.—Rev. Dr. Fairchild, Home Secretary of the American and Foreign Christian Union, died suddenly, on Saturday last, at Charlestown, N. H. He entered the depot, complaining of palpitation of the heart, caused, as he said, by hastening to reach the cars. A fire was provided, and he lay down upon some chairs, occasionally walking the room. In a little time he was found sitting in his chair by the stove, his legs crossed, and his head reclining back, with life extinct. A book had fallen from his hand, and he presented the appearance of one in quiet slumber.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—The democratic pole, erected last week in Jamaica, L. I., was struck by lightning on Tuesday afternoon, while the election was going on in the hotel of Caleb Week, which is immediately in front of the pole. There were about two hundred persons assembled at the time, there of whom were injured, but not fatally. One man had his clothes torn from his person, but escaped with slight injuries.

The Manchester, N. H. *Union* says that Walter French, Esq. of that city has taken a contract for the construction of eighty miles of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, extending westward from Marietta, nearly to Cincinnati, including, grading, bridging, masonry, and laying the track, and involving an expenditure of more than $2,000,000, — the work to be completed in two years.

A woman named Catherine Minnehan jumped out of a fourth story window of the Salem Work House, on to a bed which she had previously thrown out. She was considerably bruised, but no bones were broken. She had escaped twice before.

The *St. Louis Republican* learns that extensive frauds are being practiced in flour, in short weight wrong tare on barrels, &c. Some barrels have been found to fall short of the proper weight as much as 28 lbs.

A letter from Berlin mentions that Lowell Masons has purchased for America the valuable musical library of Kink, the organist.

Mr. Samuel Webb entered the Merchants' Bank, in Salem, as book-keeper, in April, 1813, and resigned his position in April, 1852, after serving in that capacity for *thirty-nine* years During this time, he repeatedly refused to accept any other situation, and only gave it up on account of his increasing age. During this thirty-nine years, he was absent from the Bank, *less than seven days.*

HEAVY ROBBERY.—On the 10th inst. Col. Favor, the express agent, was robbed of a trunk containing $3000 in bank bills on the Frontier Bank, Maine. The robbery is said to have taken place on board the steamer Admiral, previous to her leaving the wharf, and the trunk was not missed until after she had started. The money has not yet been recovered.

The Long expected Neander Library, purchased by the University of Rochester, has arrived in New York. The collection numbers about 4,600 volumes and is the library of the late Dr. Neander. It was obtained at a cost of about $2300. Many of the volumes have been rebound, and that expense will make the cost about $3000.

Sir Charles Lyell is lecturing at the Lowell institute, Boston, to large and fashionable audiences.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—The Honourable David Henshaw of this state, died to-day, after a brief illness.—He was formerly a member of the cabinet.

CONGRESS.—The next session of Congress commences on the first Month, (December 6,) and will continue in session until the 4th of March, when Gen. Pierce will be inaugurated as President, and the term of the members elected to the thirty-third Congress commence.

THE PROSPECTIVE CABINET.—We find the following list of probable Cabinet officers under President Pierce, afloat in the journals:—

James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of State.

John A. Dix, of New York, Secretary of the Treasury.

David Todd, of Ohio, Secretary of the Interior.

Robert F Stockton, of New Jersy, Secretary of the Navy.

Samuel Houston, of Texas, Secretary of War

Lynn Boyd, of Kentucky, Postmaster General.

Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, Attorney General.—*Balt. Patriot.*

Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 4, 1852.

The Picayune has received advices from the city of Mexico to the 19th ult, twelve days later.

An extra session of Congess convened on the 15th; and there were no attempts at revolution, though they were anticipated.

The only imbortant act passed by Congress during the four days, was one abolishing the late arbitrary law against the press.

Considerable excitement existed at Vera Cruz, in consequence of the receipt of intelligence that a French squadron would soon arrive to support the French Minister in his demands for the payment of the French creditors; also for the liberation of Lamont, the Frenchman, who it will be remembered, was cast into prison a short time since. A Spanish war vessel was likewise expected at San Francisco, (Mexico) to enforce the payment of claims and debts due the Spanish Government.

The mail by order of the Government, has stopped running between Guadaljara and Mexico.

The Government is about to publish an account of the Tehuantepec affair and the condition and progress of things up to the present time.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 10th.

Private letters from the city of Mexico are said to represent revolutionary movements spreading rapidly, and that in Guadalajara they presented a most formidable aspect.

A Congress has been summoned, to be composed of two deputies from each state, whose duty it would be to elect a President *ad interim*, and also bring about a reform in the constitution.

General Santa Anna had been called upon, but by whom is not said, to resume the reins of Government, as the man best suited to the emergency.—General Uraga had also been invited to head the movement to bring about his return; but his arrest had been ordered by the Government.

The Legislature of the State of Guadalajara had met to adopt measures as to the best course to be pursued.

Brazil.

A letter dated at Pernumbuco, October 1, says that the recent elections have passed off very quietly, resulting in favour of the dominant party and leaving no apprehension of any interruption of the public tranquility.

The writer also affirms that the Imperial Government has granted, and the General Assembly confirmed, to two English Engineers, the privilege of constructing a railroad from Pernanbuco to the falls of the river of San Francisco. The first section of the road extending to Agoa Preta, 25 leages distant will be commenced about the 1st proximo, and the enterprise will it is generally anticipated, develop and augment the resources and industry of the adjoining province.

☞ We had snow on Sabbath last, but it was all removed by the rain which fell plentifully on Tuesday. Yesterday we had a regular old-fashioned snow-storm. Winter will soon set in, in earnest. The long evenings will afford a good opportunity of conning over the papers, and otherwise cultivating the mind. Don't let them pass unimproved.

☞ An important meeting of the Mechanics of this city was held on Tuesday evening in the Mechanics' Institute to promote the Industrial Exhibition for this Province next year. Hon. J. E. Fairbanks presided, and several persons addressed the meeting.

A Telegraphic Despatch from Annapolis announces the death of the Hon. Judge Ritchie, which event took place on Saturday morning.

☞ A large supply of new Books from the United States just received at the *Wesleyan Book-Room*, Argyle Street, for sale at unprecedently low prices. Call and see.

☞ Methodist Almanacs for 1853 can now be obtained at the *Wesleyan Book-Room.* Call soon and get supplied.

☞ TRACTS for Seamen: On Intemperance, Narratives, Sunday School Series, Miscellaneous, and Hand Bill, on sale as above.

☞ In cheap form, Watson on the Nature, Subjects and Mode of Christian Baptism, McLeod's Conversations on the Mode of Christian Baptism, Harris' Witnessing Church, Wesley's Plain Account of Christian Perfection, Jewett's Bible Election, Ward's Directions and Cautions to Class Leaders, Dairyman's Daughter, Shepherd of Salisbury Plain, Universalism Unscriptural, Grindrod's Duties, &c., of Class Leaders, Sermons by Rev. J. Wesley,—as above.

☞ Belcher's Almanac maintains its claims for popularity as a useful compilation. The bound number, with a beautiful steel engraving of a "Scene in the Bay of Annapolis," has been received, and may be safely recommended to those who wish to preserve their Almanacs for future reference.

☞ Nugent's and Belcher's Almanacs for 1853 for sale, as above.

☞ The Wesleyan Notices for November have been received, extracts from which will be given next week.

Commercial.

Liverpool Grain Market.

Wheat and Flour in more demand, the former at advance of one penny per 70 lbs.; latter at sixpence advance per barrel. Corn in moderate demand at last week's quotations. Western Canal and Canada Flour twenty-three and sixpence; Baltimore and Philadelphia, twenty-four.

London Markets.

In the Corn Market there is no change of importance.

There has been a large business done in Foreign Sugar at extreme prices.

TEA—Common Congos may be quoted at 9½d. per lb. Prices of fine new Congos are fully maintained.

COFFEE—The demand is less animated.

State of English Trade.

Manchester Market very quiet, the decline in Yarn of one farthing per pound causing no increase in the demand.

Money Market.

Consols one hundred, three-eighths to one-half for money. Price Mexican Silver Dollars 5s. 0½d., Bar Silver five shillings and one penny seven-eighths. Paris Bourse, threes 83.75; four-and-half 104.50 cash.

Halifax Markets.

Corrected for "The Provincial Wesleyan" up to Wednesday, November 24th.

Bread, Navy, per cwt.	18s 6d.
" Pilot, per bbl.	16s. 3d.
Beef, Prime, Ca. "	52s. 6d.
Butter, Canada, per lb.	10½d.
" N. S. "	10d. a 11d.
Coffee, Laguyara, "	7d.
" Jamaica, "	7½d.
Flour, Am. spfi. per bbl.	32s. 6d.
" Canada sfi. "	30s.
" Rye, "	22s. 6d.
Cornmeal,	20s.
Corn, per bushel,	4s. 3d.
Molasses, Mus. per gal.	1s. 3½d. a 1s. 4d.
" Clayed, "	1s. 2d. a 1s. 3d.
Pork, Prime, per bbl.	90s.
" Mess, "	100s.
Sugar, Bright P. R,	33s. 9d. a 36s. 3d.
Codfish, large	14s.
" small	11s. 9d. a 12s.
Salmon, No. 1,	62s. 6d.
" " 2,	57s. 6d.
" " 3,	50s.
Mackerel, No. 1,	47s. 6d. a 50s.
" " 2,	40s. a 41s. 3d.
" " 3,	31s. 3d. a 32s. 6d.
Herrings, No. 1,	15s.
Alewives, " 1,	16s. 6d.
Coal, Sydney, per chal.	23s. 9d. a 24s.
Potatoes, per bushel, P.E.I.	2s.
Fire Wood, per cord,	16s.

Prices at the Farmers' Market, corrected up to 12 o'clock, Wednesday, November 24th.

Fresh Beef, per cwt.	17s. 6d. a 25s.
Veal, none.	
Mutton, per lb.	2½d. a 3½d.
Bacon, none.	
Pork, Fresh, by carcase,	3½d. a 4d.
Butter, per lb.	10½d. a 1s.
Cheese, "	4d. a 6d.
Eggs, per dozen,	9d. a 10d.
Poultry—Chickens, per pr.	1s. 3d. a 1s. 9d.
Ducks, "	2s. a 2s. 6d.
Turkeys, per lb.	5d. a 6d.
Geese,	1s. 3d. a 1s. 9d.
Apples, per bbl. or bushel,	2s. 6d. a 4s.
Calf-skins, none.	
Yarn, per lb.	2s. 6d.
Potatoes, per bushel,	2s. 6d.
Catsup, none.	
Oatmeal, per cwt.	12s. 6d.
Homespun Cloth, wool, per yard,	2s 6d.
Do. cotton and wool,	1s. 7d. a 1s. 9d.

WILLIAM NEWCOMB,
Clerk of Market.

Letters and Monies Received.

See that your remittances are duly acknowledged.

Mr. John Carmichael, Margaree, C. B., (5s.), Mr. Wm. Clements, Murray-Harbour, P. E. I., (5s.), Rev. A. McL. DesBrisay, (25s.—also on acct. advst. 2s. 6d.), Bessie Berangier, (paper sent), Messrs. P. Rogerson & Son, St. John's, Nfld., (we complied with request by a notice in the paper of Nov. 11th), Rev. J. V. Jost, (person had called), Rev. J. Prince, (we regret the notice was overlooked), Rev. C. Lockhart, (money acknowledged last week.)

Marriages.

On Wednesday evening, 17th inst, by the Rev. R. F. Uniacke, Mr. Thomas PETERS, to FRANCIS MARIA, only daughter of the late Thomas Gahan

At Christ Church Cathedral, Fredericton, on Sunday 31st October, by the Archdeacon, the Hon. Chief Justice CARTER, to Margaret SPENCER, second daughter of the Venerable Archdeacon Coster.

At Rochester, Hants, on the 15th inst. by the Revd. H. Pope, Junr., Mr. Colin CAMPBELL, to Miss Mary Ann BARBRICK.

At the Gore, on the 12th ult., by the Rev. H Pope, Junr., Mr. John MCNEIL, to Miss Rachel Ann BLOIS, daughter of Henry Blois, Esq., of that place.

At Nine Mile River, on the 9th inst., by the same, Mr. Isaac BLOIS, to Miss Catherine MCPHEE.

On Wednesday, the 10th inst, at Carleton, N. B., by the Rev. W. T. Cardy, Mr. Wm. J. CLARKE, to Miss Mary E. GARDNER, all of Carleton.

In Portland, N. B., on Tuesday the 2nd inst., by the Rev. William Smith, Mr. William FOWLER, of the Parish of Norton, King's County, to Miss Eliza MYLES, second daughter of Mr. Andrew Myles, of the Parish of Springfield, K. C.

At Armstrong's, Brook County, Restigouche, N. B., on the 20th Sept, by the Rev. John Prince, Mr. John C. BENT, formerly of Amherst, N. S., to Miss Sarah J. BARNES, of Sackville, N. B.

Deaths.

At Onslow, County of Colchester, on the 27th ult, Sarah Ann WILSON, consort of Hugh Wilson, a native of Aylesford, N. S. in the 60th year of her age.

On Tuesday, 16th inst, after a short illness, William BISHOP, in the 86th year of his age, a native of Falkirk, Sterlingshire, Scotland.

On Monday, 12th inst, Mrs Ann SHORT, aged 77. At the Poor's Asylum, Nov. 13th, Sophia PEZZARO, a native of Guernsey.

At Wood Hill, near Yorkshire, England, on the 9th ult., Mr. Ingham SUTCLIFFE, aged 70 years, Father of the Rev. Ingham Sutcliffe, Wesleyan Minister.

At her Father's residence, at the Gore, on the 9th inst., in the 20th year of her age, Eunice Matilda HAMILTON, daughter of Mr. Samuel Hamilton. Her end was peace.

At Aylesford, on the 30th Sept., Mrs. Richard NICHOLS, in the 55th year of her age, leaving a husband, large family, and a large circle of friends to mourn their irreparable loss; but not without hope.

☞ The new discoveries and new affinities that medical chemistry is constantly adding to medical science and the healing art, show conclusively how greatly superior the new combinations in the MUSTANG LINIMENT are to the old preparations; that Liniment being the result of great labour in chemical analysis is the reason of the great superiority of this new preparation over old mixtures; and the immense sale of it proves how much it is valued by those who have used it and know its virtues in the cure of BRUISES, CUTS, WOUNDS, BURNS, SCALDS, CANCERS, RHEUMATISM, PILES, STRAINS, STIFF-JOINTS, CHAPPED HANDS, BROKEN BREASTS, SWELLINGS OR PAINS IN ANY PART OF THE BODY.

Thousands of certificates in proof of these cures could be given but are deemed unnecessary. Only use it STRICTLY according to DIRECTIONS, and use it THOROUGHLY, and you will not be disappointed in its effects. Who will suffer from PILES or RHEUMATISM, when they can be cured for 25 cents to $1. We give a few among the hundreds of testimonials received daily, to show how it is benefitting the afflicted. Read the following:—

This is to certify, that I have used the Mexican Mustang Liniment recently in a severe case of sprain. The right hip was so badly strained and bruised, that fears were entertained that it was out of joint. I obtained a bottle of Mustang Liniment, and used it freely for four days, when the soreness and pain were all gone, and the hip joint was well.

I have also used the Liniment for the Piles, with which I have been afflicted for many years. Its effects were wonderful. Free applications night and morning for a week, has perfectly cured me. Thousands of persons are suffering with this painful disease, and you are at liberty to make this statement public, so that all may learn what will cure them.

My brother also states that he has used the Mustang Liniment with the most perfect success, in two cases of severe bruises, at our Factory in Williamsburgh, and says that he considers it invaluable about an establishment where a large number of men and horses are at work, and constantly liable to serious accidents.

EDWIN R. BARRON.

64 Duane Street, New York, June 25, 1852.

PETER FOSCHATI, No. 146 William Street, New York, had a ever sore on one of his legs, that had been a source of great annoyance to him for many years. The Doctors, after every effort to cure it without success, told him that it ought not to be healed: as the system was deranged, and the bad humours caused by the use of mercury, must have an outlet to work off! He used one Fifty cent bottle of the Mustang Liniment, and the leg is sound!

It has also accomplished great good in the permanent cure of Poll-Evil, Sprains, Founder, Scratches, Cracked Heels, Wind Galls, Fistula, Sprains, &c., in Horses, and every Farmer should be supplied with this medicine, as a large amount each year can be saved by its use upon their stock. A Livery stable keeper of this city had a match horse which he prized very highly, that had a Ringbone on both legs. The horse was completely cured, and his limbs left perfectly smooth by the use of this Liniment.

Read the following testimonial from Worcester County:

WEBSTER, MASS., Aug. 14, 1852.

I have been using the Mexican Mustang Liniment upon a valuable Horse that for a long time has been lame, and by the use of two bottles he seems to be restored from lameness have used the Liniment upon fresh cuts and old sores, with the best results. I have also known a bone spavin upon a young horse cured in a few weeks by the use of the Liniment.

SOLOMON SHUMWAY,
Deputy Sheriff of Worcester County.

PRICES OF THE LINIMENT.—It is put up in bottles of three sizes, and retails at 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 per bottle. The 50 cent and dollar bottles contain 50 and 100 per cent. more Liniment in proportion to their cost, so that money is saved by buying the large sizes.

A. G. BRAGG, & CO., Sole Proprietors,
Principal Office, 304 Broadway, New York.

D. TAYLOR, Jr., General Agent for the New England States and British Provinces, Boston, Mass.

WILSON, FAIRBANK & CO., 15 Hanover street, Boston Wholesale Agents.

MORTON & CO., Sole Wholesale Agents for Nova Scotia, to whom all orders should be addressed. And for sale by their Agents and others in the following towns:—

Lunenburg, W. R. Watson. *Yarmouth*, Robt. Guest, and C. C. Garrison. *Annapolis*, L. Hall. *Bridgetown*, A. R. Foster. *Wilmot*, J. A. Gibbon. *Kentville*, T. Lathard. *Windsor*, Mrs. Wiley. *Hantsport*, Joshua Trefry. *Pictou*, H. [illegible] and D. B. Fraser. *Sydney, C. B.*, E. P. Archibald. 174—1y. all

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

WEDNESDAY, November 17th.

Brigt Susan, Mann, Kingston, Jam. 18 days, to W. Fall.

Schr Jasper, Banks, New York, 3½ days, to W. B. Hamilton & Co.

Schr Ariel, (pkt.) Shelburne.

THURSDAY, November 18th.

Brigt Mary Ann, Balcom, Baltimore, 12 days, to J. & M. Tobin.

Schr Industry, Margaret's Bay.

FRIDAY, November 19.

Brigt Amethyst, Cohoon, Sydney, to Salter & Twining.

Schrs Lydia, Burke, Green Bay, N F, to J Tobin.

Villager, Watt, Miramichi, to J & M Tobin

Joseph, Allen, Georgetown, P E I, to Black & Brothers.

Magdalen, Deagle, Souris, P E I, to do.

Union, LaHave, to J Whitman.

Three Brothers, Margaree, to Barss & Harris.

Happy Return, do, to do; Star, Orwell, P E Island.

Walnut, Bedeque, P E I.

Harp, Grady, St Andrew's.

Marquis, Canso, to B Wier & Co.

Isabella, Hadley, Guysborough, to Fairbanks & Allisons.

SATURDAY, November 20.

Revenue schr Daring, Daly, Sable Island.

Schrs Margaret, O'Dell, Burin, N F, to J & M Tobin.

Niger, McLeod, Sydney, to Dickson, Forman & Co.

Lavinia, Pierce, Canso, to Barss & Harris.

Nancy, Cunningham, Antigonish.

Isabella, Reynolds, Georgetown, P. E. I.

Four Brothers, Charlottetown.

Swift, Reynolds, P E Island.

Virgin, Martell, do; George, McNutt, do.

Tory, Nicholson, do; Packet, Babin, do.

Queen of the Isles, Foquere, do.

Damsel, Campbell, do; Conservative, Reed, do.

Rainbow, Swain, do; Three Sisters, Allen, do.

Trial, LaBlanc, do.; Mary Ann, do.

Margaret Barrington, Sydney.

Three Brothers, do; John C Archibald, do.

Rambler, do; brig Richard Brown, bound to U. S.

SUNDAY, November 21.

Steamer Sir John Harvey, Flanders, Boston, to B Wier & Co—30 passengers.

R M Steamer Merlin, Corbin, St John's, N F, to S Cunard & Co.

MONDAY, November 22.

Brigts Progress, Desjardine, Montreal, to S A White & Co.

Messenger, Bouche, Montreal, 15 days, to J Lithgow and others.

Schr Catherine, LeBlanc, Charlottetown, to Oxley & Co.

Effort, Canso, to B Wier & Co.

Elizabeth, do, to do.

Eliza, Torbay, to R Noble & Sons; Amelia, do to do

Dolphin, to do.; Ellen, Strachan, P E Island.

Fanny, McDonald, do; Olive Branch, Buchi, do.

Stranger, Siteman, Miramichi.

TUESDAY, November 23.

R M Steamer America, Leitch, Liverpool, G B, to S. Cunard & Co.

Brig Emily, Stanmy, New York, 8 days, to W Pryor & Sons and Salter & Twining.

CLEARED.

November 17.—Brigs Velocity, Langenberg, Jam.—C. West & Son; Brooklyn, Dolby, Porto Rico—Creighton & Grassie; brigt Otter, Masters, B. W. Indies—J. T. Wainright & Co.; schrs Telegraph, Pinkney, B. W. Indies—N. L. & J. T. West; Dart, Myers, St John, N B—Dickson, Forman & Co. and others; Elizabeth Ann, Squarbridge, Charlottetown, P. E. I.—J. & M. Tobin and others; Annandale, Wight, Three Rivers, P. E. I.—Avery, Brown & Co. and others.

November 19.—Brigts Halifax, O'Brien, Boston—B Wier & Co; Margaret Mortimer, Anderson, Kingston, Jam—W Full; schrs Gen. Washington, Laybold, Boston—C D Hunter & Co; Rival, Parker, Campo Bello—S B Smith; Eulderville, Jones, Charlottetown, P.E. I.—T & E Kenny and others; Dove, Cascumpique—Thos. Bolton and others; John Thomas, Doyle, Burgeois, N. F—Master.

November 20.—Schr Spray, McLean, St John, N B—Master.

November 22.—Schrs Bellona, McRae, Charlottetown, P E I—T Bolton and others; Mariner, McKye, Murray Harbour, P E I—Master.

November 23.—Steamship America, Leitch, Boston—S Cunard & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Schr Jasper reports—schr Nancy sailed from New York to Halifax, on the 15th inst, off schrs Emily and Ranger to sail for Halifax—all loaded with flour.

St. John's, N F, 4th inst—arr'd, Belle, Wallace; Emerald, do; Veronica, Sydney. 6th—Native Lass, Anglionish. 11th—New Packet, Halifax; John Eason, do; Gloomer, Sydney; Star, do.; Kirkland do; Free Trade, Bras d'or Lake. 11th—Diana, Sydney; Highlander, do; Triton, do; Terra Nova, do; Rose, do; Daniel, Tatmagouche; J & C Jost, Guysborough; Boston Lady, Annapolis.

Boston, 15th inst—arr'd, schrs Return, Wickwire, Cornwallis: Acadia, Barnes, Sackville. 17th—brig Charlotte, Pickard, Pictou; schr Jack Hinton, Liverpool, N S; cl'd, brig Ready Rano, Morris, Windsor; Laura, Day, Halifax; schrs Hemisphere, Crowe, Maitland; Providence, Londonderry: Albion, Stannard, Yarmouth. 18th—arr'd, schr Teazer, Roberts, Weymouth; cl'd, brigs Rambler, McKinnon, Halifax; Pagnus, Margeson, Cornwallis; Gipsey Queen, English, Pictou; schrs Syphide, Walters, Halifax; Wm H Prentice, Annapolis; Hazard, Pinkney, Westport; Teazer, Morehouse, do; Leslie, Tappan, Weymouth.

New York, 12th inst—arr'd, Swallow, St Jago; cl'd, brig Emily, Halifax. 16th—Ranger, do.

Holmes Hole, 12th inst—arr'd, schrs Exemplar, Smith, Windsor for New York; Peruvian, Cole, Cumberland. 13th—brig Perseverance, Wood, New Bedford, for Cornwallis.

Brigt Daphne, Masters, from Baltimore for Bermuda, put back to Baltimore on the 15th inst leaky—would proceed without discharging.

Sable Island, 13th inst—Part of the top work of a white oak built vessel, with double bulwarks and ports, a topsail yard painted black, a head board with name [illegible]—Denoy in gilt letters, and other pieces of wreck, were found on the South Side of this Island, but were all taken off again by the sea except the head board.

Schr Sagar reports—an Am schr bound hence, [illegible] away at the entrance of Asney Bay, Cape North, with 300 bbls. of mackarel. Vessel and cargo total loss—reported by some of the crew arrived at Sydney, C. B.

Schr Francis, Lavee, Master, from Halifax for Souris, P. E. I. with a general cargo, was totally lost at Whitehead, about 9th inst.

Liverpool, G B, 7th inst—arr'd, Lily, Matanzas; Goojerat, Arichat. 8th—Eliza, Keith, Miramichi. 10th—Vernon, P E I; id'g Cobequid, Londonderry.

Queenstown, 10th inst—the Ann & Mary, from Miramichi, was abandoned at sea with loss of rudder and waterlogged; crew landed here.

New Advertisements.

☞ *Advertisements intended for this Paper should be sent in by 12 o'clock on Wednesday morning, at the latest.*

Fox Scent.

MADE from the Receipt of a celebrated Fox Catcher, and highly recommended. For sale at No. 139 Granville Street. ROBT G. FRASER.
November 25. Druggist.

Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica FOOD,

FOR DIGESTION, &c.

THE distinguishing characteristic of DUBARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD is succinctly described by one of the sufferers who have been relieved by it, as having "done all that medicine failed to effect." Without recourse to medicine, it affords a perfect cure in the most inveterate and distressing cases of disease connected with the nerves, stomach, liver, kidneys, and intestines, as exhibited in an innumerable variety of malignant forms.—The list of those who have taken the trouble to acknowledge personally the benefits they have derived from the Food now considerably exceeds FIFTY THOUSAND, and includes persons of all classes, from the peer to the artisan. Honest Sergeant Neels, of H.M.S. *Cocoadile*, who declares that he has been restored to health and life by it, and "wishes every poor creature labouring under disease could become acquainted with the Food," is an explicit in his thanks as Lord Stuart de Decies, Major-General King, the Ven. Archdeacon Stuart, &c. &c. &c. Mr. J. S. Newton, of Plymouth, declares to the same effect:—"For the last ten years I have been suffering from dyspepsia, headaches, nervousness, low spirits, sleeplessness, and delusions, and swallowed an incredible amount of medicine without relief. I am happy to say that your Food has cured me, and I am now enjoying better health than I have had for many years past."

For sale in Canisters at 1s. 9d., 3s. 6d., 5s. 8d., 12s. 9d., 27s. 6d., and 41s. 3d., by JOHN NAYLOR.
Nov. 18. 132 Granville St.

J. B. BENNETT & CO.,

HAVING completed their Importations for the Fall and Winter Trade, now offer to the Public an extensive and well assorted Stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

COMPRISING EVERY REQUISITE IN

LINENS,	GLOVES,
WOOLLENS,	HOSIERY,
SILKS,	HABERDASHERY,
COTTONS,	FURS,

Tailors' and Milliners' TRIMMINGS, &c., &c. &c.
Constantly on hand—a Full Supply of Staple American Manufactures in
Grey and Striped Twilled Cottons,
Blue Drills and Denims, Sattinetts, Bed Ticks,
Cotton Flannels, Cotton Batting, &c., &c.
all of which they are prepared to sell at low prices for cash or approved credit.
Oct. 28. 3m. No. 4, GRANVILLE STREET.

New Advertisements.

☞ *Advertisements intended for this Paper should be sent in by 12 o'clock on Wednesday morning, at the latest.

The Provincial Wesleyan.

The first Snow-Shower.

BY C. HENRY ST. JOHN.

Lo, from yon sky—where nitrous clouds prevail—
In whirling eddies to the leaf-strewn ground,
Descending snow-flakes on the fitful gale,
Powder the pine-tops and the landscape round;
Soft as the plumage of an angel's wing,
And silent all, save when the moaning wind
In accents sad autumnal requiems sing—
Scattering the faded wreath that Nature's forehead binds.

Descend and hide these tokens that remain
Of summer—which thou warnest me is past!—
For Winter comes, the year is on the wane
Its fruits are garner'd and its leaves are cast
And Summer with her glories, now no more,
Hath sped to climes where gentler breezes sigh,
Her minstrels cheer a hospitable shore,
Her thousand flowers expand beneath a genial sky.

Tempestuous Winter comes, and who can tell
What heart-freight he may bear? what joy or woe,
What gracious boons or dire disasters swell
The burden of his breast? We little know—
We little can divine the issue of his frowns!
Time may alone dispel the mystic cloud
That veils our destiny and e'en surrounds
The *living* moment with impenetrable shroud!

Come Winds! these wither'd remnants sweep away—
Those sere and sad mementoes of the Past—
Come bear them from my sight—for what do they
But mock the wistful gaze? then let thy blast
Be as oblivion's cerement to their race—
A Lethe to our woes—for who can see
With nought of pain Death's pallid face?
What erst was life and love, is now cold vacancy!

Harbour Grace Herald.

Agriculture.

Composting.

The practice of composting, though one of the highest practical importance to the agriculturist, is nevertheless one that has unfortunately attained but a limited adoption among farmers, and especially among those who most need the assistance of manure.

Everything of a vegetable origin is capable of becoming food for plants, and consequently of value in the business of composting. The farmer as he looks down upon apparently unsucculent and adust mosses, which so scantily clothes with a bristle-like foliage, the sterile fence or the clifted rock, is ready to inquire, perhaps with a sense of contempt, how such productions can be rendered of value in the fecundation of soils, or the maturation of valuable crops; or how the *haulm* from which to all appearance, every particle of sustenance has been extracted, or the dry leaves of the forest, borne upon the wings of the lightest breeze, as if rejected by nature, can be rendered serviceable in the great labour of *enriching* the soil, and imparting vigour and sustenance to vegetable forms.

All vegetable fibrous matters, consist of carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen; three principles which may be regarded as strictly indispensable to vegetable life. In one hundred parts of this substance, we find by analysis, of carbon, 52.5; oxygen, 42.3; hydrogen, 5.2. Plants, however, contain other matters besides *fibre;* nitrogen is one of their essential constituents. This is very often, and with good propriety called vegetable *albumen;* and the decomposition of this important ingredient of the vegetable economy, gives rise to another substance, viz:: ammonia, which is itself a compound of nytrogen and hydrogen—This is a gaseous and highly soluble substance, and an invariable and never-failing constituent of *humus;* the presence of which in every soil is perhaps the true source of high and sustained fertility, and which it is the object of all composting efforts to produce. By a little care and attention a farmer may very easily double or even quadruple the amount of his manure, and this too from sources which will never at all diminish the value of the premises whence they are procured, but the reverse. Let every farmer consider this subject.—*Cor. Germantown Telegraph..*

Ten Reasons for Under-Draining.

It prevents water which falls from resting on or near the surface, and renders the soil dry enough to be worked or plowed at all times.

2. By rendering the soil porus or spongy, it takes in water without flooding in time, of rain, and gives it off again gradually in time of drought.

3 By preventing adhesion and assisting pulverisation, it allows the roots to pass freely through all parts of the soil.

4. By facilitating the mixture of manure through the pulverised portions, it greatly increases its value and effect.

5. It allows water falling on the surface to pass downward, carrying with it any fertilising substances, (as carbonic acid and ammonia,) until they are arrested by the absorption of the soil.

6. It abstracts in a similar manner the heat, contained in falling rains, thus warming the soil, the water discharged by drain mouths being many degrees colder than ordinary rains.

7. The increased porosity of the soil renders it a more perfect non-conductor of heat, and the roots of plants are less injured by freezing in winter.

8. The same cause admits the entrance of air, facilitating the decomposition of enriching portions of the soil.

9. By admitting early plowing, crops may be sown early, and an increased amount reaped in consequence.

10. It economises labour, by allowing the work to go on at all times, without interruption from surplus water in spring, or from a hard baked soil in summer.—*Albany Cultivator.*

Bruising Apples.

The Working Farmer says, in speaking of the great success of R. L. Pell, and the high prices he gets in foreign markets, "Mr. Pell has occasionally made a thumbdent in an apple, and after tying a label to the stem placed the apple so dented in the centre of a barrel of sound apples, requesting his agent in England to report the result to him. The report has always been, that more than half such apples have been found decayed." How absurd then, to club or shake apples from a tree, or even to tumble them, baskets full, when hand-picked, into barrels!

Taking Sheep from Pasture.

The time for taking sheep from the pastures must depend on the state of the weather and food. Severe frosts destroy much of the nutriment in the grasses, and they soon after cease to afford adequate nourishment. Long exposure to cold storms, with such food to sustain them, will rapidly reduce their condition. The only safe rule is to transfer them to their winter quarters the first day they cease to thrive abroad.

Miscellaneous.

Physical Recreation.

Bodily exercise is one of the most important means provided by nature for the maintenance of health, and in order to prove the advantages of exercise, we shall show what should be exercised, and the modes by which it may be adopted.

The human body is in reality a machine the various parts of which are beautifully adopted to each, so that if one suffers all must suffer. The bones and muscles are the parts on which motion most depends. There are 400 muscles in the body, each performing specific duty. They assist the tendons in keeping the bones in their places and put them into motion. Whether we run, walk or sit, or stoop, bend the head, arm, or leg, or chew food, we may be said to open or shut a number of hinges, or ball and socket joints. It is a provision of nature that, to a certain extent, the more the muscles are exercised, the stronger do they become; hence mechanics, labourers, farmers and others, are stronger and more muscular than those whose lives are passed in easy, light, and professional duties. Besides strengthening the limbs, muscular exercise has a most beneficial influence on the circulation of the blood and on respiration. The larger blood vessels are generally placed deep among the muscles, consequently when the latter are put in motion, the blood is driven through the arteries and the veins with much greater rapidity than when there is no exercise; it is more completely purified, as the action of the insensible perspiration is promoted, which relieves the blood of many matters taken up in its passage through the system, and thus diffuses a feeling of lightness and cheerfulness over body and mind.

Recreation should be taken which will exercise *all* the muscles. Most of our city employments coupel the workers to stand or sit in unnatural positions, using only a few of their muscles, while the others remain comparatively inactive. Tailors, sawyers, shoemakers, engravers, watchmakers, and many others, such as cotton spinners, dress-makers, present either awkward movements in limbs or eyes, or are sickly or sallow looking. Such parties are commonly affected with indigestion, giddiness, headache, or diarrhœa. Merchants, storekeepers, lawyers, writers, &c., pass weeks without exercise in the open air, and when opportunity offers, they have lost the inclination. These parties suffer from indigestion, costiveness, cancer of stomach, and stagnant circulation of the blood and all its attendant maladies. Now there is no remedy for the evils referred to, but taking advantage of the summer, and enjoying as much bodily exercise, and out door recreation as possible. It is quite a mistake to consider the labour of the day as equivalent to exercise. Work *of any kind* is a mere routine process, carried on with but little variety of circumstances, and a mere change of scene and air are beneficial. To derive the greatest amount of benefit from exercise, it should be combined with amusement, and thus a botanic and rural hunt is both pleasurable and recreative. If this important fact was borne in mind by parents, teachers, and employers, much fewer would be the victims to licentiousness, drunkenness, and disease. Athletic sports, and out-of-door exercise of every description, are no less conducive to the perfect health of the young of both sexes. Wherever there is physical depression, there *must* be a disposition to resort to mental, moral, or injurious, physical stimulants.—*Farmer and Mechanic.*

The Bonaparte Family.

Napoleon Bonaparte was the second son of Charles Marie Bonaparte. He married—first, Josephine, by whom he had no issue—second, Marie-Louise of Austria, whose only child, the Duc de Reichstadt, died in 1832, at Vienna, when the right line of the imperial family became extinct. Napoleon had four brothers—Joseph (his elder), Lucien, Louis, and Jerome; and three sisters—Eliza, Pauline, and Caroline.

Joseph, King of Spain, left two daughters, Zenaide and Charlotte, but no sons.

Lucien, Prince of Canino, had no less then eleven children, (five sons and six daughters) of whom three are still living—Charles Napoleon, Prince of Canino (who married his cousin Zenaide, daughter and heiress of Joseph, by whom he has ten children), Louis Lucien, Pierre Napoleon, Antoine, Charlott (married to Prince Fabrielli), Letitia (married to Mr. Thomas Wyse), Alexandrine (married to Count Valentini), Constance (now a nun), and Jean (married to the Marquis Honorati)

Louis, King of Holland, who married Queen Hortense, had three sons—Napoleon, Napoleon Louis, and Louis Napoleon (the only survivor, and now President of the French Republic).

Jerome, King of Westphalia, had two sons, Jerome Napoleon, and Napoleon, and one daughter, Mathilde (now Princess Demidoff).

Of the sisters of Napoleon, Eliza married Prince Felix Bacchiochi, and left one daughter (now married to Count Camerata); Pauline left no children; Caroline married Murat, King of Naples, and became the mother of the present Lucien Charles Murat, of Letitia (married to Count Pepoli), and of Louise (married to Count Rasponi).

This is the entire Bonaparte family. Of the brothers and sisters of the Emperor, only Jerome now remains. Of the second generation—his nephews and nieces—there are fourteen; and of the third generation, there is a still more considerable number.

As will be seen from the foregoing programme, Louis Napoleon is not the head of his family by order of nature. By right of primogeniture, all the descendants of Lucien would take precedence of the heirs of Louis; but, as is well known, Lucien was in disgrace when his imperious brother had the order of succession to the empire fixed—and he and his descendants were excluded. How far this law, founded on a whim, is binding in such a new state of things as the present, is a question which the partisans of the family are beginning to ask themselves. Louis Napoleon is the only remaining male member of the families entitled by the laws of the Empire (28 Floreal, an. xii, and 5 Frimaire, an. xiii.) to the succession. The Prince of Canino, the real head of the house, has declared his intention of returning to France and entering the Chamber. The other princes of the family, who are at present prominently before the public, are—Pierre, brother to Canino; Napoleon, son of Jerome, late ambassador at Madrid; and Lucien Murat.

The true reason why the world is not reformed is, because every man would have others make a beginning, and never thinks of himself.

City of Kiutahya.

The following description of the city of Kossuth's Asiatic confinement will be read with interest. It is extracted from Bayard Taylor's last letter.

BROUSA, Asia Minor, July 10, 1852.

On entering Kiutahya, we passed the barracks, which were the residence of Kossuth and his companions in exile. Beyond them, we came to a broad street, down which flowed the vilest stream of filth of which even a Turkish city could ever boast. The houses on either side were two stories high, the upper part of wood, with hanging balconies, over which shot the eaves of the tiled roofs. The welcome cannon had just sounded, and most of the streets through which we passed were entirely deserted, the inhabitants being at dinner. It had a weird, uncomfortable effect to ride through streets where the clatter of our horses' hoofs was the only sound of life. At last we reached the entrance to a bazaar, and near it a khan—a new kahn, very neatly built, and with a spare room so much better than we expected, that, we congratulated ourselves heartily.

I spent two or three hours next morning in taking a survey of Kiutahya. The town is much larger than I had supposed; I should judge it to contain from fifty to sixty thousand inhabitants. The situation is remarkable, and gives a picturesque effect to the place when seen from above, which makes one forget its internal filth. It is built in the mouth of a gorge, and around the bases of the hill on either side. The lofty mountains which rise behind it supply it with perpetual springs of pure water. At every dozen steps you come to a fountain, and every large street has a brook in the centre. The houses are all two, and many of them three stories high, with hanging balconies, which remind me much of Switzerland. The bazaars are very extensive, covering all the base of the hill on which stands the ancient citadel. The goods displayed were mostly European cotton fabric, quincaillerie boots and slippers, pipe-sticks and silks. In the parts devoted to the produce of the country, I saw very fine cherries, cucumbers and lettuce, and bundles of magnificent clover, three to four feet high.

We climbed a steep path to the citadel, which covers the summit of an abrupt, isolated hill, connected by a shoulder with the great range. The walls are nearly a mile in circuit, consisting almost wholly of immense circular buttresses, placed so near each other that they almost touch. The connecting walls are broken down on the northern side, so that from below the buttresses have the appearance of enormous shattered columns. They are built of rough stones, with regular layers of flat burnt bricks. On the highest part of the hill stands the fortress, or stronghold, a place which must have been almost impregnable before the invention of cannon. The structure probably dates from the ninth or tenth century, but is built on the foundations of more ancient edifices. The old Greek city of Cotyæum (whence Kiutahya) probably stood upon this hill. Within the citadel is an upper town, containing abou a hundred houses, the residence, apparently of poor families.

From the circuit of the walls, on every side, there are grand views over the plain, the city, and the gorges of the mountains behind. The valley of the Pursek, freshened by the last night's shower, spread out a sheet of vivid green, to the pine-covered mountains which bounded it on all sides. Around the city is was adorned with groves and gardens, and in the direction of Brousa, white roads went winding away to other gardens and villages in the distance. The mountains of Phrygia, through which we had passed, were the loftiest in the circle that enclosed the valley. The city at our feet presented a thick array of red-tiled roofs, out of which rose, here and there the taper shaft of a minaret, or the dome of a mosque or bath. From the southern side of the citadel, we looked down into the gorge which supplies Kiutahya with water.—a wild, desert landscape of white crags and shattered peaks of gray rock, hanging over a narrow, winding bed of the greenest foliage.

Time's Changes.

There was a child, a helpless child
Full of vain fears and fancies wild,
That often wept and sometimes smiled
Upon its mother's breast;
Feebly its meaning stammered out,
And tottered tremblingly about,
And knew no wider world without
Its little home of rest.

There was a boy, a light-heart boy,
One whom no troubles could annoy,
Save some lost sport, or shattered toy,
Forgotten in an hour;
No dark remembrance troubled him,
No future fear his path could dim,
But joys before his eyes would swim,
And hope rise like a tower.

There was a youth, an ardent youth,
Full of high promise, courage, truth;
He felt no scathe, he knew no ruth,
Save love's sweet wound alone;
He thought but of two soft blue eyes,
He sought no gain but beauty's prize,
And sweeter held love's saddest sighs,
Than music's softest tones.

There was a man, a wary man,
Whose bosom nursed full many a plan,
For making life's contracted span
A path of gain and gold;
And how to sow and how to reap,
And how to swell his shining heap,
And how the wealth acquired to keep
Secure within its fold.

There was an old, grey-haired one,
On whom had fourscore winters done
Their work appointed, and had spun
His thread of life so fine,
That scarce its thin line could be seen,
And with the slightest touch, I ween,
'Twould be as it had never been,
And leave behind no sign.

And who were they, those five, whom fate,
Seemed, as strange contrasts, to create,
That each might, in his different state,
The others's pathways shun?
I tell thee that that infant vain,
That boy, that youth, that man of gain,
That grey-head, who did roads attain
So various—they were one.

SHORT AND USEFUL RULE.—*Solid feet multiplied by 45, and divided by 56, gives bushels of 2150 2-5 inches each.*

Example.—How many bushels in a wagon-bed, box, or granary, eight feet long, four feet wide, and two feet deep?

Solution.—Eight feet four, and two, multiplied together, make sixty-four solid feet, which, multiplied by forty-five, and the product divided by fifty-six, give 51-37 bushels.

Choice Paragraphs.

"LLOYD'S LIST" A CENTURY AGO.—The oldest published Lloyd's List in existence bears date 1745, and is in possession of the committee of Lloyd's, being somewhat more than a century old. We are thus enabled to draw a tolerable accurate comparison between the shipping operations of the middle of the last century and the middle of the present century. The old Lloyd's List appears to have been the last that was published once in the week. It is printed on a narrow slip of paper, about a foot in length; and, besides containing the price of bullion and the stocks, gives the rates of exchange on foreign countries; these are on one side. On the reverse is what was then termed "the Marine List," which gives a list of 23 arrivals and 12 departures at English ports, with 34 ships at anchor in the Downs. There are also notices of four arrivals in Irish and foreign ports, with advice of three British ships taken by the enemy's privateers. Turning from this document, which gives a week's news, to one of the year 1800, published daily, we find it contains on an average notices of 75 ships. This was in time of war; and, in comparing numbers, we find the ships noticed as ten to one against the previous date. Following up the comparison, we turn to a Lloyd's List for 1850; one of the fullest of these covered 15 pages in the arrivals and loss books for one day, giving the names of about 460 vessels—being six times the number of those in 1800, and as numerous as the lists of one entire year in the previous century.—*Dicken's Household Words.*

RETURN OF DR. ROBINSON.—The friends of our distinguished scholar and divine, and of the Union Seminary, will be gratified to learn his safe arrival, with his family, after an absence of more than a year. The reasons for this protracted and laborious tour are well known. The topography and antiquities of Palestine have become the special trust of Dr. Robinson; and to perfect his work on this subject, he undertook the task of a thorough re-ex-amination of all that is disputable or unsettled in the whole field of inquiry respecting it. He was accompanied by the Rev. Dr. Smith, the learned and useful missionary, and made the tour in circumstances and with a leisure well adapted to secure the best opportunities for examination. The results of the exploration, we learn, are very satisfactory, and will add much to the sum of our archaeological learning. It is the purpose of Dr R. to compress the three volumes of his Researches into two, and to add a third volume of entirely new matter. That these results will take the place of established truths, and that his new work will become at once a standard authority on all questions relating to the Holy Land, among scholars, whose love of truth is superior to their homage of church or superstition, there can be no doubt. Dr. R. was received abroad, both in England and on the Continent, with distinction by the best living scholars. His labours in his great department are highly appreciated abroad and we doubt not will be equally so by his countrymen. Dr. R. has re-commenced his labours as Professor in the Seminary.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

A NEW AND DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.—A new and dangerous counterfeit $10 note, purporting to be issued by the Merchants' Bank, Boston, has appeared here, of the following description:—Vignette, two bales on the sea-shore, upon one of which is seated a sailor, with his back to the sea, his left hand resting on the bale, his right hand bearing an American flag, beneath which is a bale with a quadrant standing against it; two ships at sea, one on either side of the sailor, completes the view. The end pieces are two medallions; the one on the right has a ship in stock, beside a dock, three men are beneath her stern, and in the water near is a very small boat with two men in it. The one on the left has a little girl standing by a pitcher. These bills will be readily taken except by the very best judges, as the engravings are more skillfully executed and tastefully arranged than three-fourths of the genuine notes engraved by our first class bank note engravers. Look at the stern of the vessel on the stocks, and you will see what escaped your observation before—a plank suspended, upon which is a man at work, so delicately engraved as scarcely to be seen by the naked eye. The villain that did this work could without difficulty get rich as an honest artist. The only $10 note which the Merchants' Bank of Boston uses has for a vignette the Boston Custom-House. Any other is a fraud.—*Albany Journal.*

ACCIDENT AT THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS IN THE REGENT'S PARK.—On Wednesday morning, soon after eight o'clock, John Girling, the keeper of the reptiles, lost his life by an act of imprudence on his own part which appears almost incredible. It seems that he most improperly began to play with some of the most venomous serpents, and actually removed one of them, the Indian cobra di capello, from its cage. After it had crawled about his person for some seconds, he drew it from his waistcoat, and it then bit him on the bridge of his nose, close to his eyes. He had presence of mind enough to replace and secure it in the cage. The unfortunate man was in possession of a preparation of *Libama cedron*, said to be a specific against serpent poison, and was acquainted with the method of applying it; but it appears, that although sensible of his danger, he forgot to resort to this means of assistance. He was removed as rapidly as possible to the University hospital, in Gower-street, where, however, all medical aid proved unavailing, and before nine o'clock he had expired.

A SINGING MOUSE.—A family having rooms in the American hotel, lately left town for a few weeks.—On their return they found that a mouse was in the habit of constantly visiting the cage of a canary bird which had remained in the room during their absence, having taken the opportunity of forming the acquaintance during the unusual stillness of the apartment. To the surprise of the members of the family it was soon discovered that the mouse had taken lessons in singing of its musical friend, and would constantly give forth notes in exact imitation of the canary's tone, but low and sweet. The little creature now visits the cage nightly, eats of the seed, and endeavours by its singing to excite the attention and call forth the notes of the bird.

POINTED SERMONS.—Many years ago there graduated at Harvard University a man by the name of Rawson, who settled in the ministry at Yarmouth, on Cape Cod. He used to preach very pointed sermons. Having heard that some of his parishioners were in the habit of making him the subject of their mirth at a grog-shop, he one Sabbath preached a discourse from the text, "And I was the song of the drunkard." His remarks were of a very moving character, as many of his hearers rose and left the house. A short time afterwards he delivered a discourse still more pointed:—"And they being convicted by their own consciences, went out one by one." On this occasion no one ventured to retire from the assembly, but the guilty ones listened in silence to the lash of their pastor.

A MODEL ENGINEER.—Jeremiah K Guile, an engineer on the Rochester and Buffalo railroad, commenced work for the company in 1837, and has run an engine up to the present time, more than fifteen years; has not lost more than three months from sickness; has had but one passenger killed on his train, and he, in a fit of intoxication, fell from the platform of the cars while they were in motion; has lost but one fireman, killed by running off the old "strap rail" track; has been upon his engine 5,475 day and nights; has run more than 488,000 miles

THE LATEST CASE.—When the Forest City was a mile from the Detroit dock last evening, a man rushed to Captain Pierce, exclaiming, "Are we off Captain?"

"Yes," was the reply.

"Oh, Captain, I left my wife standing on the wharf and told her to wait for me, and Captain,—I forgot her."

Amidst shouts of laughter the boat was put about and the deserted lady taken on board to the unbounded delight of herself and husband. Capt. Pierce vouches for this "case."—*Cleveland Herald.*

A SILK NEWSPAPER—In Pekin, a newspaper of extraordinary size is published weekly on silk. It is said to have been started more than a thousand years ago—somewhat earlier than the one under the patronage of the "Good Queen Bess!" An anecdote is related to the effect that, in 1827, a public officer caused some false intelligence to be inserted in this newspaper, for which he was put to death. Several numbers of the paper are preserved in the Royal Library at Paris. They are each ten and a quarter yards long.

NEW DIVING BOAT.—A new diving-boat is now exhibiting at Cherbourg. Dr. Payerne is the inventor, and he has discovered means to descend to the bottom of the sea and to remain there with a body of operatives as long as he pleases replacing by chemical means the oxygen absorbed. He has also found a mode of directing the boat under the water, by steam, as if it were on the surface. He engages to reach the English coast, from any harbour in France. This invention is promised the patronage of the Prince President.

Advertisements.

At the City Stove Store.

No. 213 HOLLIS STREET, NEAR H M. ORDNANCE.

Per Mic Mac from Scotland per Invoice just received—and by late Steamers from Boston.

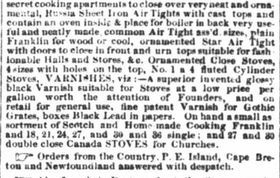
FALL SUPPLY, 1852.

The largest and most varied assortment of STOVES in market of latest and improved shapes and of stoutest material,—very moderate prices for cash.—or 3 to 6 months credit. AIR TIGHT (COOKING 4 sizes Nos. 2 to 5, of above patterns exact. UNIONS ditto improved with heavy plates and enlarged fire places Nos 2 to 6.

ELEVATED OVEN ditto now proved a superior Stove for baking and every Cooking purpose—all the above fire places lined with stone for use of coals—and with extra cast oven cases for use of wood.

SCOTCH UNION Cooking Stoves and round double barrel and small dumpys for Shop ditto.—PLYMOUTH brass mounted improved square CABOOSES of sizes for vessels of 50 to 80 tons made very substantial and with copper fixtures &c. the cheapest and best caboose fuel saver ever offered in this market.

James' Nos. 5, 6, 7, & 8, oval Cabooses with rings, Cabin Stoves of all sizes small two Boiler Cooking Stoves, Galvanized and sheet iron Stove Pipe necks and knees all sizes to fit Stoves and placed at shortest notice, Charcoal Furnaces and potters complete for cooking or heating irons, oven mouths, cast iron kitchen sinks for builders, Farmers large Franklins with look for cranes 20 gallon portable boilers for Country purposes.



PARLOR and bed-room gothic portable FRANKLINS—a great improvement in the old shapes, sizes No. 1 to 4 of the above patterns exact—lined with stone with grates and finder pans for coals: plain open brass mounted Franklins No. 2 & 3 for use of wood or Coals.

GOTHIC REGISTER GRATES, Parlor Franklins with secret cooking apartments to close over very neat and ornamental, Russia Sheet Iron Air Tights with cast tops and contain an oven inside & place for boiler in back very useful and neatly made common Air Tight sas'd. size, plain Franklin for wood or cool, ornamented Star Air Tight with doors to close in front and urn tops suitable for fashionable Halls and Stores, &c. Ornamented Close Stoves, 4 sizes with holes on the top, No. 1 a 4 fluted Cylinder Stoves, VARNISHES, viz:—A superior invented glossy black Varnish suitable for Stores at a low price per gallon worth the attention of Founders, and on retail for general use. fine patent Varnish for Gothic Grates, boxes Black Lead in papers. On hand a small assortment of Scotch and Home made Cooking Franklin and 18, 21, 24, 27, and 30 and 36 single: and 27 and 30 double close Canada STOVES for Churches.

☞ Orders from the Country, P. E. Island, Cape Breton and Newfoundland answered with despatch.

☞ Also for sale in Dartmouth at the Store opposite Mr. Williams' Eastern Country House a similar new assortment at very moderate prices in Scotch and American Cooking, Franklin, Air-Tight, Close, Canada, Shop, Parlor and bed-room STOVES, Farmers' boilers, Cast Iron 3 foot sinks for Kitchens, oven mouths, Furnaces and Pots for use of Charcoals and piping to fit them.

J. M. CHAMBERLAIN,
Importer and Dealer in Stoves and Grates.

Halifax Sept. 20th, 1852.

Canada Land Company

TO INTENDING EMIGRANTS FROM NOVA SCOTIA. THE CANADA COMPANY would suggest to parties who may contemplate leaving Nova Scotia that the Western Section of Canada offers every inducement for them to settle there, rather than that they should proceed to the United States. In *Upper Canada* they will find a most healthy climate, and abundance of excellent Land to be obtained upon easy terms from the *Government* and *Canada Company*. The great success which has attended Settlers in Upper Canada is abundantly evidenced by the prosperous condition of the Farmers throughout the Country,—by the success of many Natives of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia who have settled in many Townships;—and by the individual progress made by several thousands of people who have taken Landsfrom the Company. The Canada Company's Lands are offered by way of *Lease for Ten Years*, or for Sale Cash down. *The plan of 1-5th Cash and Balance in Instalments* being done away with.

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

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

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

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

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

Printed Papers containing full and detailed particulars may be procured gratis from the Rev. E. Evans, Charlottetown, P. E. I., or without permission the Company avail themselves to refer inquiring parties to him, as a gentleman long resident in Western Canada, and who will afford information respecting the Company's Lands, and upon Canada generally.

Commissioners of the Canada Company's Office.
Toronto, C. W., April 5, 1852. April 26.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

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

Nov. 22. JOHN NAYLOR,
128 Granville Street.

WESLEYAN BOOK ROOM.

WESLEYANS, and the Public generally are respectfully notified, that a BOOK-ROOM has been opened in the New Building erected on the Lot, South of the Old Methodist Chapel Argyle Street, for the sale of WESLEYAN and other RELIGIOUS LITERATURE, MISCELLANEOUS WORKS, and STATIONERY, at low prices for Cash. Among the Books on hand may be found—

Adam's Women of the Bible, 12 mo. pp 225.
Almanac; Methodist, very neat.
Anecdotes of the Christian Ministry.
Do for the Young.
Do for Ladies.
Do for the Fireside.
Angels, Nature and Ministry of, by Rawson.
Angel Whispers.
Animal Life, Curiosities of.
Appearance and Principle.
Arthur's Successful Merchant, plain and gilt.
Aunt Clara's Stories.

Be Diligent. Be Good. Be Patient. Be True. Be Wise.
Bible Scholar's Manual.
Binney's Theological Compend.
Blind Man's Son.
Boatman's Daughter, by Arthur.
Bramwell's Life.
Brightness and Beauty.
Begatzky's Golden Treasury.
Butler's Analogy, of Religion, with Analysis by Dr. Toft.

Carvosso's Memoirs.
Caves of the Earth.
China, by Medhurst.
Chinese.
Choice Pleasures of Youth.
Christianity Tested by Eminent Men.
Clarke's (Dr. A.) Commentary on Old and New Testament.
Do do on New Testament.
Do Life.
Do Ancient Israelites.
Class-Leader's Fireside.
Closing Scenes of Human Life.
Converted Jewess.
Cooper's (Mrs. M.) Life by Dr. Clarke.
Covel's Bible Dictionary, designed for the use of Sunday Schools and Families, Maps, Engravings. Chaplety and Flowers, gilt.

Daily Monitor, gilt.
Dew Drops, gilt.
Death Bed Scenes, by D. W. Clark. pp 573, plain and gilt.
Dick's (Dr. T.) Atmosphere.
Do do Philosophy of Religion.
Doddridge's Life of Col Gardiner.
Doing Good, by Allen.
Dying Hours of good and bad men contrasted.

Early Dead.
Edmondson's Heavenly World.
Do Self-Government.
Episcopius's Life, (celebrated pupil of Arminius) by Calder.
Etheredge on the Mercy of God.

Fables and Parables, by Cobbin.
Female Biography, Gems of.
Female Dead, compiled by Allen.
Fletchers Address to Earnest Seekers.
Do Christian Perfection.
Do Life by Benson.
Do Works. 8 vo. 4 vols. pp 2480.
Do (Mrs. Mary) Life, by Moore.

Golden City.
Good Health.
Grandfather Gregory.
Grandmother Gilbert.
Great Truths in simple Words.

Hadassah; or the Adopted Child.
Hannah's (Dr. J.) Study of Theology.
Harris's (Dr. J.) Mammon, (cheap edition)
Hodgson's Polity of Methodism.
Horne's Introduction, (Abridged.) 12 mo pp 408.
Hostetler; or the Mennonite Boy Converted.

Jay's Christian Contemplated.

Kingdom of Heaven among Children.
Kitto's Ancient and Modern Jerusalem.
Do Court of Persia.
Do. Land of Promise.

Last Witness; or the Dying Sayings of Eminent Christians and of Noted Infidels.
Light in Dark Places, by Neander.
Living Waters.
London in the Olden Time.
Longden's Life.
Longkin's Notes on the Gospels and Questions. (An excellent Work for sabbath School Teachers and Bible Classes

Magic, Pretended Miracles, &c.
Martyrs of Bohemia.
Mary; or the Young Christian.
Martyn's (Henry) Life.
Maxwell's (Lady) Life.
McGregor Family.
McOwen on the Sabbath.
Mental Discipline, by D. W. Clark.
Merchant's Daughter.
Methodism, Dr. Dixon on.
Methodism in Earnest.
Miniature Volumes, gilt.
Mormonism, by D. P. Kidder. (A good work for the times)
Mortimer's (Mrs.) Memoirs.
Mother's Guide, by Mrs. Bakewell.

Napoleon Bonaparte.
Neddy Walter.
Nelson's (John) Journal.
Netherton, Frank; or the Talisman.
New Zealanders, by Smith.
Newton, (Sir Isaac) Life of.
Nevin's Biblical Antiquities.

Old Anthony's Hints.
" Humphrey's Half Hours.
" " Pithy Papers.
" " Selections.
Olin's (Dr.) Christian Principle.
" " Early Piety.
" " Religious Training of Children.
" " Resources and Duties of Young Men.
Ousley's (Gideon) Life.

Palestine, by Hibberd.
Peeps at Nature.
Pilgrim's Progress.
Procrastination, by Mrs. Pickard.
Pollok's Course of Time.
Question's on the New Testament.
Reminiscences of the West Indies.
Richmond's Life, by Wickens.
Roger's (Hester Ann) Life.
Rostan's Path made Plain; or an explanation of those Passages of Scripture most frequently quoted against Christian Perfection.

Saville's Memoirs, by West.
Senses (the)
Sherlock on the Resurrection, (a celebrated work.)
Sketches (Religious and Literary) for the Young.
Smith's (George, F. S. A., &c.) Sacred Annals.
Smith's (John) Life, by Treffry.
Stoner's Life.
Stories on the Beatitudes.
Superannuate, Anecdotes, Incidents, &c. by Ryder.
Sunbeams and Shadows, by Miss Hulse.
Thayer's (Mrs.) Religious Letters.

Useful Trades.
Walker's Companion for the Afflicted. (A valuable work.)
Warning's to Youth, by Houston.
Watson's (Richard) Conversations.
Do do Dictionary of the Bible.
Do do Exposition.
Do do Life, by Jackson.
Do do do by Wickens.
Do do Sermons.
Do do Theological Institutes. (Worthy of being in the hands of every Christian Minister.)
Wesleyana: a complete system of Wesleyan Theology, selected from the Writings of Rev. J. Wesley; and so arranged as to form a minute Body of Divinity. 12 mo. pp 326.
Wesley and his Coadjutors, by the Rev. W. C. Larrabee, A. M. 8 vo. 2 vols. pp 672. (A recent work.)
Wesley Family, by Dr. A. Clarke.
Wesley's (Charles) Life, by Jackson. 8vo. pp 800.
Wesley's (John) Christian Perfection.
Do do Journal.
Do do Letters.
Do do Life, by Watson.
Do do do by Norris.
Do do Notes on the N. T. Pearl Edition.
Do do Sermons.
Do do Works. 8 vo. 7 vols. pp 5084.

Also on hand—Wesleyan Catechisms—Sabbath School Hymn Books—Wesley's Hymns—Sabbath School Libraries—Rewards, &c. &c. &c.

September 30, 1852.

RAZOR ROW.
IRON AND HARDWARE STORE,
HALIFAX, N. S.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS and others are invited to call and examine the extensive assortment of

IRON AND HARDWARE GOODS

now on hand at this Store, of British, American and German manufacture. The Stock comprises a greater variety than is usually found in Hardware Stores in Halifax. In addition to the large supply of Bar Iron, Hardware and Cutlery, we be found a good assortment of

Agricultural and Garden Implements,

Of American Manufacture, serviceable and of superior Workmanship. Yankee AXES of several patterns, from the best makers. Steel, Tinned Plates, Bar Tin, Sheet, Iron, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Copper, tinned and untinned; Stove Mountings and Ornaments, Stoves, Anvils, Vices and Bellows, Bar and Bolt Iron, Hoop Iron, Nails and Spikes, English and Philadelphia Mill Saws, Scotch Screw Augers, American Adzes, Drawing Knives, Chisels, Plumbs and Levels, Genuine London White Lead, Colored Paints, Chrome Yellow, Chrome Green Vermillion, Copal Varnish, Black, Bright and Iron Varnish, Linseed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, Japan, Painters' Mills, Verdigris, Brushes, Window Glass, Belgian and English, of all sizes and excellent quality, Ochres, Lamp Black, Glue, Neats foot Oil, Cotton Wick.

Gunpowder, in kegs and Canisters, Muskets and Fowling Pieces, shot, Turkey and Missouri Oil Stones, Codlines, Mackarel Lines, Salmon and Seine, Twine, Mullet, Mackarel, and Herring do, Bait Mills, Fish Forks, Corkwood, Fish Hooks, Wool and Cotton Cards, Sponge Blacking, Tobacco Pipes, Looking Glasses, varied in style and size, and conveniently put up for country trade. Shoe Thread, Sorsa Indigo, Starch and Soap, Saddlery Hardware, including Axles, Carriage Bands, Harness Mountings. Roofing Cloth, a cheap article for covering Porches and Summer Houses. Also—sundry articles, for domestic use.

The whole forming as perfect an assortment as can be found in the city, and well adapted for the trade of this Her Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia.

BESSONETT & BROWN.
Razor Row.

Oct 28.

☞ Agents for the "New England Farmer."

General Agency for old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

No. 1, JERUSALEM WAREHOUSE.

FOR Sale wholesale and Retail—
20 cases of the above article just received from New York.

This article so long and favourably known to the public, as a speedy and certain cure for all disease, can be had of the subscriber, General Ag