

THE WESLEYAN.

Vol. II.—No. 27.] A FAMILY PAPER—DEVOTED TO RELIGION, LITERATURE, GENERAL AND DOMESTIC NEWS, ETC. [Whole No. 79.

Ten Shillings per Annum.
Half-Yearly in Advance.

HALIFAX, N. S., SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1851.

Single Copies
Three Pence.

Poetry.

For the Wesleyan.

FAREWELL!

There's melancholy in that word,
That startling word *farewell!*
That parting friends with feelings keen
Can scarcely wish to tell.

Its sound is harrowing to those hearts,
Struggling against their woe;
Though urged by friendship's tenderest calls,
They gladly would forego.

The prayer for good, in that soft word,
Comes gushing from the heart;
And makes that hour so sad and drear,
That hour when friends must part.

Farewell! that word embraces all
The heart's best wish can breathe;
For all of good, of purest kind,
In heaven or earth beneath!

The trembling hand—the flooding tears,
The language of the face;
Pourtray in stronger—firmer notes,
Than poet's pen can trace.

Reality is all its own,
Of that fast binding spell;
Which chains our senses in that word,
That muttered word Farewell!

Remembrance fondly clings to it,
Through latest hour of life;
Through all the changeful walks of man,
Of grief and sorrow rife.

For some fond friend it still retains
Its influence on the heart;
Nor ceases till the bright home comes,
When friends no more may part.

Till in that haven of sweet rest,
Life's sorrows all shall cease,
In yon high blissful world of joy,
Where all are smiles and peace!

November 26, 1850.

Christian Miscellany.

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

Tears wiped away.

"God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes." Tears were visible and affecting expressions of distress; and therefore, to say there shall be no more tears, is to say that all those causes of sorrow which exist in the present world shall be eternally removed.—The text, therefore, adds, "There shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying;" because these are the causes which rend the hearts of men, and suffuse their eyes with tears.

There shall be no more tears of separation. The longest and most painful separations are those which are caused by death; and what eye has not been dimmed with tears by this? He must have been unhappy indeed over whose unmoistened grave no tears are shed, and whose death has occasioned no regrets. But the number of these is few.—Death rends all hearts. When Joseph died, the children of Israel wept sore. "My father! my father!" exclaimed Elisha, when Elijah was taken from him. "O my son Absalom! O Absalom, my son, my son!" said the much-moved David, as he went up to the chamber over the gate, that he might weep alone. And when his friend Lazarus died, "Jesus wept." Well; be it so. To weep and to be wept over is the irreversible decree as to man below; but then, so much the more welcome the state we hope for. A great voice is heard out of heaven. And there shall be no more death. The sight would be a blot in the tabernacle of God. The rigid limb, the silent pulse, the breathless lip, the pallid cheek, the fixed and darkened eye,—these, these are not scenes for heaven. But this is the decree: "There shall be no more death." This shall restore and perpetuate your friendship, and wipe the tears of separation away for ever.

And with the tears of separation pass away all those which pain wrings from the tortured

body, or sorrow from the wounded spirit. Martyrs, you have been racked and torn, but there is now no more pain for you: for, like your Master, you have exchanged your crown of thorns for a crown of glory. Patient sufferers from disease, you could weep, though you could not murmur; but wearisome nights are no longer appointed you. Nor does the spirit full charged with its inward grief pour the flood into the eyes. No publican here smites on his breast, exclaiming, "God be merciful to me a sinner!" No Peter, the cowardly denier of his Lord, goes out to weep bitterly. No tears of shame and grief are shed over barrenness of spirit, and hardness of heart. Zion no longer cries, "The Lord hath forgotten me." "There shall be neither sorrow nor sighing, nor any more pain."

And we may add, that there shall not be even tears of joy. For what do they suppose? The joy which finds relief in tears supposes a previous anguish, and that the change from one state to another shakes the feebleness of mortality. Or it supposes that we are unused to strong emotions, that our measure of joy is soon filled up; that even the bliss of earth may be too copious for the contracted vessel of our hearts, and therefore so easily overflows in tears. But there shall be no such alterations in heaven; nor will the capacity for blessedness be thus limited. Joy will not be so much a stranger that we will weep at meeting it. It will be, not the transient flash which dazzles, overpowers, disappears, but the fixed and steady element in which we shall live for ever.

And the text gives the reason of all this. "The former things are passed away. And he that sat upon the throne said, Behold, I make all things new." How impressive and sublime is the scene thus presented! Under the throne of Him who is arrayed in the glory of the father, lie a heaven and earth, the present seat of death, and sorrow, and pain. He speaks, and they vanish, and "the former things are passed away." He speaks again, and a new heaven and earth spring into being: "The tabernacle of God is with men; and he that sitteth on the throne saith, Behold, I make all things new." What a dream will their earthly sufferings and labours, our joys and sorrows appear! They have passed away, and a new world opens to our view to abide for ever.

"With joy the sailor, long by tempest tost,
Spreads all his canvas for the distant coast:
With joy the hind, his daily labour done,
Sees his broad shadow and the setting sun;
With joy the slave, worn out with tedious woes,
Beholds the bliss that liberty bestows."

And if the sailor thus joys, though the tempest must be again braved; and the labourer, though to-morrow's sun must awaken him to new labours, and shine again on the fetters of the slave; what is that joy, when the howl of the last tempest sinks upon the ear, when the last labour is completed, and our chains fall off for ever! Behold, He creates all things new! The heavens are new, the earth new, the body new, the spirit new, society new, circumstances new; and new for this reason, that all is perfect, and all unchangeable.—*Walsley's Sermons.*

The Mystery of Godliness.

And for what are we expected to surrender all the divine and delightful visions and foretastes of never-ending felicity? Why, for the vain conjectures, the random guessings of a wildering scepticism; which would take from us our peace, our Saviour, and our heaven; and give us, in return, the idle roavings of miserable uncertainty, or the gloom and desolation of absolute despair. The evil genius of Deism, my brethren, would blind us, and conduct us to the brink of a precipice, and bid us leap: but it tells us of no angel waiting to receive us, and bear us in safety to a better world, where we shall again open our eyes on the light of the living, and be ravished with the prospects and enjoyments of heavenly bliss. Ah! no. It would lead us onward darksome, and disconsolate, and shivering with anxiety lest we should

fall down, down, down into the gloomy gulf of annihilation, where thought, and reason, and happiness, and hope—where our souls, our being, our all, must be lost, lost for ever!

Which of us does not shrink from the dreadful experiment? Methinks I hear you, as with one voice, say, "Let it not be mine, let it not be mine. Let the Deist unchain the fiends of war, and overwhelm the earth with blood, and carnage, and desolation: let him seal up the clouds, and poison the winds of heaven, and charge every blasting breeze with pestilence and death: let him extinguish the stars, and blot out the sun from the firmament: let him, with infernal madness, seize the torch of destruction, and fire those magazines which are intended to hurl all nature into convulsion, and flames, and ruin. But, O let him not attempt to murder my soul, to bereave me of existence, to rob me of immortality! Perish the doctrine that would distract my heart with doubts! and perish everything like doubt, which has been occasioned by my looking off from the light of heavenly truth!"—*Rev. John Bryant.*

The Young Infidel.

The following sad account of a young man who for a time attended the ministry of the Rev. Baptist Noel, of London, illustrates the fearful consequences of breaking away from the influence of the Gospel:—

The young man was the son of pious parents, and for several years was regular in his attendance at the house of God. At length he became acquainted with some young men of infidel principles. The more he associated with them, the less pleasant he found it to listen to the Gospel. Ere long he absented himself wholly from the sanctuary. He then began to indulge in the pleasures of sin, and went to such length in criminal indulgence, that he soon laid the foundation of a fatal illness. Three months after he had abandoned the house of God he was on the verge of the grave. Mr. Noel was then called to visit him. The dying youth refused to converse with the man of God; but covered his head with the bed clothes. After several vain attempts to enter into conversation with him about that Being before whom he was soon to stand in judgment, Mr. Noel offered a prayer for him, and was about to quit the apartment. Just as his hand was upon the latch of the door, the young man made an effort to sit up in bed, and asked Mr. N. to stay a minute. Mr. N. returned to the bedside. The sufferer's strength was well nigh exhausted. He whispered in the ear of Mr. N. the appalling words, "I'm lost!" He sunk down in the bed, drew the clothes over his head and never spoke again.

The Contrast.

Should CHRISTIANITY universally prevail—should its precepts be acted upon, in all the length and breadth of their requirements, there would be no occasion for bolts, nor bars, nor penitentiaries, nor anything of the kind; every man would become as an angel, and earth as paradise! But, if INFIDELITY should universally prevail and triumph, who believes that there would be no occasion for bolts and bars, and penitentiaries? Who believes that every man would become as an angel, and earth as a paradise? In the providence of God, infidelity *did* once prevail. Where? In revolutionary France. When? During that period so called "THE REIGN OF TERROR." Yes, infidelity did then prevail and triumph, for then the National Convention decreed that there was no God.—The Sabbath was abolished; churches were closed or converted into "temples of Reason." Death was declared to be an eternal sleep; and the Bible was dragged along the streets of Lyons, in a way of derision and contempt. Yes, infidelity then prevailed and triumphed; and most frightful was its reign. Its crown was terror; its throne the guillotine; its sceptre the battle-axe; its palace-yard a field of blood; and its royal robes dripped with human gore! All France was, as it were,

one vast slaughter-house, and the rulers of France as demons from the bottomless pit! O, my soul come not thou into their secret! unto their assembly, mine honour, be not thou united. Verily, "their rock is not as our Rock, even our enemies themselves being judges."—*Dr. Baker's Revival Sermons.*

Great Effects from Simple Means.

We all feel that it is an honour to be the means of accomplishing great results by simple methods. I remember having recently met with the following incident in the life of that distinguished philosopher, Dr. Woollaston. A chemical friend called upon him, and expressed a wish to see his laboratory, expecting, of course, to be introduced into some magnificent apartment, where he would be surrounded by the most splendid apparatus of chemical instruments. What was his surprise when the philosopher presented to him a tray with a few glass tubes and other simple appliances, by means of which alone that distinguished man was enabled to work out his great results! On another occasion, when meeting a friend in the street, he took no small pleasure in leading him aside to a corner, and taking out of his waistcoat pocket a tailor's thimble, in which there was a simple but beautiful galvanic arrangement, and pouring out the contents of a phial, immediately brought to a white heat a piece of platinum wire. He was proud of being able to accomplish such great results by such simple means. He loved to lose himself amid the grandeur of nature, to be overshadowed, as it were, by the magnificent operations of the laws of nature, proud of being able, by such simple instrumentalities, to produce results so great and important. And does not the same honour belong to the man who is the means of accomplishing the salvation of his brother man by putting into his hands a shilling Bible or a sixpenny Testament? Oh, how sublime the result! oh, how simple the instrumentality!—*Rev. J. Stoughton.*

Scripture Illustration.

Augustin, when referring to that passage of Scripture in which it is said that we shall renew our strength like eagles, relates the following fabulous story of that bird. He says, that when it grows old there is an incrustation found upon its beak, so that it is not able to partake of its food, and therefore it pines away until it rubs its beak against the sharp ledges of the rock, and thus removes the incrustation, after which it returns with avidity to its usual aliment, and thus renews its strength, and, recovering the beauty of its plumage and the vigour of its wings, ascends into heaven, careering on the gale and sailing on the storm. There was something like this going on at the time of the Reformation. The Church had had her mouth sealed up for a long time by spiritual despotism, and had been debarr'd from that sustenance which is the life of the Christian's soul; but at the time of the Reformation the hard incrustation which had thus gathered over the Church was rubbed away, and she returned again to feed on the bread of life; and having done so, she renewed her strength like an eagle, and, with shining plumage and steady wing, soared upwards towards heaven.

Consult the Town-Clerk of Ephesus.

"I HAVE heard you say," observes Dr. Mather, "that there was a gentleman mentioned in the 19th chapter of the Acts, to whom you were more indebted than any other in the world." This was the town-clerk of Ephesus, whose counsel was to do nothing rashly. Upon any proposal of consequence, it was usual with him to say, "Let us first consult with the town-clerk of Ephesus." What mischief, trouble, and sorrow would be avoided in this world, were people more in the habit of consulting this gentleman!

Marriages.

the Rev. P. G. McGregor, Mr. & Miss PROBE ANN McDONALD.

sylvania, on the 11th December, at Lebanon, THOMAS J. COOKE, to the late Captain STAIRS, of

on Saturday 21st December, by DOUGLAS TUCKER Esq., Surgeon, BETH ANN, eldest daughter of J. of this city.

acon Willis, on the 28th Dec'r., LIZABETH HORN, second daughter of a Passage.

Deaths.

lay 29th Decr., at his residence, nity, State of New York, JOHN W. 1 72. — Father-in-Law of T. B. rican Consul at this port.

wallis, on the 3d December, of t arm, after a short but painful s, REBECCA, the beloved wife of , in the 49th year of her age.

Decr., after a short and painful a with christian resignation, JANE, f Fedden, Rawdon aged 37 years, ine, on the 5th December, Mrs. Dr. S. Rice, in the 76th year of her stomach.

SARAH ELIZABETH, infant daugh- t. ODELL, of Fredericton, N. B., t four days.

Shipping News.

OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

h.—R M S America, Shannon, Bos- unard & Co—was detained in nsequence of the late arrival of the rperienced heavy weather; schrs Island, to E Albro & Co; Maria,

—Schrs Charles, Whipple, St John ougall & Co and Salter & Twining; ihelplian, 11 days — to Fairbanks ; Balacon, New York, 5 days—to , Sydney; Goodwill, Dunn, Anna

chr Villager, Liverpool N S. Schr Victoria, Doni, Kingston Jam, ; brig Tibertus, Brown, Philadel- er & Twining.

y 1st — Brig Velocity, Anderson, s, to W. Full; brig Brothers, Daus- s, to T. C. Kinnear & Co; schr- icburne; brig Halifax, Meagher,

CLEARED.

ova Scotia, Bruce, Boston, — Salter America, Shannon, Liverpool. Velocity, Sullivan, Jamaica; schr- o Rico.

elle, Laybold, Boston, — B Wier & us, Rouffignack, Demerara, Oxley n & John, Gair, Kingston, Jam- rbanks & Allison.

MEMORANDA.

reports two schooners ashore at Joseph—cargoes fish—names not

Yarmouth N S, from St Kitts for argo of salt, when about fifty miles l Rock, sprung a leak, and shortly r Frances Elizabeth, Nichols, from d all the assistance he could, both umps to keep her from sinking.— into Mayaguez, and run her ashore, called, and she was condemned. arrived at Newport, U S, with loss

ports hence, at Guyana, William, nily, West; and brig Mary, Banks.

—Arrd—brig Vivid, Crockett, hence, Indus, Day, Sydney, C B; Jane brig Nile, Parks, West Indies, via

like, from LaHave for Boston, with ashore on the morning of the 24th, astward of Race Point Light—crew r occurred in consequence of Capt Light. The schr is badly hogged, are open on each side, and the tide er. The deck load has been taken naking to save part of the salt. In che will be a total loss, with the ex-

She was a fine looking schr, six s insured in Nova Scotia—the cargo ater advices state that she would the cargo had dissolved.

Published for the Proprietors
WESLEYAN OFFICE, Marchington's

Missionary Intelligence.

(From Wesleyan Notices Newspaper, Dec. 1850.)

Wesleyan Missions in India.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. John Pinkney, dated Negapatam, May 4th, 1850.

RECENT EXTENSION OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY, &c.

You will doubtless be glad to hear, that we are getting on in this part of the great Mission field. Though we are not permitted to see many forsaking the worship of imaginary deities for the worship of the one true and living God, yet we cannot but think that a brighter day is about to dawn upon this benighted country. Hitherto the Hindoo, by the abandonment of the religion of his forefathers, and by a cordial reception of Christianity, has been liable to the loss of the property which he possessed previously to his conversion; but it affords me unspeakable pleasure to be able to state that this law has been abolished, and the Act for the establishment of liberty of conscience has become the law of the land. The editor of the "Friend of India," in an article on this subject, says, "The Act for the Establishment of Liberty of Conscience, became the law of the land on the 11th of April, 1850, a day which will be as memorable in the annals of British India as the 4th of December, 1829, when the rite of suttee was abolished, and, for the first time in twenty centuries, the Ganges flowed unbloodied to the sea." Henceforward every man throughout India will be at liberty to profess whatever creed his conscience may incline him to, without being reduced to beggary through the instrumentality of the courts of justice. The inestimable value of this boon will be at once seen by a reference to the law of the land as it previously stood, and which was thus expounded by Sir William Macnaghten: "Whatever property the individual, previously to his conversion, was possessed of, will devolve on his nearest of kin who profess the Hindoo religion." It was impossible that so monstrous a violation of the first principles of religious liberty could continue to be tolerated under the enlightened Government of Britain in the middle of the nineteenth century; and the wonder is, not that it has been abolished now, but that it was not abolished before. One of the effects of this new law will be to remove all penalties from the profession of Christianity; and it is possible that when the profession of that creed becomes safe, it may also become more common."

I know you will rejoice with us at this important change, which I cannot but regard as a token of the future triumph of Christianity. Another encouraging circumstance to which I would refer, is the determination of the Committee of the Madras Auxiliary Bible Society to give to the whole population of Southern India a portion of God's blessed word, at the suggestion of the Rev. William Arthur. At first the Committee regarded Mr. Arthur's proposal as impracticable; but they thought much more might be done to increase the circulation of the Scriptures among the Christian, Mahomedan, and Heathen population of Southern India. They resolved to print large editions of the Gospel by Luke and the Acts of the Apostles in Tamil, Telugu, and Hindustani, especially for the Heathen population; and also to apply to the parent Society for permission to draw upon them to the extent of £1,500 in the coming three years. In a letter recently received from the parent Society, they have most cheerfully granted that request of the Committee. The Rev. W. Porter, the Secretary, has since written to me to ascertain in what way and to what extent I can aid them in carrying out this glorious design. I have written to the Committee, and expressed my great pleasure in having an opportunity of co-operating with them in a work of so much importance to the welfare of thousands around us, who are perishing for lack of knowledge. Colporteurs will be employed to visit the towns and villages in each District, and to furnish those who are able to read with portions of the Bible.—This, also, we regard as a pledge of prosperity. Such a step seems most opportune

at the present crisis. The Jesuits, as you are aware, have established themselves in Negapatam, and it is their intention to imbue the minds of the natives with the principles of Romanism. The circulation of the Scriptures will, in a great measure, I trust, counteract their pernicious influence.

In this Circuit we are endeavouring, to the best of our ability, to spread abroad the knowledge of Christ and Him crucified.—We have services in the streets of Negapatam almost every day. On these occasions we distribute tracts, with which the Madras Tract and Book Society have supplied us; and we trust that these silent monitors will tend to lessen the prejudices of the people, and prepare them for the reception of the Gospel of our Redeemer. We beg to be remembered in your prayers. You are not ignorant of the difficulties with which we have to contend in this seat of Satan's empire. The certainty of victory nerves our arm for the conflict. The Gospel which it is our privilege to make known to this people shall, ere long, be embraced by thousands who are now the slaves of a degraded superstition. We are all in pretty good health, for which we are grateful.

Departure of Wesleyan Missionaries.

On October 20th, 1850, the Rev. Dr. Kessen and the Rev. William Hill embarked at Southampton, in the "Ripon," for Ceylon.

On Wednesday, October 23d, the Rev. James and Mrs. Edney, and child, with Messrs. Robert Gilbert, and Richard Fletcher, embarked at Gravesend, in the "Dale Park," Captain Leigh, for Sierra-Leone.

On Saturday, October 26th, the Rev. W. P. Wells embarked at Liverpool, for Newfoundland.

On Monday, November 18th, the Rev. Messrs. Ebenezer A. Gardiner and George B. Richards embarked at Gravesend, in the "Prima Donna," for the Gold Coast, Western Africa.

On Tuesday, November 19th, the Rev. William and Mrs. Moister, and the Rev. John and Mrs. Thomas, embarked at Gravesend, in the "Emperor," for the Cape of Good Hope.

Family Circle.

To Fathers.

Why is it, that almost as a matter of course, we speak of mothers almost exclusively, in regard to the work of infant instruction? Certain it is, that to the mother belongs the earliest and therefore the most important part of Christian nurture; but it does not all belong to her, and her precious labours are powerfully reinforced by the aid of the pious father. The Sabbath evening is passed in the mother's apartment, where she helps them in their little lessons, joins them in their hymns, and suggests their youthful prayers; and when the other parent enters, all is hushed.

Great responsibility rests on the father as to the religious training of his household. The father has a superior measure of authority, and sometimes a higher cultivation, and far more knowledge of the world. Over his sons, particularly, he exercises an influence which is formative and almost absolute. Blessed are those children towards whom this trust is faithfully discharged. Happy is that father who, on returning in the evening, gathers his little ones around his knee, enters into their little cares, and instils into their minds the sweet lessons of piety.—While I pen these lines, it would be ungrateful in me, if my soul did not rise in thanks for having enjoyed the care of such a father. Never can I forget the hours spent, with others of the little flock around him, listening to the stories of Scripture, and the first lines of Christian doctrine; a remembrance in which, blessed be God, both my beloved and honoured parents blend in one delightful picture. Let Christian fathers snatch some moments every day for the performance of a duty, which will thus be embalmed amidst the most fragrant memories of their offspring.—*Am. Messenger.*

Dr. Waugh's Mode with his Children.

There are some parents, who, in their eagerness to make doctrinal points clear to children, debase them by vulgar phrases and familiar allusions; but this he never did; and while some, by excessive softness, encourage children to trifle with their religious exercises, and to deem it of little consequence how they acquit themselves to them in such a task, there was no point of paternal duty to which he was more strictly attentive; well knowing that piety to God is the only soil in which the social virtues can be securely planted in the human heart. He was partial to the Catechisms of his native country, for the soundness of their sentiments, and for the conciseness and accuracy of their expressions, and because they recalled so tenderly to his mind the period when he used to repeat them, standing beside his father's knee, and when his mother drew from them the counsels by which she laboured to make him wise unto salvation. In his work of catechising and instructing his children; he never suffered any thing to interfere. An hour every Saturday evening was devoted to this purpose; and amidst all the multiplicity of his public avocations, the incessant calls on his time by private applicants, and his preparations for the ministerial services of the ensuing Sabbath, this duty was never neglected.—*Life of Dr. Waugh.*

"Small Sweet Courtesies of Life."

From the late William Wirt to his Daughter.

"I want to tell you a secret. The way to make yourself pleasing to others, is to show that you care for them. The whole world is like the miller at Mansfield, 'who cared for nobody—no, not he—because nobody cared for him.' And the whole world will serve you so, if you give them the same cause. Let every one see, therefore, that you do care for them, by showing them what Sterne so happily calls 'the small sweet courtesies of life'—those courtesies in which there is no parade, whose voice is too still to tease, and which manifest themselves by tender and affectionate looks, and little kind acts of attention; giving others the preference in every little enjoyment, at the table, in the field, walking, sitting, or standing. This is the spirit that gives to your time of life, and to your sex, its sweetest charms. It constitutes the sum total of all the witchcraft of woman. Let the world see that your first care is for yourself, and you will spread the solitude of the upas tree around you in the same way, by the emanation of a poison which kills all the juices of affection in its neighbourhood. Such a girl may be admired for her understanding and her accomplishments, but she will never be beloved.

"The seeds of love can never grow but under the warm and genial influence of kind feelings and affectionate manners. Vivacity goes a great way in young persons. It calls attention to her who displays it; and if it then be found associated with a generous sensibility, its execution is irresistible.

"On the contrary, if it is found in alliance with a cold, haughty, selfish heart, it produces no further effect, except an adverse one. Attend to this, my daughter. It flows from a heart that feels for you all the anxiety a parent can feel, and not without this hope which constitutes the parent's highest happiness, may God protect and bless you."

One More Prayer.

The following beautiful and touching story was related by Dr. Schneply of Md., at a meeting held in New York, to hear the experience of twenty reformed drunkards:

"A drunkard who had run through his property, returned one night to his unfurnished home. He entered his empty hall—anguish was gnawing at his heart-strings, and language is inadequate to express his agony as he entered his wife's apartment and there beheld the victims of his appetite, his lovely wife and darling child. Morose and sullen, he seated himself without a word; he could not speak, he could not look upon them.—The mother said to the Angel by her side, 'Come my child, it is time to go to bed,' and the babe, as was her wont, knelt by her mother's lap, and gazing

wistfully into the face of her suffering parent like a piece of chiselled statuary, slowly repeated her nightly orison, and when she had finished, (but four years of age), said to her mother:

'Dear ma, may I not offer up one more prayer?'

'Yes, yes, my sweet pet, pray!'

—And she lifted up her tiny hands, and closed her eyes and prayed:

'Oh God, spare, oh spare my dear papa!'

That prayer was wafted up with electric rapidity to the throne of God. It was heard—it was heard on earth. The responsive 'Amen!' burst from the father's lips, and his heart of stone became a heart of flesh. Wife and child were both clasped to his bosom, and in penitence he said—'My child, you have saved your father from the drunkard's grave. I will sign the pledge.'

General Miscellany.

The Wonderful Sixpence.

On a lovely morning in the month of May, as I was travelling in the neighbourhood of a small town in the county of Salop, I was overtaken by a young man of rather grave countenance, and probably about twenty-five years of age. Happening to be both travelling the same way, we soon fell into conversation about the state of trade, money matters, and other subjects. After we had conversed together a short time on these, he broke out with the following words:—

'Well, sir, I will relate to you an anecdote of a boy who was well known to my father, to show you what can be done with but a very small sum of money. The parents of this boy were so poor, that they could not afford to take more than two scanty meals each day. The father, in fact, was not able to earn a livelihood for his family, in consequence of a paralytic stroke, with which he was attacked when the subject of this story was not more than nine years old, so that what little they had to depend upon came wholly from the parish.

When this boy was about eleven years of age, a neighbouring farmer one day employed him to assist in driving a few pigs to market, for which he gave him sixpence. The boy, on receiving this, was so overjoyed that he did not, at first, know what to do with it; but, after considering a short time on the subject, he at last resolved to give it to his parents. When he got home, however, they refused it, saying that, as he had done the work, he had the greatest right to the money.

A few days after this, while he was in company with some other boys about his own age, one of them happened to commence talking about rabbits, and told his companions what he had gained by them in the course of the last year.—This account produced such an effect on the mind of James Hall (for that was the boy's name), that he resolved to try what he could gain in the same way. So with his sixpence he purchased two young rabbits, a male and a female, which, when he had kept them a few months, produced four more. Two of these he sold, when they were one month old, for threepence each; so, by this time, he had his sixpence again, and four rabbits besides.

Next year, the product of his four rabbits brought him in 15s., with which he purchased a few potatoes, and rented a small piece of land to plant them in. When he had raised his potatoes, he found that he had fifteen bushels, three of which he kept to plant the following year, and the other twelve he sold at the rate of 2s. 6d. per bushel, which with 10s. saved by his rabbits, came to £2.

The following year he went to service, and gave the rabbits to his parents. He, however, rented a large piece of land for raising potatoes; this piece yielded him sixty bushels, which he sold at 3s. per bushel, and, having saved 10s. out of his wages, he had, therefore, £9 10s. in his possession. The death of his father, whose funeral expenses cost him £2 10s., reduced his money to £7.

In the following year he rented half an acre of land for potatoes, which cost him £3 4s.; this piece yielded him fifty bushels, which he disposed of at 3s. per bushel. The amount, added to £1 16s. which he had in hand, and £1 saved out of his wages, came to £20 4s.

The next year he lent out £20 at interest, at the rate of 5 per cent.; with the rest he rented two acres of land, which yielded 312 bushels.—The produce he sold at 2s. 6d. per bushel, which, added to the other £20 and its interest, and £1 10s. laid up out of his wages, came to £61 10s.

ce of her suffering parent... not offer up one more

reet pet, pray!... oh spare my dear papa!

Miscellany.

lertful Sixpence.

g in the month of May, as I... following words:—

about eleven years of age... When he got home, how-

Dr. Johnson's Opinion of Editors... The great "literary Colossus" speaks as fol-

A Genealogy... Old Williams, of Doncaster, had, in the year

Habits of Jonny Lind... A personal friend of Miss Lind informs us that

Ignorance of Great Physical Truths... How few men really believe that they sojourn

Next year he lent out £10 at the same interest... About this time he left service, married, and

Envy... When a statue had been erected to Theogenes,

Damp Beds... Why is a damp bed so dangerous? Because

Dr. Johnson's Opinion of Editors... The great "literary Colossus" speaks as fol-

A Genealogy... Old Williams, of Doncaster, had, in the year

Habits of Jonny Lind... A personal friend of Miss Lind informs us that

Ignorance of Great Physical Truths... How few men really believe that they sojourn

the labour and the repose of every race of being... great physical truths objects of faith as well as

Temperance.

The Drunkard's Son... 'Mother, this bread is very hard: why

National Temperance Society.

This society was organized a short time... since, for the purpose of giving a new im-

about \$4,000 a year.—New York Paper, Nov. 18th.

American Rum in Africa.

An American gentleman in West Africa... American rum has done this people ten thou-

Dr. Trotter says—"In a survey of my... water-drinkers possess the most equal tem-

Wesleyana.

Horse Wesleyanism, or Thoughts on Methodism.

Posterity will regard the rise and develop-... The Theology of a system so largely endowed

clouds and darkness were round about them... their representations of Jehovah, and of the re-

It is one of the peculiarities of Methodism... it has renewed vital religion from its unnatural

But, if Methodism stands out in striking con-... trast to the theology of Geneva, not less does it

Men had been so long accustomed to see Ar-... minianism in conjunction with lifeless forms,

Poetry.

HYMN OF THE UNIVERSE.

PARAPHRASED FROM GOETHE.

Roll on, thou sun! for ever roll,
Thou giant, rushing through the heaven,
Creation's wonder, nature's soul!
Thy golden wheels by angels driven;
The planets die without thy blaze,
And cherubim with star-dropt wing
Float in thy diamond sparkling rays,
Thou brightest emblem of their King!

Roll, lovely earth! and still roll on,
With ocean's azure beauty bound:
While one sweet star, the pearly moon,
Pursues thee through the blue profound;
And angels with delighted eyes
Behold thy tints of mount and stream,
From the high walls of Paradise;
Swift whirling like a glorious dream.

Roll, Planets! on your dazzling road,
For ever sweeping round the sun;
What eye beheld when first ye glowed?
What eye shall see your courses done?
Roll in your solemn majesty,
Ye deathless splendours of the skies!
High altars, from which angels see
The incense of creation rise.

Roll, Comets! and ye million Stars!
Ye that through boundless nature roam;
Ye monarchs on your flame-wing'd cars!
Tell us in what more glorious dome,
What orb to which your pomps are dim,
What kingdom but by angels trod—
Tell us where swells the eternal hymn
Around his Throne—where dwells your God.

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, January 11, 1851.

BENEFITS OF RELIGIOUS BIOGRAPHY.

In the well authenticated experience of individuals, eminent for piety, we have placed before us, in meridian brightness, the visible manifestations of the powerfully operating and renewing influence of Divine Grace on the human mind, and an irrefragable proof of the *Divine origin* of our most holy religion. Infidels may unreasonably cavil at the external claims put forth in behalf of the celestial character of Christianity, and absurdly repudiate them on the ground of their not being supported by the evidence of *mathematical demonstration*,—a species of evidence totally irrelevant to the nature of the subject to be substantiated: but in the living experience of the humble followers of Christ, in the radical change effected in their hearts,—a change exhibited in holy affections and desires, a chaste, and well-ordered conversation, and a conduct, free from the prevalent and reigning sins of the day, in many instances presenting the most striking contrast to that which had once and for many years been characteristic of the parties—and adorned with the beauteous assemblage of various and acknowledged virtues,—is presented a species of evidence in favour of the divine character of the Christian religion, which will successfully resist the puny attacks of ten thousand *deistical* assailants, and “*put to silence the ignorance of foolish men.*”

That such changes as those to which we have just referred, have been effected, cannot be denied, as they are matter of public notoriety: but the cause of them is attributed by sceptics to any other than to the real one. The influence of Divine Grace, as the result of the *true and proper atonement* of our ever adorable Lord Jesus Christ, employed in changing and sanctifying the human heart, and producing holy principles, which eventuate in a *godly conversation* and life, is something which they studiously exclude in whole or in part, from their creed; and therefore as a legitimate consequence, the religious transformation of internal and external character and deportment, with which the world has abounded and still abounds, are to be accounted for, in their view, only on *natural* principles.—The cause thus assigned is, however, inadequate to the production of the effect.

For example, let us take the case of Saul of Tarsus. He was a bitter enemy of Christianity, and was qualified by natural and acquired abilities to wage a successful warfare against Christianity had it been only a fable. Into a consideration of the entire history of this subsequently distinguished man, it is not now necessary to enter. One thing is evident—he became a Christian, and one of the most able and successful champions of the very cause he had previously

so assiduously laboured to destroy. Was this change the mere effect of the operation of natural causes or principles? Let the whole case, in all its bearings, be considered, and we hesitate not to say, that the idea that it was, is stamped with the grossest absurdity, and that nothing short of the exercise of a divine power upon his heart could have produced the wondrous change. So also in the case of the primitive Christians, and believers of modern times. The changes in these were such, that to have originated them, no human, and merely moral or intellectual motives or principles were at all competent, and the true cause must be sought in the divine energy of the Holy Spirit, for the operation of which in the heart and life of the sincere and penitent believer, rich provision has been made in the sacrifice of Christ our Saviour, and which is distinctly made the subject of many gracious promises.

This change in the hearts and lives of individuals through the instrumentality of the Apostles in preaching the glorious Gospel of the ever-blessed God, was often appealed to by the Apostles, not only in confirmation of their own true ministerial character, but as a proof that such change was effected primarily by the “*Spirit of the living God*” only. “*Do we begin again to commend ourselves? or need we as some others, epistles of commendation to you, or letters of commendation from you? Ye are our epistles, written in your hearts, known and read of all men: forasmuch as ye are manifestly declared to be the epistles of Christ ministered by us, written not with ink but with the Spirit of the living God: not in tables of stone, but in fleshy tables of the heart.*” Real conversions, with their subsequent proper fruits, afford, therefore, a species of proof, that ought to satisfy every considerate person of the genuineness of the Christian religion: for, the power to produce them belongeth only unto God. To the immediate subjects of these changes no evidence can be stronger or more satisfactory. It is brought within the province of their own consciousness. They know what they *once were*—they know what they *now are*—they know the means by which this mighty change has been accomplished—they have the *witness in themselves* that they “*are born again of the Spirit*” and “*created anew in Christ Jesus unto good works.*” These are matters of personal experience, personal consciousness, and the effort might as rationally be made to argue them out of the consciousness of their own existence, as to argue them out of the firm conviction of the reality of the spiritual change through which they have passed, and by which their condition with God has been both relatively and actually altered.

“What we have felt and seen,
With confidence we tell;
And publish to the sons of men
The signs infallible.”

In this point of view, the value of Religious Biography is incalculable, affording a *continued proof* of the divinity of the CHRISTIAN SYSTEM. It has other practical and beneficial uses. It is profitable to the *Christian believer*, serving frequently to animate his hope, quicken his desires, and stimulate to increased activity, whilst pursuing his celestial journey. It also affords comfort and encouragement to the *sincere penitent*, as it presents to his view the method which others have successfully adopted in obtaining “*peace with God,*” detailed in the minutest manner, and brought before him with all the freshness of actual life. Nor should it be forgotten, that Religious Biography has, not unfrequently, been the means employed by INFINITE WISDOM and GOODNESS, to arrest the *careless, indifferent sinner* in “*the error of his way,*” and turn his wandering feet to the “*testimonies of the just:*”—thus advancing the spiritual and eternal good of men, and contributing to the promotion of the glory of God.

WESLEYAN CHURCH ACCOMMODATION.

The Wesleyans of this City have for some past felt the necessity of obtaining Church accommodation farther South than the Zoar Chapel situated in Argyle Streets in order to meet the wants of the population in that growing part of the City. Under the wise and judicious management of the zealous Superintendent, the Rev. EPHRAIM EVANS, an Official Meeting, called for the purpose, has determined to erect with as little delay as possible, a commodious Church on the lot of land already in possession of the

Trustees, formerly used as a Cemetery. The site is considered by many as very eligible for the contemplated Edifice, which, when erected, will prove quite accommodating to our friends residing at the South end of the City. Subscription lists have been passed round, and a very encouraging response has been given to the appeal made to christian liberality. Several individuals have signed the handsome sum of *one hundred pounds* each—some *fifty*, some *twenty-five*—and one generous friend has subscribed the noble sum of *Two hundred and fifty pounds*. At present the amount promised is about eleven hundred pounds. We cordially approve of the object in view, and give the project our heartiest recommendation. Pleased indeed shall we be to learn, that the required sum has been pledged by good men and true, and we shall be equally gratified to witness in the Spring or Summer the ceremonies connected with the laying the corner-stone of this intended Temple for the worship of Almighty God.

FREDERICTON BAZAAR.

We beg leave to call the attention of the LADIES, and others, of Halifax, to the intended Bazaar to assist in re-building the Wesleyan Chapel in Fredericton, New Brunswick. We need not dwell on the great loss our friends there have sustained by the destruction of their large Chapel and comfortable Mission House by the recent calamitous fire. The fact is well known, and, doubtless, has already awakened sympathy in many breasts. Assistance may be given by the Ladies of this City by preparing and furnishing articles suitable for the contemplated Bazaar. The Rev. Wm. Temple, the present Superintendent of the Fredericton Circuit, and his amiable Lady, are well known in this community; and whilst we would not willingly interfere with the claims of any other member of the Committee, the names of which we have already published, we are authorized to say, that Mrs. TEMPLE will be happy to receive for her Table any articles which may be kindly forwarded from this City. We hope something handsome will be realized from the sale of articles which shall be furnished by our friends in Halifax. The appeal for aid in this extremity is not limited necessarily to Ladies, but gentlemen, disposed to assist, may through us or any of our Ministers transmit donations, which will be very gratefully received.

ENCOURAGING.

Owing to the exertion of respected brethren our list of subscribers continue to increase. We are advancing towards the completion of the (additional) fourth hundred. A little more effort on the part of the brethren interested would accomplish all that was expected. We hope to enter upon the New Year with *five hundred* new subscribers. But don't mistake, friends! The Editor of *The Wesleyan* cannot truthfully write thus—we wish he could. We congratulate the Editor of the *Toronto Christian Guardian*, the official organ of the Wesleyan-Methodist Church in Canada, whose language we have quoted above, on his pleasing prospects. The wider the circulation of well-conducted Religious Journals, the better for the cause of truth and righteousness, and the more reasonable the hopes entertained for the solid prosperity of the Church of God, and for the advancement of evangelical principles in the world. May the utmost desires of our deserving cotemporary be speedily realized, in a still greatly enlarged list of paying subscribers! We hold up the example of our Canadian brethren as worthy of imitation by the Wesleyans of the lower Provinces. Our list is slowly, and we trust, surely increasing. Monday's Mail last brought us a Note from our Agent at Parrsboro, with an order for papers for *five* new subscribers, as his proportion of our *New Year's gift*.—We give him our cordial thanks; and, as one good turn deserves another, we should be glad to receive from him shortly, an order for five more! Could not all our Agents do the same? Will they try? *The Wesleyan* will become all the stronger and the more vigorous, should such be the case. We might as well speak to some hundreds more as not. It elevates one's mind to address a large audience, and the same principle doubtless influences Editors to a considerable extent. We feel thankful for the patronage

extended to us as religious Journalists, and are resolved to fail in no effort to deserve it, as far as our humble abilities, good intentions, and unremitting application to the interests of the paper, will enable us to do. Come, brethren, see what you can do in giving a wider circulation to your official organ. Subscribers, also, may render us valuable assistance by recommending *The Wesleyan* to their friends and neighbours. In making this appeal, considerations of personal advantage have no place, as they have no foundation. We are anxious to extend the sphere of usefulness, and believe this object will be in some measure realized by an enlargement of the circulation of *The Wesleyan*, whose varied contents are calculated to please, and, under the divine blessing, to profit the reader. We can supply back numbers; but application should be made without delay.

Several complete sets of Vol. I., can be supplied, unbound at 10s., and bound, at 13s. 9d. each. We shall be glad to receive orders.

For some days past the weather has been extremely cold. The sleighing is good, which is so far favourable like the preceding was for farmers and others, who have occasion to use the roads. It is probable we shall have at the commencement of winter our severest weather, which, as so much of it has already been experienced, we hope will prove to be the case.

The long winter evenings are favourable to mental improvement. Those who are fond of reading should now indulge their propensity, and improve their intellects.

Our City at present is teeming with Lectures on a variety of useful and entertaining subjects. Persons who have leisure, and means at their disposal, would do well to improve the golden opportunities as they occur.

Judge Marshall delivered his second Lecture at Temperance Hall, last evening. The Judge has a vast stock of the most important information on hand, gathered during his recent visit to the Old Country, and which he intends to deal out with a liberal hand. The public should make their appearance on the occasions of the Judge's Lectures. They will not fail of being agreeably entertained, if knowledge be entertaining, and profitably instructed, if the experience of other, and older countries, can impart useful lessons.

Hon. Mr. McCully delivered an interesting Lecture on Wednesday evening last at Mechanics' Institute:—Subject—“*Progression.*”

The world is very busy just now. Important matters are under serious consideration. So intent is it in pursuing its march of improvement, that, like time, it cannot stand still for a minute. Where will it be a century hence?

The Provincial Secretary has sent out from London two letters, addressed to the Deputy P. S., to be laid before His Excellency, on the subject of his mission. Nothing definite has as yet been arrived at, but negotiations are going on, which may result favourably to the great and important enterprise. For the sake of the Province we hope this may be the case. C. Archibald Esqr., now in England, the *Chronicle* states has written to his friends here in encouraging terms of the prospects of the delegation.

The Ladies of Poplar Grove Presbyterian Church held a Soiree in the basement story of that Church on Wednesday evening last. It was altogether a creditable affair.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Dec. 11, 1850.—The Queen has been pleased to approve Mr. Thos. Ritchie Grassie, as Consul at Halifax, Nova Scotia, of His Majesty the King of Prussia.

The American steamer *Baltic*, which left Liverpool on the 14th December, for New York, put into Provincetown on Saturday evening last. The Mail by her for this city was received on last Monday evening.

We have been informed that the Hon. Samuel Cunard, the Proprietor and Agent of the line of Atlantic Steamers, bearing his name, has generously offered to convey the productions of his native Province, intended for the Exhibition, to Liverpool, free of charge—an offer worthy of the man, who has already proved himself to be his country's greatest benefactor.—*Colquhoun.*

SUPREME COURT, Michaelmas Term, Dec. 2. —On motion of the Attorney General, William Henry Blanchard, and Matthew H. Richey, Esquires, Attorneys at Law, were this day duly admitted and enrolled Barristers of H. M. Supreme Court of Nova Scotia; and James McDonald, of Pictou, Student at Law, having passed the necessary examination and taken the usual oaths, was also duly admitted and enrolled an Attorney of said Court.—*Recorder.*

ous Journalists, and are
 port to deserve it, as far
 good intentions, and un-
 the interests of the pa-
 Come, brethren, see
 ng a wider circulation to
 sscribers, also, may ren-
 e by recommending *The*
 ds and neighbours. In
 siderations of personal
 e, as they have no foun-
 s to extend the sphere
 re this object will be in
 by an enlargement of the
 eyan, whose varied con-
 lease, and, under the di-
 he reader. We can sup-
 application should be

sets of Vol. I., can be
 Os., and bound, at 13s. 9d.
 d to receive orders.

he weather has been ex-
 ighing is good, which is so
 preceding was for farmers
 occasion to use the roads.
 ll have at the commence-
 erest weather, which, as
 dy been experienced, we
 the case.

enings are favourable to
 Those who are fond of
 ulge their propensity, and
 s.

is teeming with Lectures
 and entertaining subjects
 are, and means at their
 ur to improve the golden op-
 ur.

vered his second Lecture
 ast evening. The Judge
 most important informa-
 l during his recent visit to
 which he intends to deal
 The public should make
 e occasions of the Judge's
 not fail of being agreeably
 lge be entertaining, and
 f the experience of other,
 n impart useful lessons.

delivered an interesting
 lay evening last at Me-
 subject—"Progression."

usy just now. Important
 ous consideration. So in-
 ts march of improvement,
 or stand still for a minute.
 atury hence?

retary has sent out from
 dressed to the Deputy P.
 is Excellency, on the sub-
 ething definite has as yet
 negotiations are going on,
 urably to the great and im-
 or the sake of the Provin-
 the case. C. Archibald
 d, the *Chronicle* states has
 here in encouraging terms
 e delegation.

plar Grove Presbyterian
 in the basement story of
 dnesday evening last. It
 itable affair.

Dec. 11, 1850.—The Queen
 approve Mr. Thos. Ritchie
 Halifax, Nova Scotia, of
 of Prussia.

mer *Baltic*, which left Liv-
 December, for New York,
 n on Saturday evening last.
 this city was received on

ormed that the Hon. Samuel
 or and Agent of the line of
 earing his name, has gener-
 ey the productions of his
 nded for the Exhibition, to
 arge—an offer worthy of
 eady proved himself to be
 t benefactor.—*Colonist*.

Michaelmas Term, Dec. 2.
 Attorney General, William
 d Matthew H. Richey, Es-
 Law, were this day duly ad-
 Barristers of H. M. Supreme
 ; and James McDonald, of
 argy, having passed the ne-
 and taken the usual oaths,
 ed and enrolled an Attorney
 nder.

We understand that it is the intention of the
 Clerks in the respective stores in this city to
 close their places of business during the winter
 evenings, at the hour of 7 o'clock, p. m. This
 movement is made with the general concurrence
 of their owners.—*Frederickton, N. B. Reporter*.

**The Re-Establishment of the Red Mass
 in Paris.**

What is the red mass? you will naturally ask.
 The question demands some explanation.
 Before 1789, when the judicial corps assumed
 their sitting at the end of their annual vacation;
 they all assembled to hear a mass in the chapel
 adjoining the Palais de Justice. The magistrates
 wore at this ceremony their red robes, as they
 were accustomed to do on important occasions,
 and hence the name of red mass, given to this
 religious fete.

This solemnity had become obsolete for more
 than fifty years, and it is easy to understand
 why. The magistrates of the judicial courts are
 no longer necessarily Roman Catholics; they may
 be Protestants or Jews. By what right should
 they be forced to attend, in their capacity of
 judges, a papist ceremony? There would be in
 that case, evidently, a flagrant contradiction
 between the conduct of the magistrates and the
 letters of the laws. Napoleon well understood it:
 he did not restore the red mass. The Bourbons,
 even of the eldest branch, notwithstanding their
 regard for the priests, only one caused this mass
 to be celebrated—in the month of February,
 1815. Louis Philippe had never the least idea
 of re-establishing this fete. It is the revolution
 of 1848—or, to speak more correctly—it is the
 re-actionary party, placed now at the head of
 the Government, which has thought fit to revive
 this custom from its tomb. The magistrates
 obeyed the order of M. the Minister of Justice.
 The different judicial corps, dressed in their
 most splendid trappings, assembled in the holy
 chapel, and the Archbishop of Paris chanted the
Veni-Creator. This prelate, it is superfluous to
 remark, was delighted at seeing the chief magis-
 tracy of France performing an act of popery,
 and thus loudly proclaiming the renewal of a
 State religion.

Why this red mass? Why all these demon-
 strations of the Roman faith? I have already
 observed that, with the Government, it is purely
 policy, a means of gaining the concurrence of
 the clergy in our political crises. As to the
 magistrates themselves, who have yielded, with-
 out resistance, to the will of authority, I suppose
 many of them hope to awaken, by these pompous
 manifestations, some sentiments of religion in the
 popular classes. But will they succeed? I
 think not. The people will discern the secrets
 of hearts; they discover the truths through ap-
 pearances, and lift up the mask with which
 statesmen cover themselves. In truth, there is
 here only a vain hypocrisy. Most of the magis-
 trates, who devoutly assisted at the red mass,
 are Voltairians, and are the first to laugh at
 all this phantasmagia. How, then, should the
 people be duped by it? Priests of Rome—and
 politicians who respond so benevolently to their
 demands—be assured that the revival of the papist
 faith in France is impossible! You, may per-
 haps, create for a little while some illusions; you
 may persuade simple and superficial people that
 Romanism is reviving, but you will never restore
 a nation truly papist. The time of the Holy
 Chair is finished—finished for ever.—*French
 Correspondent of Evang. Christendom.*

Efforts at Evangelisation in Germany.

When Austria was thrown open in 1848, by
 the mighty revolution which then took place,
 we had several brethren at the capital, converts
 from Romanism, who were ready to engage in
 the circulation of the Scriptures and religious
 tracts, with which they were supplied from our
 depot at Hamburg. These have been supplied
 in large quantities, and though at present our
 brethren must proceed with great caution, I
 rejoice to say the work is still continued, and
 they have been encouraged in it by the accession
 of new converts from Romanism. A saloon,
 hired by them in 1849, formerly part of an old
 monastery, is still retained for their religious
 assemblies. Here they continue to meet every
 Lord's day, and once on a week-day evening,
 for their edification, and the commemoration of
 the Saviour's death; a number of Roman
 Catholics being always present. We still con-
 tinue to send them large quantities of tracts, and
 copies of the Holy Scriptures, for as yet these
 have not been prohibited.

In the mountain of Silesia, the work among
 the Catholics is still progressing; three converts
 were recently baptised and added to the church
 at Vaigtsdorf. That church is composed of about
 thirty members, all converted Catholics. I sent,
 three months ago, a brother to that place, to assist
 our indefatigable missionary, Straube, who has
 been greatly blessed in his labours among the
 Roman Catholics in Silesia.

At Stolzenberg, near Konigsburg, in Prussia,
 there has been, during the last eighteen months,
 such an outpouring of the Holy Spirit accom-
 panying the preaching of the Gospel, that 130
 sinners were converted to Christ, who are now
 united together in the bonds of church-fellowship.

At Memel, Elbing, Stettin, and other places
 along the Baltic, we meet with much success,
 and nothing is wanting but a greater number of
 devoted men, to gather in the precious sheaves
 ripe for the harvest.

At Hamburg we continue to enjoy much
 encouragement; upwards of eighty converts
 have been added to the church there during the
 present year, and the church is increasing its
 efforts among all classes, to spread the Gospel of
 Christ. Not less than forty brethren are engaged
 on the Lord's day, in going, two and two, from
 house to house, to speak with the inhabitants on
 the great affairs of the salvation of the soul, to
 supply them with Scriptures and tracts, and to
 encourage them to come and hear the Gospel.—
 Around Hamburg we have twelve preaching
 stations, which are regularly supplied; and two
 colporteurs are constantly engaged in the circula-
 tion of the Holy Scriptures, both on the land,
 and on the water among our seamen. Our
 Female Missionary Union is also actively engaged
 in labouring for the spiritual good of our citizens;
 they circulated, during the last five months,
 10,000 tracts, and sold nearly 600 copies of the
 Holy Scriptures.

Among the soldiers of the Schleswig-Holstein
 army, 2000 New Testaments have been recently
 sold. In Hanover, Hesse, Oldenburg, Meck-
 lenburg, East Friesland, and other parts of Ger-
 many to which our labours extend, we meet with
 much encouragement.

How long the present favourable opportunity
 may last, it is impossible to say, and it is for us
 to grasp the present moment and to preach the
 Gospel far and wide to the perishing multitudes
 around us.—*Rev. J. Oncken.*

The Bible Society and the Exhibition.

In contemplating the arrangements that are
 being made for the Great Exhibition in the ensu-
 ing year, every intelligent Christian will approve
 of the determination of the Committee of the
 British and Foreign Bible Society. It appears
 that they have resolved to place before the visit-
 ors a complete set of their translations of the
 Bible. This will be altogether worthy of the
 character of that noble institution; and the sight
 will be most gratifying to the hearts of many.
 It will, doubtless, be the means of leading the con-
 sort of the Queen, and probably of her Majesty
 also, to turn their attention to the claims of the
 Bible Society, and so to form an epoch in the
 history of its most benevolent operations. But
 something more may be done. The committee
 should resolve to present every foreigner that
 may visit the Exhibition with a copy of the New
 Testament in his own language; and that it
 should be neatly bound in calf, and contain a
 label inside, indicating the origin of the gift by
 the society. This gift, presented on the occa-
 sion so memorable, would be preserved with the
 greatest care, and be the means of creating a
 desire to possess the Holy Scriptures by many,
 especially Roman Catholics, who have never
 been permitted to read or to see the Word of
 God.—*Christian Times.*

Papal Bulls.

As the meaning of the word "bull," when ap-
 plied to the Papacy, may not be generally known,
 the following acceptance of it may be accept-
 able:—In ancient times a seal, enclosed in a case,
 was attached to these documents by a string.
 The case, commonly of lead, was called *bulia*, a
 Latin word, which originally signified a bubble
 of water, and afterwards anything which had the
 circular shape of a bubble of water, such as
 amulets, made of gold or silver, which were worn
 by the freeborn children of ancient Rome. In
 process of time the name of the case was applied
 to the document, and Papal ordinances were
 called *bulle*, namely, "bulls." They are written
 on parchment, in the Gothic character. First
 comes the name of the Pope, *Gregorius*, for in-
 stance, *servus servorum Dei*; then the general
 exordium, from the first words of which the bull
 is designated, *In cana Domini*, the famous ban
 bull of Urban V., in 1362, against heretics; *Uni-
 genitus*, the bull of 1713, condemning Quesnel;
Dominus ac Redemptor Noster, the bull suppress-
 ing the Jesuits; *Ecclesia Christi*, the bull contain-
 ing the concordat with France in 1801; and *De
 Salute Animarum*, that relative to the establish-
 ment of the Roman Catholic Church in Prussia.
 They have generally a large leaden seal append-
 ed to them, on the obverse of which are impress-
 ed likenesses of the Apostles Peter and Paul,
 and on the reverse the name of the reigning
 Pontiff.

Papal Aggression.

The most telling speech which the agitation
 has produced against the Pope and his party was
 that delivered the other day at Epsom by Sir
 Edward Sugden, whose greatness as a lawyer
 stands out in strong contrast with his feebleness
 as a politician. The illegality of the Roman
 hierarchy he put in a new and forcible light,
 and the legal argument was strengthened by the
 absence of all unbefitting vituperation. At
 Croydon, where a grand Protestant demonstra-
 tion was witnessed, the proceedings were relieved
 by a dramatic episode, in which the Pope and
 the Cardinal, Monks and Sisters of Mercy, figur-
 ed in their respective ecclesiastical trappings.

For Pio Nono and Dr. Wiseman were reserved
 the exclusive honour of being burnt in effigy,
 amidst a blaze which lighted the country for
 miles round, whilst the charms of music mingled
 discordantly with the sounds of approbation sent
 up by the enthusiastic citizens as the figures of
 the two culprits faded into nothingness. Accord-
 ing to the *Daily News*, the late proceedings at the
 Vatican had not been pleasing to the Catholic
 priests in this country, who are said to be uneasy
 at the character which the agitation has assumed.
 How far this may be true, we have no means of
 judging; but the Catholic nobility and gentry are
 preparing an address to the Cardinal, to show
 that they have no sympathy with the views put
 forth by the Duke of Norfolk and Lord Beau-
 mont.

Lord John Russell's Manifesto.

It is reported that the feeling of the whole
 body of Bishops of the Established Church has
 been sounded as to what course it might be deem-
 ed advisable that the Irish Clergy should take in
 reference to the present movement in England
 against the aggressions of Rome, and that, so far,
 the spirit of the answers, with one exception, has
 been in accordance with the advice alleged to
 have been given by his Grace the Lord Primate,
 namely, that in the present state of the agitation
 it would be undesirable that the Irish Clergy
 should interpose in a question not, directly at
 least, affecting the interests of the Irish branch
 of the Established Church. The Bishop of
 Cashel (Dr. Daly) is reputed to be the prelate
 who holds a different opinion from that enter-
 tained by the rest of the Episcopal bench.

Papyrus of the Iliad.

We have been favoured by a correspondent
 with the following extract of a letter from A. C.
 Harris, Esq., of Alexandria, dated Rosetta, No-
 vember 12, containing some curious information
 about the discovery of more of a Papyrus of
 Homer:—"I have had the great good fortune to
 find a portion of the missing part of the papyrus,
 consisting of 171 lines—leaving 139 lines in
 verses to be sought for, and which I have a faint
 hope of recovering. I have obtained also another
 Papyrus in a book of primitive form which, if it
 were complete, (and I regret it is not so,) would,
 by the indication on it, contain other four books
 of the 'Iliad,' (a, b, g, d,) together with the
 grammar of Tryphon of Alexandria. Should I
 succeed in finding a portion of these MSS, you
 shall have a particular account of them; other-
 wise I will give a note of the parts already in my
 possession.—I believe that these documents have
 been taken from the body of Tryphon; and an
 arm which I preserve in my study as a relic, I
 consider to be the arm of the grammarian torn
 from the mummy in order to release the papyrus
 roll, and delivered to me with the fragment first
 purchased, and advised by you in the *Athenaeum*,
 8th September, 1849." The grammarian Try-
 phon lived about the age of Augustus; so that
 this papyrus MS. of the 'Iliad' would be of that
 age, or of the first century A. D. It is another
 proof of the sad fate of the many valuable works
 which must have been attached to mummies, and
 which have been recklessly destroyed by those
 jackals of mummies, the Fellahs of Egypt.—
Athenaeum.

**Ship Canal between the Mediterranean and
 the Red Sea.**

Mr. Robert Stephenson is on his way to Suez,
 to examine the route of a ship canal between the
 Mediterranean and the Red Sea. This survey is
 said to form part of a conjoint survey directed by
 England, France and Austria, the former being
 represented by Mr. Stephenson, France by M.
 Paulin Talbot, and Austria by M. Negrelli.
 These latter have completed their labours; and
 on the completion of Mr. Stephenson's survey,
 the route will be determined on the conjoint
 evidence of the three reports. It is hoped the
 three powers will contribute the funds; if not,
 the works will be conducted by the Pasha to a
 joint stock company. Before the Academy of
 Sciences, the survey of M. Bourdaloue, made in
 1847, has been laid; it was under the direction
 of Mehemet Ali Pasha, and embraces the coun-
 try between the Nile and the Red Sea, the levels
 being most carefully taken. The results differ
 very much from those of the French Commission
 of 1799.—*Architect.*

Summary of News.

BY THE R. M. STEAMER.

The R. M. Steamer *Niagara* arrived at this
 port on the 3d inst. We give the following items
 of intelligence.

Great Britain.

In the state of trade there is little change since
 last accounts. Wheat is somewhat lower—and
 Flour sells slowly at a decline of 6d. The coal
 is quoted at 25s-6d.
 Mr. Andrew Smith, C. E., the inventor of the
 wire rope manufacture, has discovered the affinity
 between aerial electricity and terrestrial mag-
 netism.

The Government is said to be contemplating
 some alteration in the patent laws.

A Royal Commission is about to be instituted
 for the purpose of inquiring into the law of di-
 vorce. Under the existing law in England a
 divorce cannot be obtained under £1000—while
 in Scotland the process is simply, cheaply and
 promptly accomplished.

The farmers' friends are agitating to oppose
 the renewal of the income tax, to advocate the
 repeal of the malt tax, to urge the enactment of
 a law by which leases made prior to 1846 may be
 revoked, to equalize the poor rate, and to revise
 the Tithe Commutation Act.

The papal excitement, (say the journals,) is
 wearing out from sheer excitement, to be renewed
 when Parliament meets on the 4th of February.
 Stormy debates on the subject are looked for by
 all parties, but what measures may be adopted by
 the government, is still a matter of uncertainty.

Every thing connected with the Great Indus-
 trial Exhibition, is going forward swimmingly.
 Immense preparations are being made to ensure
 the most unbounded success.

On Tuesday, Parliament was again prorogued,
 to Tuesday the 4th of February, 1851, "then to
 assemble and be holden for the dispatch of diverse
 urgent and important affairs."

Colonel Mure has resolved to give his casting
 vote to Mr. Sheriff Alison, as Lord Rector of the
 University of Glasgow, in preference to Mr.
 Macaulay.

A postal convention is in progress between
 Spain and England, to enable letters to be sent
 from Spain by the English steamers to Peru and
 the Pacific.

The *Galway Mercury* states that a deputa-
 tion from America has arrived in London to support
 the claims of Galway as a transatlantic packet
 station.

The governorship of St. Helena has been offer-
 ed to Sir James Emerson Tennent, late colonial
 secretary at Ceylon.

A great meeting was held at Sydney, N. S. W.,
 August 12, at which strong resolutions were pas-
 sed condemnatory of the Colonial Office, and the
 Lieut. Governor of the Colony, Sir Chas. Fitzroy.
 One of these prays the Queen to remove the
 Governor from Office.

India.

The last fortnight has been one of profound
 tranquillity throughout India. A most distressing
 amount of sickness prevails among the troops at
 Peshawar and Lahore. At the former place up-
 wards of 2300 men are stated to be in hospital,
 six hundred from one native corps, (the 71st Na-
 tive Infantry.)

Sir Charles Napier left Simla on the 20th Oc-
 tober. He marches to Ferozepore, whence he
 will proceed by water down the Gharra and In-
 dus to Kurrachee. The Governor General left
 Simla for the plains and the Panjab on the
 31st.

Foreign.

FRANCE.—The President of the Republic deliv-
 ered, on Tuesday night, at the Hotel de Ville, a
 remarkable reply to the speech of the Prefect
 proposing his health. Congratulating the city
 on the tranquillity that prevailed, he said "that
 it was such that enabled him to know
 that if any modifications were to take
 place (alluding to the constitution) the same
 would be effected without trouble." The Presi-
 dent renewed his professions of disinterestedness,
 and manifested his repugnance to revolutionary
 acts. His speech was greatly applauded.

SPAIN.—There was a Ministerial crisis on the
 9th. All the Ministers had resigned, and it was
 at one moment considered that a Mon and
 O'Donnell Ministry had been appointed. Nar-
 vaez had a long conference with the Queen in
 the evening, at the conclusion of which the Mi-
 nisters withdrew their resignations and consented
 to remain in office.

PORTUGAL.—Accounts have been received from
 Lisbon to the 10th. The new Cardinal was en-
 throned on the 5th with much pomp. A grand
 banquet was given on the occasion, to which the
 British ambassador and the officers of the squad-
 ron were invited, but they declined the invita-
 tion.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.—Letters from
 Hamburg to the 13th inst., inform us that the
 new Generalissimo, Von der Horst, is likely to
 commence hostilities against the Danes within a
 short period.

GERMANY.—The Elector's Official Gazette
 states that the Prince will not return to Cassel.
 Fulda will henceforth be the seat of Govern-
 ment. The Prussian troops continue to evacuate
 Hesse. Bavaria proceeds with her martial pre-
 parations. The fortress of Wudsburg is in a state
 of defence.

Our letters from Frankfort are to the 17th inst.
 The Austrian and Bavarian troops in Hesse were
 at Fritzlar and Melsungen. They were preparing
 to enter Cassel, where the Austrian and Prussian
 Commissioners had arrived. General Von de
 Groben had returned to Paderborn, in West-
 phalia.

The Official Gazette of Berlin has published
 the order for large reduction in the Prussian
 army.

The *Cologne Gazette* states that the Prussians
 were to evacuate Hersfeld on the 9th, and that
 the Federal troops would enter that place in a
 few days.

The Emperor of Russia has ordered the erec-
 tion of two colossal lines of electric telegraph
 from St. Petersburg to Berlin and Vienna.

COLONIAL.

New Brunswick.

STATE OF THE PROVINCE.—The following extracts are taken from the St. John, N. B., Courier of the 4th inst. :—The Carleton Iron Works sustained a very severe loss by fire during the past year: but this damage has been repaired, and the works are now making a large quantity of the best charcoal iron daily. The asphaltum and alabaster of Albert County are just beginning to be profitably worked, and give abundant promise of future profit, as also does the bituminous coal of Cape Meranguin, discovered and opened during the past year. The coal fields at Grand Lake have been steadily worked by the enterprising lessees of that district, and improves in quality. A new establishment has been set up on the Scadouc River, near Shediac, for the turning of grind-stones by machinery and the grinding of mineral paint, the raw materials for which are found in close proximity to the works. A successful beginning has been made, and profitable results hereafter are fully anticipated.

The crops of the past season were good, with the exception of the damage to the potatoes, and a deficiency of hay in some districts. In other respects the husbandmen have had great reason to be grateful, and we have no doubt will enter upon their labours the coming spring with renewed cheerfulness, and a full determination to avail themselves of all the improvements which modern science, and the experience of sound practical men have suggested for agricultural improvement.

The Fisheries of the past season were somewhat below the average, but prices have been well sustained. The exertions which have been made by the Executive to acquire correct information as to the present state of our Fisheries, and the best means of extending and improving them, will, we trust, lead to the adoption of judicious measures for those purposes.

On the whole, we congratulate the Province upon the favourable aspect of its affairs, in many, if not all, its important interests. With the beginning of public improvements on a large scale, we shall have an influx of population, and an increase of trade. Our fertile but neglected lands will be cultivated, and that which is now useless will be rendered productive. All our numerous resources will be developed, from the small beginnings already made, and New Brunswick, at the close of the present half century, may fairly expect to be a fertile, a productive, and a prosperous land.

DEPARTURE.—The Barque *Amelia*, Capt. A. B. Holder, sailed from this port on the 30th October last, with a cargo of Sugar-Box Shooks, for Matanzas, and returned on Friday, 27th December, from Boston, having landed her outward cargo at Cuba—there received a cargo of Molasses for Boston—bringing from thence a cargo of Flour, &c., thus earning three freights in fifty-eight days.—*ib.*

ARRIVAL FROM CALIFORNIA.—Captain Albert Betts, who sailed from here upwards of a year ago, in the *Schr. Clairmont* of 50 tons, owned by himself, arrived here this week from California, by way of the United States. We are sorry to state that while descending the Chagres river, in a boat, on his way across the Isthmus, the boat upset and he lost one of his trunks, containing \$1500, besides other valuable property and letters for parties in this City, narrowly escaping with his life. Capt. Vroom, a native of Nova Scotia, but who had sailed out of this port, and who went from here as Master of the Brig. *Arabian*, we much regret, was unfortunately drowned at the same time with two other passengers, owing to the difficulty of their swimming with quantities of gold on their persons. There appears to be great risk both of life and property connected with that golden region, at least so far as people from these provinces are concerned, scarcely one of them having returned home safely with large fortunes.—*ib.*

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—The last Woodstock *Sentinel* gives an account of the murder of Mr. Wm. Montgomery, of Andover, N. B., by a man named Finemore—who, in consequence of some quarrel, struck Mr. M. on the head with a whistle-tree, so as to cause his death in less than 48 hours.—*ib.*

Canada.

TORONTO BUILDING SOCIETY.—At the Forty-eighth Loan Meeting of this Society, on Monday evening, Dec. 9th, twelve shares (or £120) were disposed of, at an average bonus of £16 16s 6d—the lowest being 15s, and the highest 17½ per cent. At the General meeting of the Shareholders of this Society, which took place on the same evening, the 31st Rule, was repealed, and the following adopted:—"That the Directors of this Society be authorized to offer to such shareholders as may feel disposed to sell their shares and withdraw from the said Society, the amount of their Stock and Fees paid in, provided the shares have been fully paid up to the time of such withdrawal, and at such premium per share as the Directors may deem expedient for the interest of the said Society."—*Daily Patriot.*

SUDDEN DEATH.—We regret to announce the premature death of W. J. C. Benson, Esq., one of the oldest and most extensive merchants of Quebec. Mr. Benson, we understand, left Montreal on Monday, on his way to England, by the mail steamer of Wednesday, and expired suddenly at Whitehall at six o'clock on Tuesday morning.—*Montreal Transcript.*

DEER SHOOTING.—Deer shooting goes on at a famous rate in this neighbourhood. The family of Mr. Reeves, and some companions, killed four splendid animals near Mr. Paddock's farm, in Pustuch, in one day, this week, and during the week ten deer have been killed in the same neighbourhood.—*Galt Reporter.*

QUEBEC, Dec. 12, 1859.—Two very interesting meetings have been held here lately, by the auxiliary branches of the French Canadian, and the Congregational Home Missionary Societies. The former took place in the Baptist, and the latter in the Congregational Church. Excellent addresses were delivered on these occasions by the Rev. Messrs. Churchill, Marling, Marsh, Geikie and Dr. Wilkes, they had the merit of being brief, practical, and to the point. These meetings were well attended. Some R. C. Priests were present, and I learnt that they expressed themselves as rather pleased with the tone and character of the addresses. An excellent suggestion was thrown out by one of the speakers, (Mr. Churchill,) that in future it would be well to have an anniversary week, about that season, of the following societies, viz., the two above alluded to, with the Auxiliary Bible Society, the Wesleyan Missionary Society, and, perhaps, the Temperance Society might be added; this would indeed be a very interesting era at Quebec.

The note of preparation is sounding for the restoration of the seat of Government to this ancient capital: a pleasant abode has been secured at Spencer Wood for the residence of the Governor General; a commodious building has been leased for the public offices, and workmen are busily employed preparing the site for the additional wing to the Parliament Buildings, which will be constructed with much architectural taste.

A very wholesome excitement appears to prevail throughout the Provinces just now respecting railroads. Some delay has occurred about the Corporation grant of £100,000, in aid of that in which this city is more immediately concerned, (the Quebec and Richmond Railroad,) owing to a difference of opinion, as to the terminus, but an amicable arrangement has been made between the Corporation and Directors to have a competent survey to determine this matter.

The Ship Yards begin to present a busy aspect, about 25 vessels have already been laid down, and several others will probably be constructed during the winter. This important branch of business, for which this place is so admirably adapted, gives employment to several hundred persons.

The advent of a fresh Editor to an old established Journal (the *Quebec Gazette*) has been the signal for a general onset, and after bandying some hard words, the press has again assumed a more even and courteous tone. I think I may add, that both the English and French newspapers in this city are now conducted in a very creditable manner.—*Quebec Correspondence of Montreal Witness.*

The whole country is in a ferment about railroads, and there is much probability that Canada will, at no distant day, be traversed in every direction by locomotives. It is a great pity that the money capital of this country does not equal its enterprise. We speak, of course, of the people speaking English; for, from some recent developments in the Montreal papers, it appears that the amount of Stock held in Banks, Railways, &c., by our French Canadian neighbours, is next to nothing;—a result that we can easily conceive as likely, from the dwarfing effect of Romanism on the mind, and the manner in which it absorbs the capital of the country.—*Montreal Witness.*

There is great need for strong temperance efforts about the Holiday times; at which those who have not left off old usages—and even in some instances those who have for a season abandoned them—are strongly tempted to indulge in the intoxicating cup, whose final fruits are to bite like a serpent and sting like an adder.—*ib.*

Last week an influential and spirited meeting was held in Cobourg, on the subject of forming a main Railroad from Prescott to Hamilton, along the shores of the St. Lawrence and Ontario. Resolutions approving of the design were adopted, and Committees appointed to obtain information and to take other preliminary steps. Other places will soon follow the example thus set.—*Toronto Christian Guardian.*

It is said the Hon. W. H. Merritt has had a split with his colleagues and has resigned his office as Chief Commissioner of Public Works.

It is also reported that the Hon. J. H. Price has resigned.

The *Montreal Gazette*, noticing Mr. Mosely's draft of a New Vessel about to be constructed for Messrs. Sillier & Twining of this city, and to be employed as a regular trader between Jamaica and the Lakes in Canada West, says:

Lake trade is destined to be of the utmost importance to the Lower Provinces, and we are glad to see her Merchant's moving thus early in the matter. We shall watch the development of this most promising branch of Commerce with great interest. The time is approaching when the whole aspect of the trade and commerce of these Provinces will be completely revolutionized.

Sleighs of exquisite pattern, and elegantly furnished, and Sleigh Robes, are among the articles, to be forwarded to London for the Great Exhibition, from Canada.

Parliament is to assemble on the 5th February. The *Montreal Gazette* says, it is also stated that the question of a Federal Union of all the North American Provinces will be brought up and will most likely be carried.

A daring attempt was recently made to fire the city of Hamilton, Canada West. A lighted bundle of combustible materials was discovered, and the light extinguished before any damage was done.

UNITED STATES.

A WINDFALL.—Not long since, Col. Daniels, a wealthy Englishman, bequeathed about two millions of dollars to a bookseller in New Haven, who had been kind to him in his sickness there. Not being able to give the name of the bookseller, he specified the locality of his book-store.—Mr. Young, and Dr. Uthorn, who went in company in the book-trade, in the locality specified, both claim to have been kind to the sick stranger. Both lay claim to the two millions.—*Observer.*

DARING THEFT.—A Boston thief the other day extracted about eleven hundred dollars from the window of a broker, corner of State street and Merchant's Row, by thrusting his hand through a pane of glass. There were persons in the office at the time, but so rapid were the movements of the "snatcher," that he succeeded in making good his escape before he could be arrested.—*Spectator.*

The wonderful improvement going on in the western United States, is very clearly shown by the great increase in the tonnage of the vessels employed in the lake trade, and the value of the goods which they carry. The topographical engineers of the United States government make a return every four years, which is of the greatest value. In 1842, the licensed American tonnage of the lakes was 76,352 tons; in 1846, it was 166,836 tons; and in 1850, it was 167,137 tons. The aggregate value of the trade now amounts to the enormous sum of \$176,425,260 or more, by \$40,000,000, than the whole foreign export trade of the United States.—*Quebec Gazette.*

Extensive preparations are making in Philadelphia, to receive the first steamer of the new line between Liverpool and that port. The city has appropriated \$1,500 for the purpose.

Jack Wade has pleaded guilty to his indictment for robbing the Dorchester Bank, of \$30,000. The Bank has recovered \$11,000.

The steamer *Ohio*, from Havana for New York, put into Norfolk on the 27th ult. in distress. The passengers were at work at the pumps for three days, in order to keep her up. There were 493 on board, including 254 returned Californians.—The steamer is damaged to the amount of \$30,000.

NARROW ESCAPE OF JENNY LIND.—Accounts from Charleston state that Jenny Lind has had a narrow escape from a shipwreck. She left Wilmington on board a steamer for Charleston, and arrived after much peril, the boat nearly swamping during a gale.

Within four years, about \$15,000,000 have been expended in railroads in Vermont and New Hampshire, and nearly \$70,000,000 in New England.

SLAVE PROPERTY.—The value of all the slave property in the United States is computed to be a thousand millions of dollars. In all the slave States, the blacks increase more rapidly than the whites, in proportion to their numbers. The number of free blacks in the Southern States is about fifty thousand greater than in the North.—*ib.*

PROFESSOR OF GREEK AND RHETORIC.—William G. Allen, a coloured young man, law student in the office of Ellis Gray Loring, Esq., has been appointed to the Professorship of Greek and Rhetoric in the Central College, Mt. Granville, N. Y. Mr. Allen is also well known as the successful lecturer upon the Origin, Literature, and probable Destiny of the African race.—*Chrontype.*

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE has 12 editors and reporters, and in all 130 persons daily employed on it. The weekly expenditures are \$2,800. It is owned in 100 shares, the majority of them by the original proprietors, Messrs. Greeley and McElrath, the remainder by five assistant editors and five other persons employed in the establishment. The daily issue is over 18,000, and the weekly 41,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VERIFICATION OF A DREAM.—SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.—Not long since, a young lady, residing in Hanover-street, Boston, retired to bed at her usual hour, and in her usual cheerful, happy frame of mind. After having fallen asleep, she

dreamed that her brother, who was in the western part of New York, was killed, and his body horribly mangled in death. This dream seemed so vivid and real, and impressed her mind so forcibly, that she awoke, rose from her bed and walked her room, weeping in great anguish. Another lady, who was asleep in an adjoining chamber, was awakened by her wailings, and in going into the room to ascertain the cause, found her sitting in a chair, weeping, but finally persuaded her to retire to her bed. The next Monday morning the young lady received a telegraphic dispatch, announcing that her brother, Mr. Wise, a brakeman on the Western Railroad, had fallen from the cars on one of the freight trains, near East Chatham, New York, and been run over and instantly killed. The accident happened at about 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, about the time of the dream.—*Boston Trans.*

NEW USE OF ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.—The telegraph now gives notice of storms! For example the telegraph at Chicago and Toledo notifies shipmasters at Cleveland and Buffalo, and also on Lake Ontario, of the approach of a north-west storm. The result is practically of great importance. A hurricane storm traverses the atmosphere at the rate of a carrier pigeon, namely, sixty miles an hour. A vessel in the port of New York, about to sail for New Orleans, may be telegraphed twenty hours in advance that a south-west storm is advancing on the coast from the Gulf of Mexico. We are only on the threshold of the real substantial advantages which may be rendered by the electro-telegraph.—*Chrontype.*

POISONED BY EATING A WORM.—A small boy was poisoned to death in Munson, last week, by eating part of a worm in an apple, dropped in, and complained it did not taste good. In a short time his mouth began to swell, and in two hours he was dead. His parents picked up the apple, and upon examination, found in it a portion of a worm known in common parlance as the thousand legged worm. We did not learn the name of the boy.—*Cleriga (Ohio) Dem.*

FROM NEW YORK TO EGYPT IN NINETEEN DAYS.—A letter from Wm. Winthrop, United States Consul at Malta, furnishes an instance of the wonderful facility with which communication can be transmitted from one part of the world to another in those latter days. A message from New York, designed for a correspondent in Egypt, was received in London by the Atlantic steamers, and forthwith despatched by telegraph to Trieste, and thence by steam to Alexandria—the entire distance from New York having been traversed in nineteen days.—*A. Y. Jour. Com.*

RAILROAD IN PERU.—A railroad between the city of Lima and Callao, eight miles, is completed. The President of the Republic, and a number of prominent men on the 8th of November made a trial trip on the road. Before the train had proceeded a mile, the locomotive ran off the track, one man was killed, and three were wounded.

SOUNDING BOARDS.—Mr. Webster, the Professor of Oratory to the Royal Academy of Music, recommends the erection of sounding boards over pulpits, to be formed of strained sheep-skin, by which a great increase of reverberation would be acquired.

FUR CLOTH.—A patent has been taken out in England for a wearing fabric composed entirely of fur. It is adapted to all purposes, either for gentlemen or ladies. The article is lighter, softer, firmer, and warmer than any other material ever worn as a covering to the human body. It is the perfect ideal of cloth. The softest satin is harsh to the touch, and the finest lamb's wool coarse, compared with this beautiful fabric. It is made into cloth composed wholly of fur, and part of silk and part of fur.

WINE CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.—From the official returns to the British Parliament, it appears that the average annual consumption of foreign wines in the kingdom is about 6,300,000 gallons. From 1800 to 1824 the yearly average was 5,500,000 gallons. The increase of consumption the last 8 or 10 years is perhaps not equal to the increase of population. In 1795, 8,253,000 gallons were consumed, and for several years about that period the quantity used was not below that mark.

THE HUMAN EAR is so extremely sensitive, that it can hear a sound that lasts only the twenty-four thousandth part of a second. Deaf persons only converse together, through rods of wood held between the teeth, or held to their throat or breast.

ROYAL ACADIAN SCHOOL.
WANTED for the above institution, young woman of active habits, and strict moral and religious character—well acquainted with all the branches of a good English education, and a person, if possible, who has had some experience in teaching, to take charge of the female department of this Seminary—who is fully prepared to impart to her pupils an acquaintance not only with the rudiments of useful knowledge, but also instruction in the different branches of female industry. The system of teaching is similar to that pursued in the Normal establishment of the British and Foreign School Society of London, and the Teacher will have the entire superintendence of this department. It will be necessary that she should undergo a course of training, prior to entering upon the duties of her office.
 Application to be made to the Secretary on or before Monday 27th inst., who will give all the necessary information with regard to terms &c.
JAMES C. HUME,
 Jan. 7. Secy. Secretary.

HEALTH, ECONOMY & CONVENIENCE.
BAKING POWDER.
 For Making BREAD without YEAST—and in considerably less time.

THIS POWDER answers also for Tea Cakes, Buckwheat Cakes, Plum and other Puddings, Pastry, &c. &c. Sold in packets—4d. each—at **LANGLEY'S** Drug Store, Hollis Street; where also may be obtained—Spices, Essences, Isinglass, Gelatine, &c. &c. of the best quality, and at low prices.
 Jan. 11.

**CONSTIPATION, Indigestion, Nervousness, Nausea, and Sickness during Pregnancy, and under all circumstances, on land and at sea, acidity, heartburn, flatulency, distension, hemorrhoidal affections, bilious and liver complaints, palpitation of the heart, derangement of the kidneys and bladder, asthma, dropsy, serofitis, debility, paralysis depression of spirits, &c., effectually and permanently removed by DU BARRY'S REV. LENTA ARABICA FOOD, without inconvenience, medicine, or expense, as it saves other more costly remedies. It has the highest approbation of Lord Stuart de Decies; the Venerable Archbishop Alexander Stuart, of Ross; Major-General Thomas King, of Exmouth; Captain Parker D. Bingham, R. N.; Captain Andrews, R. N.; William Hunt, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, King's College, Cambridge; the Rev. Charles Kerr, Winslow, Bucks; and 50,000 other well-known individuals who have sent the discoverers and importers, Du Barry & Co., 137, New Bond Street, testimonials of the extraordinary manner in which their health has been restored by this useful and economical diet, after all other remedies had been tried in vain for many years, and all hopes of recovery abandoned. A full report of important cures of the above complaints, and testimonials from parties of the highest respectability, is sent gratis by Du Barry & Co., 137, New Bond Street, London, W. Gentlemen.—The lady for whom I ordered your food is six months advanced in pregnancy, and was suffering severely from indigestion, constipation, throwing up her meals shortly after eating them, having a great deal of heartburn, and being constantly obliged to resort to physic or the emmenagogue, and sometimes both. I am happy to inform you that your food produced immediate relief. She has never been sick since, had but little heartburn, and the functions are more regular, &c. I authorize the publication of this note if you think it may benefit other sufferers, and remain, gentlemen, faithfully yours, Thomas Woodhouse." The best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, but imparts a healthy relish for food and dimer, and restores the faculty of digestion and muscular energy to the most enfeebled.
 Sold in canisters at 3s. 6d., 5s. 8d., 10s. 9d. and 27s. 6d., by
JOHN NAYLOR,
 132, Granville Street,
 Jan. 4, 1851. Agent for Nova Scotia.**

COMFORT AND ECONOMY.
JUST received at No. 22, Hollis St., two dozens from the new Bank, a few of entirely new invention of STOVES, intended for parlors.—they are very handsome and said to be the most economical stoves in use. Also—a few Cooking Stoves of first rate kind and quality, to which many persons in the city can testify. **J. & E. LONGARD,**
 Jan. 11.

BELOCHER'S
FARMER'S ALMANAC,
FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1851.
IS now ready, and can be had at all the Book Stores in the City. This Almanac contains besides the usual Astronomical Tables, columns of the time of high water at Halifax, St. John's, N. F. L., St. John, N. B., Annapolis, Windsor, Truro, Horton, Cornwallis, and Parrsboro; together with a large amount of useful and instructive "Information for the People."
 "forming a complete 'Directory to the New Year.'" Novr 29th, 1850. **C. H. BELCHER**
 The above Almanac can also be had bound and interleaved, with an Engraved View of Cape Breton and Parrsboro.

LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE,
HOLLIS STREET.
A GENERAL supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, Hair, Tooth, Nail and Cloth-BRUSHES—and other articles, usually kept at such establishments—has been received as above and is offered for sale at moderate prices. **JAN. 11, 1851.**

LONDON PAINTS.
700 KEGS of London White Lead, Black, Yellow, Green and other PAINTS, 6 cases PUTTY, 20 barrels Lampblack, 29 casks Raw & Boiled Linseed OIL, 60 cases of
 34 cases Poland Starch, & Fig BLUE,
 5 cases INDIGO,
 Just received per Charlotte & Moro Castle from London.
 For sale by **BLACK & BROTHERS,**
 Oct. 19. 6m.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
THE Subscribers have received by the W. S. Hamilton, Broadbaird from Liverpool, and Mic Mac from Glasgow, their Fall Supplies of **HARDWARE & CUTLERY.** Also—CORDAGE 7 inch to 6 third Ropes, Bolt Ropes, MARILLA, CORDAGE, Spinnars, House-line, Marine, Hammering, COY. TIN, Stockholm TAR, OAKUM, WINDOW GLASS, SALT, SOAP, GUNPOWDER, &c., &c. For sale on reasonable terms.
 Oct. 19. 6m. **BLACK & BROTHERS.**

CHRISTMAS WANTS.
ESSENCES, CURRANTS, FISH, PEANES, Ground Spices, BALSAMS, CAPSICUM, NUTS, JORDEN ALMONDS, fresh Buckwheat, BEAN, LEAF LARD, BUTTER, &c., &c., required at this season of the year, can be had of good quality at the **ITALIAN WAREHOUSE**
 Dec. 7. **W. M. HARRINGTON.**

FOR SALE.
A T very low prices **TWO** Second hand PIANOFORTES, in good order and of superior tone, by the Subscriber at the **SERAPHINE and MELBION MANUFACTORY,** No. 27 Sackville Street.
 Nov. 9, 1850. **JOHN HAYS.**

FAMILY FLOUR.
EXTRA Genesee in 40 lb barrels, imported expressly for Family use,—for sale by **W. M. HARRINGTON.**
 Dec. 7.

Important Discovery.

Lard rendered Fluid by mixing with Rosin.
Professor Olmsted, of New Haven, has lately made the important discovery, that, by adding one pound of powdered rosin to three pounds of lard, well stirred together, the mass becomes semi-fluid at 72° F., and on being melted, which it does at 90°, notwithstanding if melted alone the rosin requires 300° and the 97° of heat, the compound will remain transparent and limpid at that temperature. As it cools, a pellicle begins to form on the surface at 87°, and at 76° it remains a dense semi-fluid.

The discovery of the above-named fact will be of great importance to those who use lard lamps, as the lard is rendered more fluid by the rosin, and the power of illumination increased two-fifths; yet, after two hours' burning, it loses its brilliancy on account of the wick becoming clogged.—This will not be an important objection in families, while in point of economy the gain will be considerable; for lard is worth three or four times as much as rosin.

To machinists, the discovery is very important, as it enables them to make use of lard instead of oil, which is not only a saving in cost, but what is of far more importance, the addition of the rosin completely neutralizes the quality of acidity in the lard, which corrodes metals, particularly brass and copper, to such a degree it is unfit to apply to anything not in constant use.—Professor Olmsted says, a thin coating of the compound laid upon a grate or sheet-iron stove with a brush, as thin as possible, will keep it free from rust all summer, although stored in a damp place.

To soap-makers, the discovery is also important. If one pound of the compound is added to two pounds of common Windsor soap, the quality is greatly improved, and the tendency that soap has to grow rancid, when in use or kept moist, is thus entirely prevented. A shaving cream, of an excellent quality, may be made by taking a cake of good shaving soap and steaming it soft in a close cup, and mixing half its weight of the compound, and working it well together; adding a little oil of almonds, or any other agreeable flavour.

The same compound, applied to boots and shoes, renders them nearly impervious to water, and, if applied to the soles, will not soil the floor. The uppers will be soft and pliable, and not prevented from receiving a blacking polish.

For oiling carriages the mixture of lard and rosin will be valuable; and when wanted for heavy wheels, a proper consistency may be given to it by adding wheat flour, or, if greatly preferred, black lead.

No doubt the soap paste above described would be a good lubrication for carriage wheels. We hope this discovery will increase the consumption of lard, and thereby give an improved market to the farmer, and thus enable him to turn land into lard, and lard into light, and in the meantime, enlighten his mind and improve his condition.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

It is stated, apparently on good authority, that a French chemist, M. Claudron-Jumot, of Bussy, has succeeded in reducing to the metallic state, by exceedingly easy means, a great many bodies which have not hitherto been seen in that condition. He classed his substances in two series:—the first comprehending silicium, tantalum, titanium, chromium, tungsten, molybdenum, and uranium,—the second embraces magnesium, aluminium and barium. The metals in the first series are completely inoxidizable and perfectly resist the action of strong acids; and some of them are not attacked by even the nitromuriatic acid, which it is well known dissolves even gold and silver. It is expected that these will replace platinum in many of its applications—their cost, it is stated, being 50 per cent. less than the cost of that metal. The second series are not affected by a dry or moist atmosphere, though they are acted on by acids; and it is proposed to apply them to many purposes of ornamentation for which silver is now employed. These metals are all white,—the degree of whiteness and brilliancy varying from that of platinum to that of the purest silver. The reduction of silicium is said to be beautifully perfect; and we are told that the Minister of Commerce has taken the most lively interest in the progress of M. Claudron-Jumot's discoveries. We give the above statement, since it is published apparently in good faith; but we shall not be surprised to find that the discoverer and the Minister have allowed themselves to be deceived.—*Illustration.*

Sagacity of an Elephant.

On the evening of Tuesday week, during the Castle Donnington feast, the keeper of Mr. Batty's menagerie went into the area of the carriages in a state of intoxication, where he came into contact with one of the bears, and after a considerable contest the man and bear rolled down to the elephant, who, seeing the danger of the keeper, immediately with his trunk seized the bear by the chain with which he had been secured, and in a moment extricated the man from the rude grasp of Bruin, and kept him suspended until the man had recovered himself from the struggle.—*Derby Mercury.*

National Temperance Offering for 1851.

This splendid Annual, which is the first of the series, promises to supply a desideratum in Temperance literature. We hail its appearance with much pleasure, as being worthy of the cause, and well fitted to take the place of the many trashy periodicals teeming from the Press. The articles in this work are from the pens of the first American writers of the day, affording specimens of manly eloquence. It contains well executed portraits of some of the most prominent Temperance men, such as General Cary, Hon. P. S. White, F. W. Oliver, M.W.P. of the National Division, Father Matthew, and others of note.
 The appearance and getting up of the work, as well as its entire contents, reflect much credit on the Editor and Publisher; its price, considering its size and execution, is quite low, and we cannot but believe that its extensive sale will greatly tend to nurture the principles upon which Temperance institutions can successfully rest, and will elevate the standard of Temperance literature. We understand that it is intended to make the next even far surpass the present volume.—*Athenaeum, 7th inst.*

Provincial Appointments.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Halifax.
 24th Dec., 1850.—His Excellency the **LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR**, in Council, has been pleased to make the following appointments:
 Samuel Plant, Thomas D. Archibald, and Richard Brown, Esquires, to be additional Members of the Land Board for the County of Cape Breton.
 Mr. Edward Baker to be a Notary and Tabelion Public.

30th Dec., 1850.—His Excellency the **LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR**, in Council, has been pleased to make the following appointments:
 James Fogo, Esquire, to be the Judge of the Court for the Probate of Wills, and granting Letters of Administration, within the County of Pictou.
 William C. Eaton, John Smith, David Williamson, Charles Creed, Alexander Shearer, Alexander Conkey, John Carter, Junr., and George Reading, to be Justices of the Peace for the County of Colchester.

2d Jan'y, 1851.—His Excellency the **LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR**, in Council, has been pleased to appoint William P. Chisholm, Esquire, to be one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Cumberland.

Notice.

The Treasurers of the Wesleyan Supernumeraries' and Widows' Fund gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the following sum, viz.:
Halifax Circuit, £11 3 4

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Rev. J. Armstrong (5 new subscribers), Rev. R. A. Temple (25s. with new sub.), Rev. W. C. Beals (new sub.), Rev. J. Narraway (4 new sub.)

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

From the Fall River Monitor, Mass.
 This medicine, prepared by a long experienced and skillful physician, tested and approved by a great number of intelligent distinguished and respectable persons in various parts of the country, is now received, and used with entire confidence and with great success by those afflicted with pulmonary complaints. It is also recommended as a valuable medicine for other diseases, such as colds, coughs, and particularly diseases whose tendency is to consumption.

IMPORTANT FROM CANADA.

Quebec, July 11, 1848.
 To all who are afflicted with Asthma:
 I have at different times been afflicted with severe coughs, which produces in my case the Asthma. I have, on these occasions, used **DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.** Two years ago I was quite sick, so much so that I could not rest nights. I procured of the agent of this city, a bottle of this Balsam of Wild Cherry. Before I had taken the whole of it I felt relieved. I continued taking it, until I had used three or four bottles, which completely cured me. The present season I took another severe cold, and immediately resorted to this Balsam, and a part of one bottle had the desired effect.—I therefore, cheerfully recommend my friends and all others who need it, to try this medicine for their coughs and colds, and particularly the Asthma.
 Respectfully yours,
WM. McGRATH.
 None genuine, unless signed I. BEUTS, on the wrapper. For Sale, wholesale and retail, at the Drug Store of MORTON & CO. and JOHN NAYLOR.

Marriages.

By the Rev. Mr. Morton, on the 24th ult., Capt. JACOB MONSER, of Port Snelling, to Miss MALEDA, eldest daughter of Mr. John Smith, of Broad Cove.
 At Hanly Mountain, by the Rev. A. McNutt, Mr Wm. H. BOULBY to Miss ANN YOUNG.
 On December 21st, by the Rev. Henry Pope, Mr. LEWIS HECKMAN of Lunenburg, to Miss SARAH JANE LYNCH of Newport.
 On Dec. 31st, by the same, Mr SAMUEL BRISON to Miss MERCY AGNES BETHUNE, both of Newport.
 On the 26th ult. by the Rev W. C. Beals, Mr. JONAS GOODEN, to Miss MARY C. TREP, both of Malagash.

Deaths.

At Kentville, on the 29th ult., after a short but severe illness, SOPHIA, wife of Thaddeus Harris, in the 51st year of her age.
 On the 24th ult., Mrs. ELIZABETH CALKIN, wife of the late Mr. James Calkin, of Hopewell, Albert County, in the 91st year of her age. She was a native of Horton, (N. S.) and eldest daughter of the late Mr. Zedekiah Wickwire of that place.
 At St. John, N. B., on the 28th ult., THOMAS NISBET, Esquire, a native of Dumfriesshire, (Scotland), in the 74th year of his age, leaving a wife and three children to mourn their loss. Mr. Nisbet was long a highly respectable inhabitant of that city, where, by his upright conduct and fair dealing, he gained the respect and esteem of a large circle of friends.
 In Boston, on the 5th inst., Mr. S. W. BARKER, formerly of Fredericton, in the 62d year of his age.
 At Boston, U. S., on the 16th Octr., in the 23rd year of his age, JAMES BLACK, son of Asher Black, Esq. of Amherst, N. S.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.
ARRIVED.
 FRIDAY, Jan. 3rd.—R M steamship Niagara, Leitch, Liverpool, G B, 13 days, to S Curard & Co.—40 passengers, 8 for Halifax—was off the harbour 5 hours waiting for a pilot.
 SATURDAY, 4th.—Schr Jane Sprott, Bollong, Boston, 5 days.
 SUNDAY, 5th.—French Pkt schr E A Packurst, Duquival, St Pierre, 8 days.
 TUESDAY, 7th.—Brig Boston, Laybold, Boston, 5 days, to B Wier & Co; schr Attention, Keating, Canso, to do.
 WEDNESDAY, 8th.—Brig Glide, McLeod, Liverpool, N S; schr Resident, Harman, Newfoundland, 17 days, to Jas Lees; Evening, Dunbar, Boston, 8 days, to Safter & Twining and others; Mary, Tyrrel, Newfoundland, 15 days.
 THURSDAY, 9th.—Schr Maria Julia, Landry, Newfoundland, 20 days, to Creighton & Grassie and W Lawson.

CLEARED.
 Dec. 31.—Brig Kingston, Wyman, Kingston, Jam.—H Youmans, J. Fairbanks; brig Susan, Affleck, Falmonth, Jam.—W Fall; schrs Expert, Day, Boston—J. & M. Tobin; Teazer, Banks, Boston—James A. Moran.
 Jan. 1.—R M steamships Osprey, Hunter, Bermuda—S Curard & Co and others; Falcon, Corbin, St John's, N F—do.
 Jan. 2.—Brig Ranger, Paynter, Kingston, Jam.—G. R. Frith & Co.
 Jan. 3.—R M steamship Niagara, Leitch, Boston—S Curard & Co; brig Dolphin, McLarron, New York—W H Rudolf, Curman and Wright.
 Jan. 4.—Barque Ashley, Coibin, Philadelphia—Fairbanks & Allison; brig Avon, Creighton, Gibraltar and Malaga—Creighton & Grassie; brig Otter, Wallace, Trinidad—Saltus & Wainwright; schr Plato, Lawrence, Cuba—John Strachan.
 Jan. 6.—Brig Scotia, Berwick, Jamaica—G H Starr; Halifax, Meagher, Boston—B Wier & Co.
 Jan. 7.—Brig Rival, Crum, Porto Rico, by W Pryor & Sons; Mrs. Kelly, New York, by B Wier & Co; Vela, Shipley, Porto Rico, by Safter & Twining.
 Jan. 8.—Holland Ship Avon, Kemper, Batavia, by W Pryor & Sons; Nancy, Taylor, Falmonth, Jam, by J. Escon and others; French Schr E A Packurst, Duquival, St Pierre, Newfoundland, by Daniel Starr; Clara, Sullivan, Jamaica, by Fairbanks & Allison.

MEMORANDA.

Liverpool, G B, Decr. 15th.—Arr'd, barque Landrot Lutcken, Sanbarron, Halifax.
 Constantinople, Nov 15.—Arr'd, brig Tanny, Rudolf, Swansen, 35 days—to Gibraltar 11 days; was fired into when going through the Darbanelles.
 Portsmouth, 28th.—Arr'd, schr Favourite, from Liverpool, N S bound to Boston.
 The schr Siberia, Bollong, from LaPole, N F, with a cargo Fish to Pryor & Sons, was east away near Pope's Harbour on Sunday, 29th Decr. Fish saved.
 "Siberia" got off with loss of keel, etc., and into safe anchorage.
 The schr Margaret from Hillsboro, County of Albert, became waterlogged during the gale of the 23rd inst, and lost sails, anchor and cable, and drifted into Gulliver's Hole, 2 miles below Digby Gut, as I became a wreck.
 The schr Spitzberg, of Margareteville, Wilmet, N S, went ashore at Gulliver's Hole, and we are informed is totally lost.
 The schr Copy, of Digby, N S, loaded with coal from up the Bay, had her sails blown away, and was driven ashore at Quaco. She is badly injured.
 The schr Chancellor, of Hillsboro, lost boat and deck load of deals and boards, &c., and got into Digby, on the 24th.
 The crews of all the above vessels were saved but some of them are badly frozen.
STORIES.
 On the 12th Nov, lat 16 N., lon 39 W., brig Eliza Bell, from Halifax for Isle of France.
 On the 26th, in lat 41 38, lon 69 40, schr Mary Ellen, from Yarmouth, N S fig —, with loss of sails, short of water and provisions—supplied them.
THE WESLEYAN is published for the Proprietors at the **WESLEYAN OFFICE, Marchington's Lane.**

Ed. H.—No
 Ten Shill
 Half-Year

TO AN ABSEN
 I think o
 I often
 And my
 Across
 I dream
 When
 And sloo
 Sheds
 I think c
 At car
 When di
 And g
 I think c
 When
 Or wher
 The s

I think
 In the
 While p
 Before
 I think c
 When
 And the
 That

I think
 In the
 When I
 Come
 I think
 And
 Of voi
 And
 I think
 Thro
 And th
 Wm
 Our pa
 Tim
 But he
 Tim

We m
 Till
 And fr
 Our
 May be
 In y
 And jo
 That
 Our P
 The
 They
 The
 Well
 By
 Que
 But st
 Who
 St. Joh

We need
 remaining

It is s
 can be a
 tains eve
 done. I
 a senate
 trate. I
 partial v
 judge wi
 band as
 as mistre
 rule, and
 honour t
 children,
 and for I
 mornin
 for the
 ises too
 us: of b
 eternal
 and fath
 his fath
 dow is t
 set his I
 will. I