

# THE WESLEYAN.

Vol. III.—No. 21.]

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

[Whole No. 135

Ten Shillings per Annum  
Half-Yearly in Advance.

HALIFAX, N. S., SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 29, 1851.

Single Copies  
Three Pence.

## Poetry.

### A PARABLE.

BY J. R. LOWELL.

Worn and footsore was the Prophet,  
When he gained the holy hill;  
"God has left the earth," he murmured;  
"Here his presence lingers still."  
"God of all the hidden prophets,  
Wilt thou speak with men no more?  
Have I not as truth served thee  
As thy chosen ones of yore?"  
"Hear me, guide of my fathers!  
Lo! an humble heart is mine;  
By thy mercy, I beseech thee,  
Grant thy servant but a sign!"  
Bowling then his head, he listened  
For an answer to his prayer;  
No loud bursts of thunder followed,  
Not a murmur stirred the air.  
But the tuft of moss before him  
Opened, while he waited yet,  
And, from out the rock's hard bosom  
Sprang a tender violet.  
"God! I thank thee?" said the Prophet;  
"Hard of heart and blind was I,  
Looking to the holy mountain  
For the gift of prophecy."  
"Still thou speakest with thy children  
Freely as of old, sublime;  
Humbleness, and love, and patience,  
Still give empire over time."  
"Had I trusted in my nature,  
And had faith in lowly things,  
Thou thyself wouldst then have sought me,  
And set free my spirit's wings."  
"But I looked for signs and wonders,  
That o'er men should give me sway,  
Thirsting to be more than mortal,  
I was even less than clay."  
"Hie I entered on my journey,  
As I girt my loins to start,  
Bran to me my little daughter,  
The beloved one of my heart."  
"In her hand she held a flower,  
Like to this as like may be,  
Which, beside my very threshold,  
She had plucked and brought to me."

### BE KIND.

Be kind to thy father: for when thou wast young,  
Who loved thee so fondly as he?  
He caught the first accents that fell from thy tongue,  
And joined in thy innocent glee.  
Be kind to thy father: for now he is old,  
His locks intermingled with gray;  
His footsteps are feeble, once fearless and bold—  
Thy father is passing away.  
Be kind to thy mother: for lo! on her brow  
May traces of sorrow be seen;  
Oh, well mayest thou cherish and comfort her now,  
For loving and kind has she been.  
Remember thy mother—for thee she will pray  
As long as God giveth her breath;  
With accents of kindness, then, cheer her lone way  
Even to the dark valley of death.  
Be kind to thy brother: his heart will have dearth,  
If the smiles of thy joy be withdrawn;  
The flowers of feeling will fade at their birth,  
If the dew of affection be gone.  
Be kind to your brother, whoever you are;  
The love of a brother shall be  
An ornament purer and richer by far  
Than pearls from the depths of the sea.  
Be kind to thy sister: not many may know  
The depth of true sisterly love;  
The wealth of the ocean lies fathoms below  
The surface that sparkles above.  
Thy kindness shall bring to thee many sweet hours,  
And blessings thy pathway to crown;  
Affection shall weave thee a garland of flowers,  
More pleasant than wealth or renown.

## Christian Miscellany.

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

### "Lost! Lost!"

Nearly half a century ago, when I was a small boy, I lived in the neighbourhood of the Staffordshire coal-mines in England.—

One morning considerable excitement was created by a statement, that on the preceding night a man wandering among the old, worn-out coal-pits was lost, and being unable to grope his way longer in the dark, he stood still and cried at the top of his voice,—  
"Lost! lost! lost!" At length a poor man, a collier, was awoken out of sleep by the sound, and rising from his bed, proceeded with a lantern to the spot, where he found the lost man standing on the very edge of a deep precipice. Had he, instead of standing still and crying out as he did, taken another step, he would have fallen in, and probably been dashed to pieces. Much public interest was felt in this great deliverance.

It was at that time my privilege to attend the ministry of a venerable servant of Jesus Christ, who displayed surprising ingenuity in the selection of subjects for his sermons, and if any thing remarkable occurred during the week, it would be generally used on the following Sabbath by way of instruction or admonition. On the morning of the Lord's day after the occurrence "at the coal-pits," instead of putting on his spectacles to read his text, as usual, he laid them beside his open Bible, looked with intense interest over the whole church, and as the tears streamed down his cheeks, exclaimed, in tones which even now seem to ring in my ears, "Lost! LOST! LOST! Yes, my dear hearers, this is your condition—lost!" Then did he go on to illustrate the depravity and folly of man in departing from God, forsaking the narrow path of righteousness and duty, and wandering among the bogs and pits of a corrupted world, in search of enjoyment—ever disappointed, and yet eagerly pursuing what had always eluded the grasp of man. Clearly did he show the danger of sinners thus straying from heaven, and in millions of cases falling into eternal perdition before they were aware of their real state; and in contrast, the safety of the man who becomes acquainted with his real character and prospects, and cries out in self-despair, "Lost! lost!" "Happy, happy man," exclaimed he, "God is appearing for your deliverance!"

Then with solemn dignity, as he put on his spectacles, he said, "Brethren, I bring to you a glorious message from heaven; will you hear it? Matthew 18: 11: 'The Son of man is come to save that which was lost.'" He showed this passage of mercy to be adapted to the circumstances of sinners lost to all right feeling and happiness, to the divine glory and usefulness among men, to heaven and to God. While he presented with graphic power the transgressor against God standing on the very brink of the bottomless abyss, we seemed to hear the voice of infinite mercy saying to divine justice, "Deliver him from going down to the pit; I have found a ransom." The infinite dignity of Jehovah, his boundless love in becoming incarnate to die in the stead of the sinner, and the inconceivable and eternal blessings he bestows on the returning penitent, were beautifully presented to our view. Nor with less clearness did he prove the ability and willingness of Christ to save sinners; showing the price, even that of his own blood paid for their redemption, and the fact that he is still engaged in the heavenly world in interceding "for the transgressors." Every one seemed to feel that Jesus is still able and willing to save the vilest sinners; but that if his salvation be rejected, there remains no hope for the rebel—no hope!—  
*American Messenger.*

### The Sabbath sustains Civil Government.

1. By the general intelligence it is so great an instrument of diffusing among all classes of people.  
2. The Sabbath powerfully enlightens and invigorates the public conscience, and secures its decisions upon the side of truth and righteousness.  
3. The Sabbath presents and keeps in view the holy and glorious government of God, unfolding its principles and showing its

infinite purity and rectitude, and thus sustaining the idea of government in men's minds.

4. Sabbath ministrations bring to bear directly upon the public mind the authority and power which the Infinite Ruler gives to civil government in our world, and causes men to see and feel that resistance to rightful human authority is rebellion against God, and makes men obnoxious to his displeasure.

5. Sabbath ministrations unfold the nature and value of human rights, and the obligation of man to his fellow, and thus enforce all the enactments of man that defend and secure those rights.

6. Sabbath influences, as they are all based on the great principles of Christianity, are all eminently favourable to civil and religious liberty, and men cannot feel the power of such influences without being the firmest friends of law and order.

7. The Sabbath sustains civil government by creating a moral atmosphere, in which all forms of law-violation, even every species of vice and crime, become odious, and the objects of severest condemnation.

8. The whole history of the Sabbath has shown, that where that day has been most highly honoured, and sacred duties faithfully discharged, there human government has taken the strongest hold of the hearts of the people, and been the best sustained.

9. Sabbath influences have been such upon the intelligence and virtue of the people, as to secure the enacting of such laws as have met the wants, defended the rights, and therefore have received the confidence and sanction of the whole community.

10. In no communities, save where the Sabbath is hallowed, is there constant and fervent prayer that God would bless all in authority, and cause all the countless blessings of law and order to prevail and abound.

11. No sooner has the Sabbath been introduced, and its privileges been established in any benighted land, and under any despotic and oppressive government, than such influence has been speedily seen in the amelioration of injurious customs and laws, the softening of the hearts of rulers, and the introduction and diffusion of the blessings of civil and religious liberty.

For such reasons as these, we believe that there is no agency more powerful in introducing and sustaining the wisest and best forms of civil government, with their unspeakable blessings, than the honoured SABBATH OF OUR LORD.

### The Widow's Lamp.

Some years ago there dwelt a widow in a lonely cottage on the sea shore. All around her the coast was rugged and dangerous;—and many a time was her heart melted by the sight of wrecked fishing boats and coasting vessels, and the pitious cries of perishing human beings. One stormy night, when the howling wind was making her loneliness more lonely, and her mind was conjuring up what the next morning's light might disclose, a happy thought occurred to her. Her cottage stood on an elevated spot, and her window looked out upon the sea; might she not place her lamp by that window, that it might be a beacon light to warn some poor mariner off the coast? She did so. All her life after, during the winter nights, her lamp burned at the window; and many a poor fisherman had cause to bless God for the widow's lamp, many a crew were saved from perishing. That widow woman "did what she could;" and if all believers kept their light burning as brightly and steadily, might not many a soul be warned to flee from the wrath to come? Many Christians have not the power to do much active service for Christ; but if they would live as lights in the world, they would do much. If those who cannot preach to the old or teach the young, would but walk worthy of him who hath called them to his kingdom and glory, how much would the hands of ministers and teachers be strengthened, and their hearts

encouraged! We are told that the chief priests consulted that they might put Lazarus to death, because that by reason of him many of the Jews went away and believed on Jesus. Lazarus does not seem to have been either a teacher or preacher, yet his very presence was a convincing proof of the power of the Lord of glory. Should not all who have known the power and grace of him who still is the resurrection and the life, so walk that men may take knowledge of them that they have been with Jesus?

### I Love the Bible.

*For its Divinity.*—It is the only book in the world that has God for its author. Its thoughts and words are all divine, all inspired by God's Spirit, and all penned by His finger. It comes with authority. It is a letter from heaven bearing the seal of God; a Father's letter to his children, breathing the tenderest love, and filled with messages of mercy. It has been assailed; but the more the infidel has assailed it as merely human, the more he has proved it to be entirely divine. The learning, the arguments, the art employed to overthrow it, have only inscribed its own title the more indelibly upon it,—*"the word of God."*

*For its Veracity.*—It contains the truth and nothing but the truth. Not a solitary falsehood or fable stains its pages. It is infallible in its very statements. Ministers may err, churches may err, but the Bible can never err nor deceive. He that appeals to it shall never be put to shame.

*For its Purity.*—It breathes the spirit of perfect holiness. It is unstained by a single blot. Alike in its origin, in its manner, and its design, it is absolutely pure. Neither in word nor thought has it the least shade of defilement.

### Do We Know How to Pray?

The Rev. Dr. Hamilton, of Leeds, while solemnly enforcing on the Church its duty in reference to the conversion of the world, asks the following significant questions:—  
"And has not the Church almost to learn what is the power of prayer? What conception have we of believing prayer, before which mountains depart? What of persevering prayer, which causes us to stand continually upon the watch-tower in the daytime, and which sets us in our ward whole nights? What of importunate prayer, which storms heaven with its violence and force? What of united prayer, gathering us together to ask help of the Lord? What of consistent prayer, which regards no iniquity in our hearts? What of practical prayer, which fulfils itself? Let but such prayer be understood, let our spirit but break with such longing, and the expectations of our bosoms shall not be delayed.—  
"And it shall come to pass that before they call I will answer, and while they are yet speaking I will hear."

### A Good Man's Wish.

I freely confess to you that I would rather, when laid down in the grave, have some one in his manhood to stand over me and say:—  
"There lies one who was a real friend to me, and privately warned me of the dangers of the young; no one knew it; but he aided me in the time of need; I owe what I am to him;" or would rather have some widow, with choking utterance, telling her children:—  
"There is your friend and mine, He visited me in my affliction, and found you, my son, an employer, an you, my daughter, a happy home in a virtuous family." I say, I would rather that such persons should stand at my grave, than to have erected over it the most beautiful sculptured monument of Parisian or Italian marble.—  
"The heart's broken utterance of reflections of past kindness, and the tears of grateful memory shed upon the grave, are more valuable in my estimation, than the most costly cenotaph ever reared.—  
*Dr. Sharp.*



Family Circle.

The Dying Child.

EMMA RAY was twelve years old when she died. Dear child, how sweetly she fell asleep! So calmly, so pleasantly did she sink to repose, like a summer's sunset!—Folded her thin and wasted hands over the young heart, so early stricken; opened her eyes, that beamed with celestial hope, and looked upon her friends with so sweet a smile; faintly murmured "Jesus," and then—she slept.

It was just at evening, one day about the middle of June, when a little boy, perhaps eight years old, came to the door and said, "Mother wishes you would please to come to our house." "Who is your mother?" I asked. "Mrs. Ray," was the reply.—"What does your mother want?" I enquired. "Sister Emma is sick," was his answer; "is very sick, and wishes you would come and see her," and the tears forced themselves down his cheek, in spite of his evident attempt to keep them back.

He mentioned the street where they lived, and I said, "Well, I will come round there this evening, and see your mother and Emma." The boy turned slowly away a step or two, then stopped, looked up in my face, and said, while his lips quivered and his tears started afresh, "I wish you could go now." "I will go now," I replied. In a moment I was ready, and taking the little fellow's hand, hastened along with him.

We were soon at the door, and entered the kitchen. There was no one present.—The little boy handed me a chair, and then went into the next room. I looked around; it was evidently the abode of poverty, and, no doubt, of sorrow. The dilapidated house, the old, worn and shattered furniture, seemed to wear a forced and almost painful appearance of neatness, like a smile that hides heart-eating grief.

In the next room was Emma, the sick child; and there, too, I supposed, was her mother, watching over her; and I heard also the voice of a man. It might be her father, or it might be her physician, or perhaps some friend come in to see her.

But a moment after, all doubt was dissipated, as the voice rose louder and harsher: "She shall too; so get up, now. What's the use of lying there all day, when she's well enough to be up?" The sound of the mother's voice could be heard expostulating; and I wondered if Mr. Ray was a drunkard.

"Get up this minute," growled out the savage father; "I'll see if you won't mind." I stepped to the door and opened it. The mother held a bowl of drink for the sick child in one hand; with the other she attempted to restrain the father from any act of violence to his child.

"Don't John," she said; "you know Emma is sick, and isn't able to get up. Don't act so." He pushed her roughly away, spilling the drink from the bowl, and, without perceiving me, caught the child's hand to enforce his brutal authority.

Stepping forward, I laid my hand rather suddenly upon his shoulder. He turned, gazed at me with a half-stupid stare, and muttered, "He'd see if his children could'n't be made to mind—have 'em lying abed all day"—and in a few minutes the intoxicated man left the room.

Little Emma hid her face in the pillow, and sobbed with shame and grief.

I sat down by her side, took her hand, and spoke kindly to her; the mother wiped a few tears from her own cheek, seated herself, and drew her little boy to her lap. We talked of sickness and of the Saviour, of living and of dying, of the weary pilgrimage of earth, and the blessed rest of heaven.

Emma was a Christian. From her mother's instructions, and the kind and faithful labours of her Sabbath-school teacher, she had learned of her Saviour, and been able to believe in him and to love him. Poor child!—happy child, rather. She was soon to go home; soon to see Him, whom not having seen she had loved. With a frail constitution, she had never enjoyed the health and buoyancy that give joy to childhood. Could she have been tenderly cared for, nursed and favoured, she might have lived, blessed and a blessing. But want and exposure had nourished disease, and aggravated

ed every premonition of her early decline. Oh, how like a canker it had eaten into her mother's heart, as day by day and month by month she had watched her tender lamb, chilled and shivering beneath the storms of life, from which she had no power to shelter or protect her, and knew that she was wasting away and sinking into the grave. And the father—what shall we say of the father? God forgive him!

No matter; it was all right. Emma said it was. She would be with the angels soon; and she knew it wouldn't be long before her poor mother would come too. And her father—Oh, if she could only think that he would come also! That was the only thorn in her dying pillow. She scarcely thought of death. Of earth she thought, and did not grieve that she was to leave the sorrows she had tasted so bitterly. Of heaven she thought, where the rivers of life gently flow, and the good Shepherd leads his flock; that was her home, and she hastened to it.

Three evenings after, I called again. It was just at sunset. Emma was about to take her departure. Her mother had raised her up in the bed a little. She smiled as if some good news had been told her, or as one might, who, in the glee of childhood, was going out with playmates for a run in the green fields, or to gather flowers in the wood.

How she talked of heaven and the angels, and of the Saviour, her Saviour! wondered if they would know her when she got there, and if she should see her little brother who died last spring, and that she had mourned for so much! how sweet the music of golden harps would be, and how beautiful the green fields, and the bright flowers, and the crystal waters!

"And oh, mother, you must come soon. You will, won't you? I shall want to have you with me so much!" said the child in the transport of her joy. Her mother covered her face, and answered only with tears. "And father," she added, as a cloud passed over the sunlight of her vision;—"think poor father will come too? I want him to come—And, little Willie, you must be a good boy and you will come some day; and we'll all be there." She failed.

Presently her father, who had been absent all day, opened the outside door and stumbled into the kitchen. Emma heard him and wished him to come in. Mrs. Ray stepped to the door and called in her husband. He came with an unsteady step, and a dreamy, vacant look, that told of the excesses of the day.

"Father," said Emma, "come and sit down here by me; I wanted to talk a little with you before I go." He took the hand she held out to him; he saw the change, and the truth flashed upon his mind. His child was dying. It entered his soul like a sword. In a moment he was a sober man, and it seemed as if some fearful storm of agony overwhelmed him.

"Father," she said, "I always loved you, and I've tried to be a good girl, and mind you. Haven't I minded you, father?" "Yes, you have," he fairly sobbed.

"And when I haven't been a good girl, I am sorry for it, and want you to forgive me. And now I am going to be with the Saviour. I shall see Henry; he is there; and mother is coming before long; and little Willie, he will come too, some time; and, father, won't you come too? Won't you? I want you, father."

He laid his head on her pillow, and wept like a child.

"But you must leave off drinking, father, and swearing, or else you never can come; and you must be kind to mother, and go to meeting and hear the gospel preached.—Won't you, father? Won't you do all this, and get ready to come, too? Say, father; promise me;—I won't ask you anything else;—say, quick." Her strength failed.

"Yes, Emma; yes, I will promise you. If God will help me, I will try to come too."

"Thank you; thank God," she answered. "Now let me kiss you, father—and mother—and Willie; there; good bye!—Father will come, and we'll all be there," she faintly murmured, as she turned away her head, tired, exhausted, folded her hands upon her bosom, shut her eyes, and went gently to asleep. It was some minutes before they would disturb her, but let her rest.

Then her mother went softly to her, and whispered, "Emma." She answered not. Emma was sleeping, so sweetly—

—Blessed sleep; From which none ever wakes to weep.

Mr. Ray kept the promise made to God and to his dying child. And should you stroll along the south-east declivity of the cemetery of P—, where the spring sunshine falls so pleasantly, and the early violets bloom so lovely, and mark a plain memorial inscribed, "To Emma Ray, aged 12 years. In Heaven,"—believe that for once, at least, tombstones may tell the truth; for Emma Ray is in heaven. — *Watchman and Reflector.*

General Miscellany.

The Drying up of the Sea.

There is an interesting discussion in progress in the National Intelligencer, respecting the progress of the coral formations reducing the waters of the sea to solid land. W. D. Porter introduced the discussion, and he has been replied to by H. R. Schetterly, our correspondent. Mr. Porter maintains that the ocean has diminished in liquids, by the amount of the solid formed by the zoophytes and shell fish, and that the shores and lines of coasts have changed their form in consequence of the subsidence of water caused by this diminution. The zoophytes surround the world in a belt, extending 39 degrees from the equator each way. They are constantly forming solid from the liquid ocean. They have already formed sixteen millions of square miles. And liquids when reduced to solids, generally occupy less space. Mr. Porter says:

Where rolled many millions of waves, now stand many millions of miles of firm rocks their bases fast to old ocean's sand, their tops peering above old ocean's blue waves.

Mr. Schetterly, in reply, maintains, that though there is a subsidence of waters, it must be from other causes—the actual quantity of water on the globe has not diminished. He thinks a diminution of the sea would diminish the amount raised by evaporation, and falling in rain, and would be destructive to vegetable life. This sort of reasoning is not satisfactory against a matter of fact. Should great changes take place on the face of the world, Providence has sources to make one thing balance another. And agencies of which we now have no idea might come in to do the work of sprinkling the earth, after the submarine land makers had exhausted a considerable portion of the sea. It is evident that the world is yet to subsist a population vastly greater than it now does; and that God is making room for them. And we read that in the new earth which is to exist after the dissolution and re-construction of this— "There was no more sea."

And there may, for aught we know, be a gradual diminution of the sea, to make way for the vast population which is to fill the world in the millennial state. At least we need not shrink from allowing the actual progress of things towards such a result, to have its weight on our minds, for fear that God cannot spare the wasted waters, or cannot preserve the life and health of the world without them. The earth before the flood appears to have been watered in a different way from what it now is. And it very much limits the resources of Him who made the world, and who set to work the zoophytes, making its solid land more ample, to assume that he has no other means of watering the solid earth than by devoting to it so large a proportion of the earth's surface, as is now covered by the sea.—*Purititan Recorder.*

We understand by our worthy cotemporary that it believes in Mr. Porter's theory, and draws from the Bible, an argument for the necessity or rather probability of its correctness, against Mr. Schetterly, that although the waters of the sea and evaporation were diminished Providence has other resources to make one thing balance another. It throws out the hint that the increase of the earth may be for the vast population of the millenium; but surely Providence, which can make a new

way of supplying the earth with moisture could also find a way to sustain the vast population of the earth with the present extent of dry land. The earth was watered before the flood just as it now is by evaporation and condensation. Before man was created, it is said there was no rain but mist, and from this we would infer against Biblical critics that after man was placed in the Garden before the flood, there could rain—"showers that ushered in the spring and cheered the thirsty ground."

The Books of Moses are profound philosophical works, not false philosophy, and in no case do we find them contradicting sound science. The hypotheses of Mr. Porter, we believe, is founded on every slender data. The seas have no less waters to day than they had four thousand years ago; they are a constant quantity. It is true that some reefs and islands have coral foundations, but if the dry land has made encroachments on the sea in some places, the sea has made encroachments on the dry land in others. Where the cities of the Plain stood, there is now the deep Dead sea; the waves roll over the walls of ancient Tyre. Where Pori Royal stood, the shark sports and where the gray of Lishan once lifted up its solid walls, alas they are now fifty fathoms deep below. The sea has been making, year after year, great encroachments on the coast of Norfolk, in England; and where once the large and fine island of Norland stood in the German Ocean, there are only three small islets. In one tempestuous night, the sea buried the most of it beneath its waves.

We could cite various other instances of the sea's encroachment; England was once united to France and so was Scotland to Ireland—the evidence of this appears to be beyond cavil. There is one expression in the extract quoted which we cannot pass over—"liquids when reduced to solids generally occupy less space. This is not the case with water, and zoophytes cannot raise a foot of coraline rock without taking the material from the sea to build it. They do not make their formation out of nothing, therefore the waters of the sea cannot be growing less, unless the corals have discovered a way to change the very nature of the water itself, convert it from water into their lime formations—a thing impossible."

The coral formations increase very slowly. In some of the gaps in the Australian reef, scarcely a perceptible difference has been discovered in their elevation for fifty years. If there are elevations taking place in one part of the earth, science teaches us that there must be depressions in some other. By the common laws of the Universe, no portions of any kind of matter are growing less—such as the drying up of the sea—by any organic or inorganic action. The sea will never dry up until "the elements shall melt with fervent heat," and when there shall be no more sea, there will not be the same kind of inhabitants on the earth, for our bodies are composed of about 81 parts of water.

Intellectuality of the Jews.

The eastern schools of Casarea, Tiberias, Nahurda, Sora and Pumbeditha, (the latter a considerable university,) which arose after the dispersion, and which, even according to the testimony of Dr. McCaul, existed for ten centuries; the subsequent great academies of learning in Spain, which continued even after the subjugation of that country by the Moors and the names of Maimonides, Abarbanel, Kimchi, Ib'n, Ezra, and a host of other sages, whose name is legion, and from whose philosophical and ecclesiastical works many modern literary Christian writers have drawn freely without acknowledgment, and to which they owe much of their fame, attest that in every age, literature, and that of the highest order, has ever been cultivated, and was the guiding star, and solace under affliction, of the calumniated and persecuted Israelite.—In this country, the Jews had schools in London, York, Lincoln, Lynn, Norwich, Oxford, Cambridge, and other towns, which appear to have been attended by Christians as well as by those of their own persuasion; some of these seminaries, indeed, were rather colleges than schools. As physicians, Jews also have flourished, and we select the following proofs:—In his declining years,

Maimonides, an Egyptian, was a great philosopher, and a great physician. He was born in 1135, and died in 1204. He was a Jew, and a Christian, and a philosopher, and a physician. He was a great man, and a great name.

He was a great man, and a great name. He was a Jew, and a Christian, and a philosopher, and a physician. He was a great man, and a great name.

He was a great man, and a great name. He was a Jew, and a Christian, and a philosopher, and a physician. He was a great man, and a great name.

He was a great man, and a great name. He was a Jew, and a Christian, and a philosopher, and a physician. He was a great man, and a great name.

He was a great man, and a great name. He was a Jew, and a Christian, and a philosopher, and a physician. He was a great man, and a great name.

He was a great man, and a great name. He was a Jew, and a Christian, and a philosopher, and a physician. He was a great man, and a great name.

He was a great man, and a great name. He was a Jew, and a Christian, and a philosopher, and a physician. He was a great man, and a great name.

He was a great man, and a great name. He was a Jew, and a Christian, and a philosopher, and a physician. He was a great man, and a great name.

He was a great man, and a great name. He was a Jew, and a Christian, and a philosopher, and a physician. He was a great man, and a great name.



Maimonides retired to the court of the Sultan of Egypt, towards the close of the twelfth century, where he attained high reputation and renown as the royal physician; and so great was his reputation, that he was consulted, not merely by the sultan and his court, but by all classes at Cairo; and an Arabian author has expressed the general sentiment of his contemporaries, by terming him the "phoenix of his age in the art of medicine;" and the libraries of Paris, Rome, and the Escorial testify to the profundity of his learning, possessing as they do various treatises of this great Jewish luminary.— Three Jews, also, of the name of Aben Zoar, father, son, and grandson, were especially renowned for their skill. One of them was the master of the celebrated Averroes, who says in one of his works the medical science owes everything to the family of Aben Zoar. The third of these distinguished men was physician to Yusuf, emperor of Morocco.— At the Spanish court Jewish physicians were also occasionally to be found; and it was to one of that faith in the service of King Leon that the estates of that realm applied in order to disengage their sovereign from an alliance with Arragon. This monarch was remarkable for the hardness of his temper, and the Jew was selected as possessing so much influence over the mind of his royal Christian patient, that he could undertake with safety, and the hope of success, that task from the danger of which all others recoiled. The Jews certainly made great progress in astronomy; and we know that in medicine also the very first person mentioned as having performed the operation for cataract was a Jewish physician in Spain, in the fifteenth century. We find also that R. Ada, a learned astronomer of Nablarda, where he was head of the college in 210, formed the astronomical tables by which the Jewish calendar is regulated, and in which no error has been found for sixteen centuries. The Jewish astronomers of Toledo, under Alfonso X. of Spain, formed the famous astronomical tables, originally written in Hebrew, which still bear his name. Of Jewish statesmen we have numerous instances. We find them employed under the Caliphs in the most difficult and important missions, which they conducted with honesty, fidelity, and despatch. When Charlemagne determined to send an embassy to the Caliph Haroun Al-Raschid, he made choice of Isaac, a Jew, as his emissary. The chief and confidential adviser of Louis le Debonnaire, Charlemagne's son and successor, was his Jewish physician, Zedekiah. Of their being employed by Christians, &c., we find that "they were employed by the kings of Spain, by the Moors, and afterwards by the Christians; they were high in office; they were highly esteemed on account of their learning and discoveries; and when some of the monarchs thought of making further discoveries, the Jews were sent out to make geographic preparations, and some of the hints and plans given by Jews led ultimately to the discovery of a way to India by the Cape of Good Hope." Of historians, we can boast of a Josephus, a Manasseh ben Israel, and a Jost. Of philosophy, the name of Moses Mendelssohn, who is a host in himself, is sufficient. If we turn to the list of heroes on the battle-field, we find among them a Mattathias, a Sout, a Davoust, and a Massena. If royalty or the noblesse, &c., sigh for the delights of soul-inspiring music, they listen to and applaud the divine productions of Jews; of a Mendelssohn, a Meyerbeer, a Moschelles, or a Halevi; or, if vocal, to the charming strains of a Malibran, a Garcia, a Grisi, a Braham, or a Rossini. Nor must we omit to mention the celebrated French tragedian, M<sup>lle</sup> Rachel. If the governments, past and present, have desired the assistance of financiers, we find that in times of great danger to the State they have availed themselves of the patriotic services of a Gideon, a Goldsmid, and a Rothschild.—*London Jewish Chronicle.*

Humility is like the precious balm which, mixed with other liquids, sinks to the bottom; but then it is visible and most loveable to the eyes of God.

He who deliberately adopts a great end has, by this act half accomplished it—has scaled the chief barrier to success.

Literary.

For the Wesleyan. Mental Science. No. XVII.

THE EXISTENCE OF THE HUMAN MIND.

*Volition*, or the act of willing or determining any particular actions by choice, may be adduced in favour of the existence of the human soul. Volition or willing is, undoubtedly, an act of the mind, by which it is directed to the production of any actions, and thereby exerting its power to produce such actions; or it is that state of mind which is immediately previous to actions which are called voluntary. And the will is that faculty which the mind possesses of bringing itself into a state of volition.— Volition, then, is an act of the mind, by which it is, knowingly and designedly, exerting dominion over any part of the man, ever employing it in, or withholding it from, any particular actions. And what is that faculty which excites volition, or which is determining the mind to produce, continue or suspend certain actions, so far as they depend on us, but the will? By it the mind is brought into a state of actual volition. Whatever agent has power to think on its own actions, to prefer one to the other, and to perform or omit either, has that faculty called will.— Will, therefore, is nothing but such a power in man.

*Liberty*, or the power to act, is, consequently, an attribute of the human mind. It may be denominated, The capacity of the mind for carrying into effect the determinations of the will. Man has power to do or forbear doing any particular actions, according as their performance or forbearance has the actual preference in his mind. The power or property of the mind, termed *liberty*, is capable of being exerted with regard to all the faculties of the soul, as well as all the voluntary motions of the body.— The soul has power to act or not to act. This liberty is a power of self-determination, which, although it does not extend to every thought and imagination, does actually extend to every word and action, in general, and that with few exceptions. We are perfectly certain that we are free with respect to these:—to speak or not to speak, to act or not to act, to do this or the contrary, as we are of our own existence. Thus we have what is not only designated, a "liberty of contradiction,"—a power to do or not to do; but what is termed, a "liberty of contrariety,"—a power to act one way, or the contrary. To deny this liberty of action, would be to deny the constant experience of all mankind. We are conscious that we have inherent power to move this or that part of our bodies, to move them or not, and to move this way or the contrary, just as we please. We can, for instance, as we choose, open or shut our eyes; speak or be silent; rise or sit down; stretch out our hands, or draw them in; and use any of our limbs according to our pleasure, as well as our whole bodies. And although we have not an absolute power over our minds, because of the corruption of our fallen natures, yet, through the grace of God assisting us, we have power to choose and do good, as well as evil. We have power to choose whom we will serve, and if we choose the better part, to continue therein till death. Mr. Wesley, treating of man's primitive state, says, "He was endued with liberty; a power of choosing what was good, and refusing what was not so. Without this, both the will and the understanding would have been useless. Indeed, without liberty, man had been so far from being a free agent, that he could have been no agent at all. For every unfree being is purely passive; not active in any degree." And man still retains the most of this freedom.

Having, therefore, power to shut or open our eyes, to speak or be silent, to rise or sit down, to stand or walk, and to stretch out our hands or draw them in; and that these motions are all governed by the soul, who received an inward principle of motion from God, whereby it governs, at pleasure, every part of our body, (for by one simple act of the will, we put our heads, eyes, hands, or any other part of our bodies, into motion); and as we have power to think, reason, choose, and do good, or choose and do evil, we are different from mere machines, brutes,

or dead inactive matter. If we were mere machines, we could not move otherwise than we were impelled by the irresistible power of the maker, and consequently could not be capable of choosing and doing good, or choosing and doing evil. If only brutes, we should have no other guide to our actions than natural instinct, and so be void of rationality; and if only dead inactive matter, we could not perform any of the functions of life. But as we have power to choose and do either good or evil,—are not guided by mere instinct, being rational creatures, and are not mere dead inactive masses of matter,—we must be superior to either brutes or matter; and this superiority consists in having within us an immortal spirit, the breath of God; for it is virtually the soul that constitutes the man.

Having already directed our attention to some of the principal attributes of the human mind, as perception, association, the understanding, the will or desire, volition and power, we shall now, in continuation of the same subject, the existence of the human soul, refer to other attributes of the mind, of equal importance, in its demonstration, to those which have been adduced and illustrated.

Another faculty of the human mind, in proof of its existence, is *memory*. Memory is that attribute of the mind whereby sensations or ideas recur, or are recalled in the same order or proposition accurately, or nearly, as they were originally presented. Of this noble faculty the mind can never be wholly deprived; for it must incessantly be in exercise while thought continues, though frequently much impaired.

It is the great store-house of our ideas.— The mind of man being so constructed as not to be capable of having many ideas under its consideration at once, it was necessary to have a repository for their reception, and which it might use at any future period.— Thus it is, by the assistance of this faculty, that we have those ideas in our own understandings, or minds, which, though we do not at the time actually contemplate, we can revive and present again, as the objects of our thoughts, without the help of those sensible quantities by which they were originally produced.

GEORGE JOHNSON. Point de Vue, N. B., Nov. 15, 1851.

Correspondence.

For the Wesleyan. A Journey to Woodstock.

[CONCLUDED.]

After a very comfortable and refreshing night's rest, I left Mr. Fisher's, and resumed my journey. The upper waters of the "Saint John" being very low, any further progress by steam was impracticable; but there is an old proverb, "it's a bad wind that blows nobody good," this now received a practical illustration, for no less than sixteen of us had to be conveyed by land, to the manifest gratification of "The Stage Proprietors"; the steamers running between Fredericton and Woodstock are not, it seems, very favourably regarded by the roadside innkeepers. These amiable Bonifaces are for letting well enough alone; they don't understand the doctrines of progression; they are in fact *præsternists*; and the wishes expressed by one of them, since the navigation recommenced, is cherished by them all. This disinterested person standing at his own door, saw "the boat" steaming away upstream, and crowded with passengers, while his own spacious rooms were—

"—like Tara's halls deserted"

The practised eyes of "mine host," soon counted heads; and instinctively connecting these with so many stomachs, he became painfully sensible of his loss; and cried out in the most uncharitable manner—"Plague upon the smoking, puffing things, I wish they would puff out their last breath."

This was my first trip above Fredericton, and although, it was rather late in the season, I was delighted with the country. The river scenery from Oak Point to "the Capital" looked beautiful—the smooth and transparent waters glancing in the beams of the sun—the large tracts of intervale—the rich uplands—the picturesque and fertile Islands—the numerous and graceful windings of the stream itself—the lake-like appearance it so frequently assumes, and the romantic character of some of its numerous tributaries; all these rendered the landscape one of the most diversified, and one of the most attractive I ever saw. After a very pleasant drive of nearly twelve hours, we all arrived safely in Woodstock, about 9 o'clock at night; and when the coachman had, as in duty bound, delivered her Majesty's mails, and disencumbered his jaded

nags of some other portions of inanimate and live freight, I was driven to the Hon. Charles Connell's, in "Wesley Terrace," where I met with as cordial a reception, as I ever experienced, and as comfortable quarters as I ever enjoyed.

Early in the morning, (Wednesday the 10th ult.) I set out in company with Brother Allison, for the Tobique, and thence to "the Grand Falls," an arrangement, kindly made by Mr. A., to afford me an opportunity of seeing these phenomena and for which, as well as for the other attentions, shewn to me by himself, and his excellent wife, I now tender him my sincere thanks, praying, also, that they may be long spared to each other—that God may bless them still more abundantly, and make them in reasoning useful, and increasingly happy, until they shall—

"Their bodies, with their charge lay down, And cease at once to work and live."

In this place we were very kindly entertained at Mr. Beveridge's; and although that gentleman was absent, his good lady performed the duties of hospitality, in a way and manner, worthy of her long and extensive practice. We have a very neat little chapel here, and in it we held our first missionary meeting, and succeeded to the full extent of our expectations. In the morning we pursued our way to the Falls.— Our route lay through a fine section of country, as any in Upper Canada. The cataracts are very striking and grand in their general appearance. They consist of a fine sheet of water, of about eighty feet in width, interrupted by huge masses of rock, rising up from the dark valley, or bed of the river, and forming two abrupt and separate declivities of probably fifty feet each, over which an immense body of water rushes with headlong impetuosity, foaming and tearing away through a narrow ravine, and thence onward, onward, until it reaches the Bay of Fundy. There is a small, but rising village at the Falls; it is delightfully situated, and has the additional advantage of being the shire town of the new county of Victoria. Our meeting was held in an unfinished house, kindly lent us for that purpose, the congregation comprised nearly all the Protestant part of the population. A short but impressive sermon was preached by the Rev. R. Cooney, of St. John; this was followed by two excellent addresses from the Rev. Messrs. Allison and Finney, and to which, the audience properly responded.

On the next day I had an opportunity of visiting the Falls again, and of contemplating them from different points and different positions; and also of examining more closely the mysterious looking wells that are dispersed among the rocks, some of which are very deep, and as regularly formed as the most finished excavations. The whole scene reminded me of "the Dargle," in the County of Wicklow, Ireland; and when the river is high, I think the phenomenon, in its grouping, and general aspect, exceeds either the Chaudiere Falls, or the c. of Montmorenci.

Returning to Woodstock, some other efforts were made to promote the cause of Christian missions, and on every occasion, the Lord was pleased to encourage us by his presence and blessing; and I have no doubt that in due time, it will appear, that we neither laboured in vain, nor spent our strength for naught.

The services of "the Lord's day" in Woodstock itself were very well attended, as was also the missionary meeting, held on the Tuesday evening following. Indeed, all our assemblies for the preaching of the word, and for the other objects which are included in "Missionary Anniversaries," were strongly marked by a decidedly religious influence, from which, as one of its results, may be anticipated, an increased contribution to the funds of "the parent society."— I have, in the course of my itinerary, performed many a missionary tour; and on these occasions, I have experienced a great deal of kindness at the hands of our beloved people, and not a little from others, who, though not of us, were friendly to our connexion. These evangelical expeditions have been extended through various parts of Canada West, and Canada East; through nearly all of Nova Scotia proper, P. E. Island, and Cape Breton; and through several sections of New Brunswick; but in none of all those places, did I meet with more kind and hospitable people, than some I met with, in the thriving town of Woodstock. Among these, our steady, and long-tried friends, "The Connells," occupy a very prominent station; and I wish Mrs. Jeremiah Connell, and every member of her kind hearted and affectionate family, to regard this as an expression of my unfeigned esteem. I desire that the Hon. Charles Connell, and his excellent Lady, and her no less excellent sister, Miss Fisher, view it in the same light; and that Mr. and Mrs. Peter Fisher, look upon it as an assurance that their Christian courtesy is gratefully remembered.

And now, dear Brother, concerning our kind people and friends, in Woodstock, and all other places "of our dominion," I pray that their love "may abound yet more and more in knowledge, and in all judgment; That they may approve things that are excellent; that they may be sincere, and without offence till the day of Christ."

Nov. 10, 1851.

ALISON.



For the Wesleyan.

**Ministerial Tour to Five Islands and Economy.**

Mr. Editor.—On Friday, the 24th ult., I left Amherst on a tour to the Five Islands. The afternoon was anything but agreeable to a person who has no taste for a thorough drenching in an autumnal rain. But Wesleyan Ministers are neither sugar nor salt, and therefore cannot be dissolved in a shower of rain. Night had set in when wet and weary I reached the house of an old Methodist on the Maccan Mountain, who with his good dame amply provided for my necessities.

On Saturday, the 25th, in company with two Methodist brethren, good and pleasant companions they were, I set out for Five Islands, a distance of fourteen miles. Our way lay partly through cultivated and partly through uncultivated lands. This is a most delightful tract of country and well suited for farming purposes. A goodly number of persons have already settled on the road, and by their industry and hard labour have cleared up fine farms. The inhabitants on the road are anxious to have the Mail carried from Maccan to Five Islands. This is desirable, as they find it difficult to get their papers, &c.

Five Islands has a very romantic appearance. This place derives its name from five islands which lay a short distance from the main land. History informs us that this place has been settled more than seventy years. There are some large and well cultivated farms and the people appear contented and happy. You have a most delightful view of the whole settlement from a high hill over which the road passes leading to Economy. To the right a range of hills shelters the valley from the north winds, the valley itself is beautifully spread out before you. On the left is a rising ground with the five islands in full view, around the bases of which the turbulent waters of the Bay of Minas have been foaming for centuries past. A beautiful specimen was exhibited on Monday, the 27th, during the gale.

Wesleyan Methodism has been established here for many years, but has not made that proficiency which it might have done, had there been a more regular Ministry and a more vigilant pastoral oversight. A Wesleyan Minister's visits here are very much like angels' visits, few and far between. The wonder is that there exists any vital religion—any practical evidence of God's power to save. A sermon once in four weeks, and should any disappointment occur, once in eight weeks is not sufficient to keep up a proper religious influence. I preached here on Sunday morning, the 26th, to a respectable and attentive audience, and met the class. We had a profitable time. God vouchsafed his quickening and saving power, and many could say, "It is good for us to be here."

On Monday I met the Trustees of the Chapel, who agreed to finish the House, which has been long in an unfinished state, to the great discomfort of preacher and people. Should they plaster the inside of the building this autumn, the ladies have pledged themselves to get up a Tea Meeting this winter, to aid the funds of the Chapel. I hope they will not deprive the ladies of so great a pleasure, by their inactivity. A little zeal and a little exertion will accomplish the desired object.

On Sunday evening I preached at Economy, in a school house belonging to Silas H. Crane, Esq., to an attentive congregation as I ever remember to have addressed. May the word preached have its desired effect and prove the power of God to the salvation of many souls. Here I had the pleasure of visiting a family brought to God during the revival of religion at River Philip about two years and a half ago.—How pleasant it is to meet those who have been brought to God by our instrumentality and especially when they stand fast in the Lord. The associations and friendships formed on earth will be renewed and perpetuated in heaven by all that live and die triumphant in the faith of our Lord Jesus Christ. Here, as well as other places, there is a wide field for usefulness had we more labourers in the vineyard of our God.

A gracious work is progressing at West Brook. I spent the last week in that place in company with Bro. Gaetz, my colleague, and a number of praying friends. The Lord heard our prayers and blessed our labours. The members of the Church have been greatly quickened, and a goodly number brought to God. Twenty-five persons, the fruits of our labour, gave in their names as candidates for membership; and the work still goes on. May it ever go on.

Yours truly, WESLEY C. BEALS.  
Amherst, Nov. 17, 1851.

The Committee of the Dublin Protestant Association have given notice of their intention to hold a great meeting in Dublin, previous to the assembling of Parliament, in order to adopt measures to obtain the withdrawal of all manner of state support whatsoever from the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth. The London Protestant Alliance has also resolved to make this the first point of attack, as likewise has the Scottish Reformation Society.

**THE WESLEYAN.**

Halifax, Saturday Morning, November 29, 1851.

**A MONSTROUS ERROR.**

The great error of *Apostolical-Succession*—men lies in their making "succession" in the christian ministry consist in an uninterrupted line of prelatical individuals, regardless alike of moral and religious qualifications and of the character of the doctrines taught. With them, the official is separated from the private character of the parties, and the one is made to cover over and sanctify all the moral delinquencies and obliquities of the other. According to this scheme, the most atrocious sinner—the most notorious heresiarch—the most flagrant simoniae—if episcopally ordained, is a lawful minister of Christ, and may be, other things concurring, a true bishop of the Church! VIGILIUS, STEPHEN VI, CHRISTOPHER, SERGIUS III, JOHN IX., JOHN XII, GREGORY VI, ALEXANDER VI, HONORIUS, BONIFACE VIII, SYLVESTER II, and others of the same stamp, must be acknowledged as real links in the chain of succession, otherwise the chain will be broken and the godless scheme utterly fail. How repugnant to the unerring decisions of Holy Writ this succession-scheme is, we need not pause to show. Of that contrariety, every one, who truly subordinates his judgment to the dicta of divine inspiration, must be deeply convinced. To such, it appears with all the force and authority of a first principle of revealed truth, that no man, whatever hands be put on his head, can be a true minister of Christ, or a properly constituted officer of the Church, who possesses not the qualifications declared to be essential by the Head of the Church and the writers of the sacred Canon. If personal piety and soundness in the faith, among other things, can be dispensed with in the official members of the Church, without invalidating their ministerial character, then, by parity of reason, these requisites can be dispensed with in the private members of the Church, without invalidating their claim to church-membership. No reason can be justly urged in favour of the one, which will not equally conclude in favour of the other. The scheme, however, is all wrong—essentially wrong in its foundation, and in every part of its subsequent superstructure. It contradicts the word of God—contravenes the purposes of Christ—renders nugatory his atoning sacrifice—invests the servants of satan with the sanctity and privileges of the true ministers of God—nullifies, and brings into disrepute the sacred office of the christian ministry—and works, and can work, only disastrously for the high and spiritual interests of the church and of the world. That men, calling themselves ministers of a "pure religion," can be found, with these inevitable consequences before them, bold enough to uphold, plead for, and palm off on the credulous, as an uninterrupted apostolical succession, such a succession of bishops as historic records truthfully show scores in the imaginary line to have been, is one of the most astounding facts, and may be justly numbered among the monstrous errors, of the day; and may well excite astonishment in every well ordered mind, and cause us indeed to "cease from man."

**An Unappreciated Blessing.**

We, in this land of liberty, scarcely know how to appreciate the blessing of being able to read the Word of God without fear or hindrance.—The Bible, precious treasure, is with us a household-book, free and open for all, from the oldest to the youngest, who may feel disposed to peruse its sacred pages. Strange indeed would it appear to us, were the Bible henceforth to be a prohibited book—were it banished from our domestic circles, or were spies appointed to creep into our houses, clothed with authority to seize and commit it to the flames, and drag ourselves and families away like felons to prison for daring to read it! But were this disgraceful scene a matter of fact, it would be nothing more than is occurring in popish countries where the Bible has to be secreted and read by stealth, and where, if the comparatively few scripture-readers be detected, they are ignominiously thrust into prison, whilst their copies of the Sacred Volume are sacrilegiously destroyed! And this, too, by the agents of a Church which claims to engross all the christianity in the world, and regards all

other professors of religion as "heretics"! This is without controversy an infallible mark of apostolical practice—worthy of that cause which boasts that it has no cause to fear either light or truth.

**Good Advice.**

We commend the following excellent advice, given by the Rev. J. C. Ryle, B. A., which appears in *The Church Witness*, to the especial notice of "J. S.," of *The Church Times*, and hope it will do him much good:—"If there is no salvation excepting in Christ, let us love all who love the Lord Jesus in sincerity and exalt him as their Saviour whoever they may be. Let us not draw back and look shy on others, because they do not see eye to eye with ourselves in every thing. Whether a man be a Free-Kirk-man or an Independent, a Wesleyan or a Baptist, let us love him if he loves Christ, and gives Christ his rightful place. We are all fast travelling towards a place where names and forms and Church-government will be nothing, and Christ will be all. Let us get ready for that place betimes, by loving all who are in the way that leads to it."

**Increase of Enquirers after Biblical Truth.**

A correspondent of the *London Watchman*, writing from Piedmont, October 1851, says:—"Enquirers after Biblical truth are not confined to Florence. In various other places the scriptures have been circulated, and we have some means of ascertaining, read too, with delight and profit. A friend entering, not long ago, a village inn, overheard a conversation that was going on between two travellers, on the popular literature of the day. The little maid who was waiting upon them remarked that she too was engaged in reading a book, which not only caused her pleasure, but did her good. She had said this out of the fulness of her heart; but on being asked the title of the book, she suddenly checked herself, looked around her, and left the room. The Italian peasant, in the out-of-the-way village, was a Bible reader, a Lydia, doubtless, "whose heart the Lord was opening." Her apparently strange conduct, in refusing to mention the title of the book she took so much delight in, may be explained by another anecdote. Lately, the police entered a house at Florence, and detected a few peaceable persons in the act of reading the Bible. While they were being interrogated, prior to being led to prison, a young girl, servant in the house where the meeting was held, stole quietly away, and hid her Bible among the kitchen furniture in the pantry! Her greatest fear was, not to be led to prison or to suffer for her faith; but that she should be deprived of her precious Bible.—She had hardly hid away her prize, when a knock was heard at the door: she ran to open; it was a friend of her master's, and a Christian, "Oh! Sir," she exclaimed, "the police are upstairs; will you take my Bible and keep it for me; I fear they'll find it out, and rob me of it."

**New Proposal of Search for Sir J. Franklin.**

At a recent meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, held at their rooms, Waterloo-place, a highly interesting paper was read by Lieutenant Bedford C. Pim, proposing to search for Sir J. FRANKLIN in another direction, and also stating the circumstances which led him to the belief that the missing ships were to be found, not on the coast of America, but on that of Asia. The Chairman, at the close of the meeting, said, the Council of the Society had come to a resolution authorizing him to wait on the Lords of the Admiralty and solicit their assistance to Lieut. Pim's project. That project as stated by Lieut. Pim, is to start on the 15th of this month, and to travel by way of St. Petersburg, Tobolsk, Irkutsk, and Takoutz, to the mouth of the Kolyman, and thence exploring the coast of Siberia, east and west, from the north-east Cape of Asia, to the Cape north of Cook, altogether a distance of 10,000 miles. He would proceed alone from England, and look forward to companions provided by the imperial service of Russia. Should the negotiations with the Court of Russia terminate favourably, his track will lead him from St. Petersburg to Moscow by railway; from Irkutsk by sledges, a distance of 3,544 miles; and from Irkutsk to Takoutz, also in sledges, a distance of 1,824 miles; the whole of this journey occupying about four months. At Takoutz, all regular travelling conveniences terminated, and the 1,200

miles to the river Kolyman, as well as the 2,000 miles of search, would have to be performed in a manner best adapted to the resources of the country. In 1854 the task might be completed, if, unfortunately, before that time no traces should be found.

**Notes by the Way.**

An ignorant possessor of a large library has been compared to a pilot, who was never taught the science of navigation; to a rider, who cannot keep his seat on a spirited horse; to a man who, not having the use of his feet, wishes to conceal the defect by wearing embroidered shoes—but, alas! he cannot stand in them; to one having no hair, yet purchases a comb; to one blind, yet will have a grand mirror; to one deaf, yet will have fine musical instruments.

Before the times of Galileo and Harvey, the world believed in the stagnation of the blood and the diurnal immovability of the earth; and for denying these the one was persecuted and the other ridiculed.

Themistocles, when asked to play on a lute, replied.—"I cannot fiddle, but I can make a little village a great city."

In the sixth volume of the *Philosophical Magazine* may be found the following prophecy of Dr. Giranger, of Gottingen:—"In the nineteenth century the transmutation of metals will be generally known and practised. Every chemist and every artist will make gold: kitchen utensils will be of silver, and even of gold, which will contribute more than any thing else to prolong life, poisoned at present by the oxides of copper, lead, and iron, which we daily swallow with our food." This is not the first prophecy destined, we fear, to remain unfulfilled.

In the early times in Massachusetts, a person was deputed to wake the sleepers in church.—He bore a long wand, on one end of which was a fox's tail, with which he gently touched the faces of the drowsy fair ones; but on the other was a ball, with which he bestowed on the sconces of the snoring a startling rap.

A crowded Meeting was recently held at Peterborough to hear an address from the Rev. Dr. Cumming on the Popish question. The Lord Bishop of the Diocese, the Archdeacon, the Vicar of the place, and the leading clerical and lay personages of the town were present.

A magnificent edifice, estimated to cost £80,000, which will be dignified by the name of "Cathedral," is in course of erection in Gordon-square, back of London University, for the disciples of the Rev. E. Irving, who have gone from rigid Presbyterian worship to a ritual verging on the Romish.

At the Armagh Quarter Sessions, the Rev. Mr. Carson, of Keady, refused taking the oath in the usual form of kissing the book with the cross on it, stating that he belonged to "the people called Presbyterians," and, as such, claimed the privilege of making a solemn appeal with uplifted hands to Almighty God. After some demur, the claim was allowed by the court.

Mr. Aubrey of Abergele, Wales, a faithful and talented Wesleyan Local Preacher, has received the second prize of the Carnarvon Society for Promoting the Observance of the Lord's-day.

The Austrian Military Commander of Milan has prohibited the religious meetings of the Protestants residing in that city from taking place.

The *Croce di Savoia*, of Turin, mentions a rumour, that the Sardinian government intends granting the Catholic Church of St. Austin, at Genoa, to a Protestant congregation.

SAILING OF MISSIONARIES.—Rev. Homer B. Morgan, with his wife, and Miss Martha A. Harris, have embarked for Smyrna, in the ship *Leland*, Capt. Hall. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan are destined to the Jewish mission at Salonica; and Miss Harris is expecting to spend the winter at Constantinople, after which she hopes to join the Nestorian Mission.—*Boston Traveller*.

The *Lister* has been issued in the ha giving orders gar and degt the service."

Mr. Gell recently visited gentleman w education of

It is now lately marrie example of h turn Protest.

The late has left about charitable so are the foll \$20,000; A American H lization S Education; sion, \$20,0 \$20,000; B

It is rem Italian news an impulse c can charge o to the Amer worship in t deprive all ground of ec cided to wit

The Rev. dietine mon priest in ful made his p the Italian C

There is to rebuild t Mount Leb recent civil land-row Cl

We lear Paul's Chu Lancy pro for one yea Episcopal C Sterling, ur gage to co worship of The Bishop tion from th pal Church has connect

The two Cassell, for and politic awarded to fessor of G

Mr. Will says:—I ha the planet the inner first discov nerally kn would appe liam's first of revolutic

The *Bel* portaut dis which the w months to lity of the

The *Net* edited by mences its and in its f see our cot pectable ir will be cor gent publi day enlarg wants of t such an in warrant th



The Listerick Chronicle states that "An order has been issued to such commanding officers as are in the habit of cursing and swearing, when giving orders on parade, to desist from such vulgar and degrading practices, or to retire from the service."

Mr. Gallow, a Mexican merchant, having recently visited Liverpool, presented a reverend gentleman with £2,000, to build schools for the education of poor children.

It is now said that Lord Fitzalan Howard, who lately married Miss Talbot, is about to follow the example of his father, the Duke of Norfolk, and turn Protestant.

The late Abraham G. Thompson, of N. York, has left about two hundred thousand dollars to charitable societies in that city. Among which are the following:—American Bible Society, \$20,000; American Tract Society, \$30,000; American H. M. Society, \$20,000; N. Y. S. Colonization Society, \$20,000; Central Board of Education, \$20,000; American B. C. F. Mission, \$20,000; Deaf and Dumb Institution, \$20,000; Blind Institution, \$20,000.

It is remarked, among other late items of Italian news, that although last year the Pope, in an impulse of gratitude to Mr. Cass, the American charge d' affairs, granted special permission to the Americans in Rome to celebrate divine worship in the National Chapel, yet, in order to deprive all other Protestant congregations of a ground of complaint, the Papal Cabinet has decided to withdraw the privilege.

The Rev. Frederick Gadulet, lately a Benedictine monk of the Corsinensian Order, and priest in full orders of the Church of Rome, has made his public profession of Protestantism in the Italian Chapel in Dufour-place, London.

There is a Greek priest in Dublin collecting to rebuild the churches in Sidon, at the foot of Mount Lebanon, destroyed by the Druses in the recent civil war. He celebrated mass at Westland-row Chapel according to the Greek liturgy.

We learn from the Churchman, that at St. Paul's Church, N. Y., the Right Rev. Bishop de Lancey pronounced the sentence of suspension for one year, from the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of the Rev. John Canfield Sterling, unless he should in the meantime engage to conform to the doctrine, discipline and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church.—The Bishop also pronounced sentence of deposition from the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church upon the Rev. Wm. Everett, who has connected himself with the Church of Rome.

The two hundred guineas offered by Mr. John Cassell, for the best essay on the moral, social, and political condition of Ireland, has been awarded to Mr. Frederick Hearn, LL. B., Professor of Greek in Queen's College, Galway.

Mr. William Lassell of Starfield, Liverpool, says:—I have discovered two new satellites of the planet Uranus. They are interior to the innermost of the two bright satellites first discovered by Sir Wm. Herschell, and generally known as the second and fourth. It would appear they are also interior to Sir William's first satellite, to which he assigned a period of revolution of 5 days and 21 hours.

The Belfast Newspaper mentions a very important discovery in the manufacture of linen, by which the time required to bleach and finish for sale the woven fabric will be reduced from three months to ten days or a fortnight, and the quality of the article will be improved.

The New Brunswick Reporter published and edited by James Hogg, Esq., Frederickton, commences its eighth volume much improved in size, and in its general appearance. We are glad to see our contemporaries able to make such respectable improvements, and sincerely hope they will be correspondingly sustained by an intelligent public. We live in expectation of some day enlarging our own size to meet the growing wants of the times, and to this end only await such an increase of paying subscribers as will warrant the extra outlay.

Methodistic Intelligence.

The Rev. W. ALLEN, of Pettaquamscutt, under date of Nov. 19th, gives the following pleasing account of the prosperity of the work of God on his Circuit:—"The Lord is carrying on a blessed work on this Circuit. With an exception here and there, there is at present a revival of religion extending over a space of forty miles. In Coverdale between thirty and forty young persons have been converted to God, beside a number in the middle age of life. At Little River Settlement the good work has been proceeding for three months, where quite a number of youth have been brought to God—the revival is still progressing—yesterday there were twelve to fifteen penitents forward, husband and wife, brothers and sisters, humbled at the foot of the cross and seeking redemption through the Crucified. At McFarlane's Village there is a gracious work in progress: a number have been justified through faith in Christ, and others are earnestly seeking the same blessing. I have baptized eighteen adults, and twelve more are ready to consecrate themselves to God in this christian ordinance. Brother LOCKART from Chatham, and Brother AVERY, Student at Sackville Academy, have rendered me valuable assistance. Brother ALEXANDER McLEOD DESBRISAY is still with us, preaching and labouring with much acceptance and success. To God be the glory!"

The Rev. J. BREWSTER, of Twillingate, N. F., under date of October 14th, says:—"I have been much in travels this summer on my extensive Circuit, and have seen the arm of the Lord made bare in the salvation of souls. At Black Island we have now twenty members of society; this time last year we had not so much as an opening. As this place is distant and difficult of access, I have appointed a pious man as Leader and Local Preacher among the souls so recently brought out of darkness into light. Our work is extending in Green Bay. We have two hundred members, twenty-six Leaders, and nine Local Preachers, where eight years ago we had not a single member! We have an excellent Mission House, and a good garden. The people, though exceedingly poor, are very kind. They frequently give of their substance to the Lord."

In a letter from St. John's, Newfoundland, from an esteemed friend, dated Nov. 8th, we have this pithy, but significant sentence: "Our religious meetings are healthy, and we are improving in the general aspect of Schools, Churches, &c."

The above intelligence, with what appears under our heading of correspondence, is encouraging to the lovers of Zion, and affords continued proof that God is with his ministering servants in the demonstration of the Spirit and with power. We need scarcely say we rejoice in these manifestations of the grace of God, in the assemblies of his saints, and of the divine energy in the salvation of our fellow sinners. Our pious readers will share the same joy, and be stimulated to more earnest and faithful prayer for the prosperity of the cause of the Redeemer. We hope we shall be privileged to place on our pages many similar records of God's blessing on the churches.

Provincial Parliament.

House of Assembly.

(From City Papers.)

FRIDAY, NOV. 21.

The House met at 3 o'clock. The Hon. Provincial Secretary asked leave to introduce a Bill for the purpose of enabling the Government, in the event of anything occurring to prevent the Railway scheme as now settled from going into immediate operation, to commence the construction of a Trunk line through the Province which might subsequently be made available as a general trunk line for the proposed Road—provided the Revenues of the Province were not at any time pledged for more than £20,000 annually.—He also asked leave to introduce a Bill for the purpose of appropriating the £100,000 guaranteed to be paid in aid of the line by the City either to the General lines or Branch lines East or West. Leave was granted and the Bills read a first time. He also presented Petitions from a Colonization Association in England, and the Provincial Railway and Land Association in Canada.—He asked leave to introduce two Bills one for incorporating the Association and the other for the management of the Crown Land department in this Province.

Mr. Henry moved the appointment of a Com-

mittee to enquire into the Postal arrangements. After some discussion the Committee was appointed, and the house adjourned till twelve o'clock on Saturday.

SATURDAY, NOV. 22.

In the forenoon a Committee was drawn to consider the petition of Mr. Peter Archibald against the return of Mr. G. W. McLellan.

In the afternoon, the Hon. Provincial Secretary explained the nature of the two Bills he had introduced for consolidating the Land Department and giving the Executive power to incorporate Land Companies; which, after some discussion, were referred to a special committee of nine members to examine and report thereon.

The Railway Loan Bill, referred to Committee of the whole on Friday, passed, as amended, yesterday, and was sent to the Legislative Council for concurrence. The whole amount to be raised under this bill is a million of pounds sterling one tenth of which, or one hundred thousand pounds, will be chargeable upon the city of Halifax, who will own stock in the railway to that amount, upon the same terms as the Provincial Government. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came down at three o'clock, and gave his assent to a Bill for Postponing the sitting of the Supreme Court in Halifax. The house resumed, adjourned at half past three o'clock, and met again at five o'clock, to debate bills for incorporating Land Companies and re-modelling the Crown Land Department. Several gentlemen addressed the committee, and the house adjourned at a late hour in the evening, without coming to a decision: to meet again at 2 o'clock to-morrow.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24.

Hon. Mr. Johnston presented a petition from Mr. Belcher with reference to the Mails between Halifax and Annapolis. The Petition was received and referred to the Committee on Postal arrangements.

The Bill appropriating the £100,000 to be given by the City of Halifax, to the Railway, passed its third reading. The House adjourned until 5 o'clock.

Met at 5 o'clock again, and went into Committee on the Bills Incorporating a Land Association and consolidating the Crown Land Department. After an hour's discussion, the House adjourned until Tuesday at 2 o'clock.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25.

The Crown Land and Land Company Bills were debated in the Assembly until a late hour. The clause in the former providing for the appointment of a new Commissioner of Crown Lands, and granting a pension to the present incumbent, was withdrawn by the Hon. Provincial Secretary, in deference to the views of some of his friends. Mr. Marshall moved that the Bill be deferred, which was negatived 27 to 21.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26.

On the third reading of the Crown Land Bill, Hon. Mr. Johnston, who had previously supported the Bill, after a brief explanation, moved that it be deferred. An animated and protracted debate followed, when the House divided about 7 o'clock in the evening, for deferring 23, against 27.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—This branch of the Legislature was engaged, on Wednesday and Thursday, in considering the bills for constructing the Railway, and for providing a loan whereby to accomplish the work. Much discussion has occurred. The chief points controverted were: The terms of the Sinking Fund Clause,—a proposed substitution of the words "city and port of Halifax," for "Harbour of Halifax," in reference to the terminus,—and the taxing of the city of Halifax one tenth of the whole cost of the Railway. On the second of these an amendment was moved and negatived. The bills were in committee, and remain without being reported. The main principle of the bills did not meet with any objection:—difference of opinion occurred on the particulars named, and others of minor importance.—Sun, 28th.

Summary of News.

BY THE R. M. STEAMER.

The R. M. Steamer Asia, Capt. Harrison, arrived at this port early on Monday morning last, making a speedy run of less than nine days from Liverpool. We select the following items of intelligence:—

We are glad to observe that a marked improvement had taken place in the trade of the manufacturing districts. Cotton had an upward tendency, and Cotton, Linen and Silk goods continued to maintain a most favorable position. The market was well supplied with Colonial produce, export orders were few, and prices continued to give way. Sugar was much depressed. Coffee, Cocoa, Tea, and Spices also continued to be affected. Rice has advanced. The continental markets exhibit the same result.

The Provision market, with the exception of butter, has declined. There was no new feature in the grain trade. The Metal Market is very

unfavorable. The Money Market is reported exceedingly healthy, and an abundance of specie had raised the price of the funds considerably.—The Electric Telegraph between London and Paris was worked for the first time on the 13th inst. The one o'clock opening prices at the Paris Bourse were received through the submarine telegraph and posted in the Stock Exchange at twenty minutes past three. There was not much alteration in the foreign exchanges. Freights at Liverpool were without change from the previous week.

There is nothing new in the political world of Britain—Kossuth continued to be feted and feasted at the principal cities and towns, preparatory to his leaving for the United States.

A fresh effort is about to be made in a region hitherto untried, to discover traces of Sir John Franklin. From the remains found at Cape Riley, it is now pretty generally inferred that the exploring vessels passed through Wellington Strait, beyond which and to the north of the Parry Islands it is thought by many geographers they would meet with a more open "Polar" Sea. It is also believed that Franklin himself had resolved to endeavour to reach the longitude of Behring's Strait by sailing westward in such Polar Sea. On these data Lieut. Pim, a zealous and able officer, who served on board her Majesty's surveying ship Herald, in Behring's Strait, has formed the following plan of research:—He purposed to leave London on the 18th of November for St. Petersburg, whence, if the project should meet with the approbation of the Imperial authorities, he wishes to travel directly across Siberia, to the mouth of the river Kolyma. Thence, accompanied by two or three persons only, he will proceed either to the islands of New Siberia, and others visited by Wrangel and Anjou, or in whatever other direction he may be led by the information received from the Samoyedes, who roam farthest towards those parallels of longitude, there occupying himself in a thorough survey during two or more years.—This arduous project has met with the approbation of many geographers, and is warmly advocated by Lady Franklin; whilst in order to facilitate its success, the President of the Royal Geographical Society, Sir Roderick Murchison, has written urgent letters to the chief authorities of St. Petersburg. The British Government has also offered every assistance to the intrepid voyager.

The Electoral Repeal Bill continues to be the apple of discord in France; the Committee to whom its consideration was referred have pronounced against its reception by the Chamber.—The President had been waited upon by 600 officers of the army from the departments. In concluding a warlike speech to them he said "I demand nothing but my right; if the day of danger arrives I will not say to you, March, and I will follow you, but I will say to you, I march, follow me." The struggle is evidently not far off which threatens to convulse France.

By Submarine Electric Telegraph.—Paris, Thursday, 8 p. m.—The Assembly has rejected the second reading of the Electoral Law. 355 against 348.

PARIS, Thursday Morning.—The Committee of Parliamentary Initiative yesterday held two sittings. In the latter it took into consideration the proposition of the three questors, to which some modifications had been made. As it now stands it is as follows:

There shall be promulgated as a law, and placed on the order of the day, and posted up in the barracks, Art 6 of the decree of May 11, 1848, in the following terms:

The President of the National Assembly is charged to watch over the internal and external security of the Assembly. For this purpose he has the right to require the armed force and all the military authorities whose co-operation he shall think necessary. These requisitions may be addressed directly to all the officers, commanders, or functionaries, who are bound to immediately obey them under the penalties provided by the laws.

NAPLES, Nov. 7.—Our correspondent writes on the 7th that the Criminal Court had tried the fourteen prisoners who remained of the alleged conspirators called "I Pugulatori." One of the accused, the Cavaliere Tagliara, said that he had been thrown into a dungeon of the Castel Ovo, and kept there several days. He was then visited by an inspector of police, who told him that if he wished to see his daughter and father alive, he must sign a paper suggested by the police,—which enrolled among other members of the "Assassins' Society" Sir W. Temple and the Sardinian minister.

The French fleet is expected to winter in the bay of Naples.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—"Leopold Frederick, by God's grace, high and mighty reigning Duke of Anhalt, Duke Gothen, Duke of Saxony, Egera and Westphalia, Count of Askania, and Lord of Zerbst, Bernberg and Grobzig," has just issued a proclamation, abolishing on his sole high and mighty authority the constitution of the duchies over which he is so grand a potentate. The population of these duchies is about the same as that of Cologne—under 100,000 souls; but this pigmy prince steps forward, nevertheless, to express the real sentiments of the Federal Diet of all Germany. However ridiculously hateful, therefore, the display he has made of his petty absolutism would otherwise be, it is as formidable as hateful when one considers that the puppet has Russia, Austria, and Prussia, and all the German governments represented at Frankfort at his back.



COLONIAL.

New Brunswick.

SACKVILLE AND WESTMORLAND AGRICULTURAL AND EMIGRANT SOCIETY.—On Monday the 20th October the Members of the Sackville and Westmorland Agricultural and Emigrant Society held their Annual Cattle Show and Ploughing Match at Westmorland, and notwithstanding the day was unfavorable, there was a numerous attendance, and much interest was taken in the several exhibitions, which were highly creditable to the County.

The Show of Cattle of every description elicited the approbation of all, and fully compensates the Society for the money it has appropriated, and the great interest it has taken in importing from England the most approved breeds.

The following are the Premiums awarded to the successful competitors, which were immediately afterwards paid by the Treasurer of the Society.

Table listing premiums for various livestock categories including Steers, Bulls, Cows, and Heifers, with names of winners and amounts.

SHEEP.

Table listing premiums for sheep categories including Best Buck, Yearling Buck, and various ewes.

BUTTER.

Table listing premiums for butter categories from 1st quality to 9th.

CLOTH.

Table listing premiums for various cloth items like Homespun, Fancy Col'd, and Woollen Knit.

FIELD CROPS.

Table listing premiums for field crops including Wheat, Swedish Turnips, and various other crops.

GRAIN AND VEGETABLES.

Table listing premiums for grain and vegetables such as Barley, Oats, and Carrots.

Table listing premiums for various livestock categories including Best five Beets, Onions, and Pumpkins.

PLOUGHMEN.

Table listing premiums for ploughmen categories from Best to Fifth.

Sackville, 27th October, 1851. —St. John, N. B. Courier, 22nd.

THE WEATHER during the greater part of the week was frosty and winter like. Yesterday the wind changed to the Eastward, blowing violently in the evening, accompanied for a time by snow. At night the wind changed to the Southward, and increased to a gale, accompanied by torrents of rain; and this morning our streets are cleared of the ice and snow with which they have been covered for some days past.

Canada.

CROPS.—The Quebec Morning Chronicle, says:—From all parts we have good accounts of the crops; but with the exception of the potato we cannot say with any certainty what the result is, as the reports are various.

LAKE ST. PETERS.—The Harbour Commissioners at Montreal have succeeded in dredging a ship channel at this locality, and the corporation of that city have selected the ship "City of Manchester" for the honour of first passing through it.

QUEBEC, Nov. 21.—Wind East—snow falling fast—Thermometer four degrees below the freezing point. There are eight or nine vessels still in port, and four at Montreal.

Mr. Serrell the Engineer who planned the celebrated suspension bridge over the Niagara, is now in town making a survey for the city Council, with a view of ascertaining a proper site for the proposed bridge in front of Quebec.

Newfoundland.

SIR GASPARD LE MARCHANT will return to Newfoundland previous to the opening of the Legislature; Earl Grey having requested him to assume his position in that island for a limited period.

THE Express announces that "Mr. Cunard has purchased a steamer called the *Lerantine*, for the Mail packet service. She was expected to leave the Clyde about the 1st. Nov., and will probably be placed on the Halifax and Bermuda route, to replace the *Osprey*, to be transferred to the Halifax and Newfoundland line."

THE committee appointed for the promotion of Steam Navigation direct to this port from the other side of the Atlantic are in a fair way of seeing the accomplishment of that object at no very distant period of time.

FROM TEXAS.—The Mexican Revolution.—NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 12.—The steamer Louisiana has arrived, with Galveston dates of the 7th. All the Mexican troops except 10, stationed at Ringgold Barracks, had deserted to the insurgents. The Mexican forces were concentrating

AMERICA.

United States.

Kossuth.—A despatch from Washington states that the President will give Kossuth, soon after his arrival, a grand diplomatic dinner, to which the Chevalier Hulsemann, the Austrian Minister will be invited.

The vote for a free banking law in Illinois has been carried by 5000 majority. This, it is thought will affect Illinois State Stocks, as the demand for them will be great.

CALIFORNIA.—The amount of gold which is now being taken out on the Yuba and Feather Rivers is unusually large. In the neighborhood of Downville, the diggings are what would have been called good even in the best days of gold discovery.

The San Francisco correspondent of the Journal of Commerce writes—

A few days since I had the pleasure of meeting with a gentleman just down from the mines, who with three others, had been fortunate in taking out the enormous sum of \$35,619 in three days, from a piece called "Yankee Side," on the American river. He told me that nature had changed the course of the river at that point, and after working three weeks in removing the dirt which had thus been washed into the original bed of the river, they succeeded in finding one lump of pure gold weighing 252 ounces, which, with other small pieces. They collected, in all, within three days time, the sum as before named of thirty five thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

Business in Oregon is reported brisk. More gold has been discovered in Oregon, in the vicinity of the Saddle mountain, which is plainly seen from almost any point near the mouth of the Columbia, it being about fifty miles south of Astoria.

A valuable coal mine of anthracite coal has been discovered in Charles River, about four miles from Astoria. The Mormons have recently made a settlement at San Bernard no, in Los Angeles county. They are about to build up a city at that point, which is expected to contain six thousand inhabitants in six months. They are talking about a railroad from Great Salt Lake City to that point.

END OF THE NORTHERN MEXICO REVOLUTION.—By an arrival at New Orleans, yesterday, we have advices from Northern Mexico to the 9th inst, on which day General Carvajal raised the siege of Matamoros, and disbanded his revolutionary followers.

NICARAGUA.—A passenger from Nicaragua, by the Daniel Webster, reports that a battle had been fought between Gen. Munoz, the leader of the revolutionary party, and the government forces, and that the former had been captured, and his adherents dispersed. The General was subsequently released upon promising peaceable conduct, which promise he had violated, and with 150 followers was again in arms against the government.

THE CAPITAL OF CALIFORNIA has recently been removed, by order of the government from Vallego to San Jose, the former seat of government. This was done in consequence of non-compliance with the bonds of Gen. Vallego, as is alleged, which were taken at the time of the removal.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.—W. L. Sharkey, to be Consul of the United States at Havana, in the Island of Cuba, in place of Allen F. Owen, recalled.

The Rockville Journal says:—The wheat is all sown in this county; the seeding was heavy; the quantity of guano used is immense.

BUFFALO, Nov. 10.—The magnificent steamer Buckeye State took fire this evening, about half past 8 o'clock, as she was about to leave for Cleveland, having on board a heavy cargo, and 200 passengers. It is supposed the fire originated from the pipe igniting the wood work under the deck. The fire spread very rapidly, and the vessel was immediately scuttled, but did not sink owing to the shallowness of the water. The damage to the boat is about \$12,000, which is insured. A large amount of property belonging to the passengers and consignees was also destroyed.

Advices from Port au Prince state that the Emperor Solouque had complied with the demands of the American, French and English Consuls, and had concluded the truce with the Dominicans, by the term of which a years notice must be given of the renewal or hostilities. This will tend greatly to enhance the prosperity of the island. Coffee was selling at \$35 per hundred, with a prospect of a large crop.

Advices from Buenos Ayres also state that the House of Representatives had elected Rosas Emperor for life, and denounced Oribe as a traitor. The U. S. ship Jamestown, from Montevideo, with Commodore McKeever on board, had arrived at Buenos Ayres, and reports that Oribe was still endeavoring to make terms with the Brazilians and Urquiza. It was the general opinion at Buenos Ayres, that if Oribe failed to make terms and was obliged to fight, his army would be destroyed.

FROM TEXAS.—The Mexican Revolution.—NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 12.—The steamer Louisiana has arrived, with Galveston dates of the 7th. All the Mexican troops except 10, stationed at Ringgold Barracks, had deserted to the insurgents. The Mexican forces were concentrating

at Matamoros. Gen. Unaga had been appointed to the command of 5,000 men, with whom he intends marching to the seat of war, for the purpose of quelling the insurrection.

THE MEXICAN TARIFF.—The Mexican government has re-established the law which provides that all foreign articles imported into Mexico shall pay a duty of eight per cent. The articles are at no other time to be subject to any state or national impost. The general government, and the State in which the impost shall be paid, shall equally share the proceeds between them, and other States shall be credited duly with their share. The law is to take effect in four months from the 9th of October.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PROFESSOR GORINI.—This gentleman, who is professor of natural history at the University of Lodi, made before a circle of private friends, two nights ago, a very remarkable experiment illustrative of his theory as to the formation of mountains. He melts some substances, known only to himself, in a vessel, and allows the liquid to cool. At first, it presents an even surface, but a portion continues to rise up from beneath, and gradually elevations are formed, exactly corresponding in shape with those which are found on the earth. Even to the stratification the resemblance is complete, and M. Gorini can produce on a small scale the phenomena of volcanoes and earthquakes. He contends, therefore, that the inequalities on the face of the globe are the result of certain materials, first reduced by the application of heat to a liquid state, and then allowed gradually to consolidate. In another and more practically useful field of research the learned professor has developed some very important facts. He has succeeded in a most surprising extent in preserving animal matter from decay without resorting to any known process for that purpose. Specimens are shown by him of portions of the human body which, without any alteration in their natural appearance, have been exposed to the action of the atmosphere for six and seven years; and he states that, at a trifling cost, he can keep meat for any length of time, in such a way that it can be eaten quite fresh. The importance of such a discovery, if on a practical investigation it is found to answer, will be more readily understood when it is remembered that the flocks of Australia are bodied down into tallow, their flesh being otherwise almost valueless, and that in South America vast herds of cattle are annually slaughtered for the sake of their hides alone.

A NEW CURE FOR CONSUMPTION is announced. The *New Orleans Medical Register* has an article by Professor Stone, on the Virtues of Phosphate of Lime in Scrofula, embodying the conclusions of an article in the *London Lancet*. He concludes that many of the diseased states of the system arise from a deficiency of this salt—such as infantile atrophy, rickets, and tuberculous diseases—particularly of the lungs. He has tested the theory in practice. He details three cases, in which he had complete success.

The second case is that of a young lady, aged twenty four. Her disease was one of "unmixed phthisis, which might have been expected to terminate in the course of a few months" fatally. The upper part of both her lungs were filled with tubercles, and in some places were beginning to soften. The case was evidently a bad one. The treatment of cod liver oil was at first used, but without marked improvement. The phosphate of lime was then administered with the oil, and the result was soon apparent. The patient was rapidly getting well.

EXTRAORDINARY SAGACITY.—On Sunday afternoon, as the Morris and Essex Railroad train was returning to Newark, N. J., when within about one mile of the depot, an infant was discovered lying or crawling on the track. A large Newfoundland dog, belonging to James Bishop Esq., rushed forward, and seizing the child, bore it to a place of safety, the locomotive almost grazing the dog.

DOMESTIC.

SEVERE GALE.—A very severe gale of wind, accompanied with heavy torrents of rain, passed over this city on Friday night last, and continued with unabated fury till the following morning at 8 A. M. The wind raged with most fearful violence, and the rain poured down in torrents, flooding cellars, and severely injuring the streets and wharves. The tide also rose to a very extraordinary height, in fact it never was known to be so high in Halifax before, and as may be supposed, it did considerable damage. A great deal of injury was done to some of the vessels in port, one sunk at Noble's wharf, and another at the Queen's wharf, and several others lost their bowsprit, &c. The barque Prince Arthur was driven foul of the brig Commerce, lying at Fairbanks & Allison's wharf, and ripped her stern completely open. Several small craft drifted up the Harbour.—Accounts have been received that several of the Fishermen have lost a considerable amount of property by the gale, particularly those on the western part of the coast. We sincerely condole with those who had the misfortune to lose their property by the gale.—*B. N. American*, 24th.

We are happy to perceive that Lieut. Colonel Bazalgette, the respected Deputy Quarter Master General of this Garrison, has been promoted by Her Majesty to the rank of Colonel.—*Id.* 25th.

Extract of a... Mr. Mat... These celeb... None are c... MINU... WESLEYAN



Advertisements.

TRY ARE YOU DESPAIR. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Benjamin Mackie, a respectable Quaker, dated Greenock near Loughall, Ireland Sept 11th, 1850. Professor Holloway. My dear Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your excellent Pills...

CURE OF TYPHUS FEVER, WHEN SUPPOSED TO BE AT THE POINT OF DEATH.

A respectable female in the neighbourhood of Loughall, was attacked with Typhus Fever. She lay for five days without having tasted any description of food. She was attended by the Surgeon, and preparations were made for her demise...

CURE OF DROPSY IN THE CHEST.

Extract of a letter from J. S. Mundy, Esq., dated Kennington, near Oxford, December 2nd, 1849. My dear Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Pills...

THE EARL OF ALDOROUGH CURED OF A LIVER AND STOMACH COMPLAINT.

Extract of a letter from his Lordship, dated Villa Messina, Leghorn, 21st February, 1845. Various circumstances prevented the possibility of my thinking you before this time for your politeness in sending your Pills as you did...

CURE OF A DEBILITATED STOMACH.

Mr. Mate, a storekeeper, of Gundaga, New South Wales, had been for some time in a most delicate state of health, his constitution was debilitated...

Table with 3 columns: Name of ailment, Description of symptoms, and Recommended treatment. Includes ailments like Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, etc.

Directions for the Guidance of Patients are affixed to each box. Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 241 Strand, London...

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF CITY COUNCIL.

RESOLVED, That Public Notice be given that the Hay Scales erected by Mr. Jos. Fairbanks, at the head of Fairbanks' Wharf, are acknowledged as Public Scales for the weighing of Hay, and all other articles...

JUDSON'S CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF CHERRY AND LUNGWORT.



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

DO NOT NEGLECT IT. CONSUMPTION. Can and has been cured in thousands of cases by JUDSON'S CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF CHERRY AND LUNGWORT.

The most strongly marked and developed cases of Pulmonary Consumption, where the lungs have become diseased and ulcerated, and the case is utterly hopeless...

Persons have been deceived repeatedly in buying medicines which were said to be infallible cures, but which have only proved palliatives...

Wesleyan Day School, Halifax.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave respectfully to intimate to the Wesleyan Parents and to the Public generally, that the opening of the above school will take place on THURSDAY, the 21st of this Month...

CARLETON Condition Powders for Horses and Cattle.

The changes of weather and season, with the change of use and feed, have a very great effect upon the blood and nutritious fluids of horses...

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

By Messrs. Galt and Co. of London, the subscriber has completed his full supply of DRUGS and MEDICINES, Patent Medicines, Soaps and Perfumery...

TO INTENDING EMIGRANTS FROM NOVA SCOTIA.

THE CANADA COMPANY would suggest to parties who may contemplate leaving Nova Scotia that the Western Section of Canada offers every inducement for them to settle there...

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

The Undersigned has been appointed Agent for the 'TRENTON MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF TRENTON, United States, and having previously to taking the Agency, received satisfactory proof of the good standing and respectability of the Institution...

NEW STYLE OF MELODEON.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having entered into an arrangement with the INVENTOR of these improved Musical Instruments, called the PATENT ACTION MELODEON...

CHEBUCTO HOUSE.

NEW & CHEAP GROCERY STORE. NO. 48, UPPER WATER STREET. Opposite Messrs. Craghton & Grassie's Wharf.

NOTICE.

A LARGE assortment of GROCERIES sold CHEAP for CASH, wholesale and retail, Tobacco, Molasses, Sugar, FLOUR, Coffee, Rice, Tea, Candies, Soap, Malt, Pork, HAMS, BUTTER, Lard, Sugar, Chocolate, Pepper, Lard, and other articles too numerous to mention...

REMOVAL!!!

TO inform their friends and the Public in general, that they have removed to the Granite Building, known as Acadia Corner, nearly opposite the Marquise's Orphanage Gate, where they are opening an extensive assortment of EARTHENWARE, CHINA, GLASSWARE, suitable for City and Country Trade...

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS, APERIENT PILLS.

FOR Dyspepsia—all stomach and Liver Complaints, Headache, Vertigo or Giddiness, Nausea, habitual Constiveness, and as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE (which may be taken at all times, by both sexes, with perfect safety) these Pills cannot be excelled...

THE TRENTON MUTUAL LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital \$185,000 Slightly Invested. INSURES on Buildings, Stocks, Furniture, &c., at the lowest rates of premium compatible with safety...

MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c.

AT LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street. THE Subscriber has received from England the principal part of his Autumn supply of Drugs, Medicines and other articles usually sold in Drug Stores...

New Advertisements.

1851. FALL. 1851.

Halifax Clothing Store.

OLD STAND NO. 4, ORDNANCE ROW. THE Subscriber has received per 'Moro Castle' from London, and 'Prince Arthur' from Liverpool, his Fall supply, consisting of a large & well selected stock of READY MADE CLOTHING...

E. K. BROWN.

No. 1, Ordnance Square. HAS received per late arrivals, a well selected Stock of HARDWARE—Bar, Bolt, Hoop and Sheet Iron Cast, German, Blistered and Spring STEEL...

AUTUMN AND WINTER GOODS.

JOSEPH AND KNIGHT. No. 2, Granville Street. INVITE attention to their importation of new and reasonable GOODS, per 'Moro Castle, Prince Arthur, Clary, Canada, from Great Britain...

BAZAAR.

THE Ladies of the Wesleyan Congregations in Halifax beg leave to apprise their friends that they are making preparations for holding a Bazaar early in the ensuing spring, to raise funds in aid of the New Wesleyan Chapel...

REMOVAL!!!

TO inform their friends and the Public in general, that they have removed to the Granite Building, known as Acadia Corner, nearly opposite the Marquise's Orphanage Gate, where they are opening an extensive assortment of EARTHENWARE, CHINA, GLASSWARE, suitable for City and Country Trade...



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

**FALL IMPORTATIONS.**  
**Bell & Black,**  
 HEREBY offer a choice stock of DRY GOODS, suitable for the present and coming seasons, comprising Welsh and Lancashire FLANNELS, Blue and Black and Fancy Weights and Beavers, Black and Fancy Cassimeres and Doeskins, A large assortment of COBURGS, Delaines, and other stuff Goods, White, Printed and Grey COTTONS, Various kinds of American Cotton and Woollen Manu factures, White and Blue Cotton Warp and Cotton BATTING, Long and square SHAWLS in great variety, BLANKETS, Gala Plaids, Hosiery, Ladies' Muslin and Craple Collars, &c. &c. Gents Long Cloth and Lambs Wool Shirts, &c. All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Oct. 18. Wes., C. Mes., & Guard.

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

RECEIVED this Fall, Ex "Mic Mac" from Glasgow, made of the best materials—a supply of convenient SCOTCH UNION COOKING STOVES, of various sizes, for wood or coal—some extra large, to hold 30 gallon boilers, for use of Inns or large kitchens. 18 to 30 inch close Canada Stoves; Franks of all sizes; Vessels Cambooses and Cabin Stoves; superior Air Tights' with cast tops, improved and patented in the United States in 1851. Hall and Shop Stoves; cast oven mouths, extra stove boilers. Elegant Gothic Register GRATES—surpass all kinds for convenience. Also, a new and excellent made Cooking Stove from Boston, just received, with spacious ovens, called the QUEEN OF THE WEST—from small to extra large sizes—they use wood or coals, and have separate fire-places for the use of charcoal in summer. All at reasonable prices and convenient terms, at 3, 6, or 9 months if required. Orders from the country answered with despatch.  
 Nov. 22. J. M. CHAMBERLAIN, Importer of Stoves and Grates.

"Directory to the New Year!"

**BELCHER'S FARMER'S ALMANAC, FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD, 1852;**

IS now on sale by the Publisher and at all the City Book Stores, containing beside the large number of Astronomical Calculations, a large amount of useful and instructive INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE of all classes.  
 Nov. 22. C. H. BELCHER  
 The above Almanac can be had bound and interleaved, with an engraved view of "The General's Bridge, near Annapolis."  
 "BELCHER'S FARMER'S ALMANAC" has appeared, and sustains its usual high reputation. The interleaved copies will be beautifully bound, and will contain a fine engraved (not lithographed) view of the General's Bridge, Annapolis. It is a finely executed picture.—British North American.

**LONDON HOUSE.**  
 HALIFAX, N. S.  
 THE Subscribers have imported this fall a very Extensive and varied stock of  
**British and Foreign Manufactured GOODS.**  
 Carefully selected and will be offered at Extreme low prices. Our Carpet Rooms are replete with all descriptions of superfine, fine, and Imperial, CARPETINGS. Elegant Brussels do., with Herring Rugs to match. ALSO—Woolens, Cotton and Hemp Druggets, Matting, &c., &c. PATENT PAINTED FLOOR OIL CLOTH up to 6 yards wide without a seam, and cut to any dimensions. We have also imported some cases of LONDON MADE CLOTHING, in Overcoats, Sacks, Pants, Vests, and heavy winter ready made clothing in great variety, at extraordinary low prices. Also, Ladies PARIS and LONDON MANTLES, in a variety of materials of the most fashionable and useful descriptions.  
 Nov. 15. Wes. 3w. E. BILLING & SON.

**EX STEAMER EUROPA.**  
 A Fresh supply of Soaps and Perfumery. Patey's Windsor and Honey Soaps, Hendrie's genuine Brown Windsor, Patey's fancy Soaps in great variety, Burton's and Patey's Sand Balls.  
 FOR SHAVING. Rigge's Naval and Military, Patey's Almond Cream Transparent Tablets and Sticks, Oliphane, assorted sizes.  
 PERFUMERY. Bayley's Est. Roquet; Hendrie's Rondeletia and Verbena; Atkinson's Jockey Club.  
 ALSO—Bardoline; Perry's Balm; Circassian Cream; Vegetable Cream; Tortoise Dressing Combs; Ivory and India Rubber Rings for children; Violet Powder; Cachou Aromatique; Godfrey's Extract; Front's and Butler's Court Plaster.  
 ROBT. G. FRAZER, 129 Granville street.

**DRUGS AND MEDICINES.**  
 BY recent arrivals from England, Scotland, and the United States, the Subscriber has completed his fall importations of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, SPECIES, DYE-STUFFS, GLASSWARE, and all such articles as are usually kept in similar establishments, which he offers for sale at the lowest market price.  
 Nov. 22. JOHN NAYLOR, 152 Granville Street.

**ORANGES, LEMONS, &c.**  
 JUST received and for sale at 44 Hollis street. 3 boxes fresh LEMONS, packed PEPPERS and CUCUMBERS, LEAVES MARMALADE, &c.  
 Nov. 15. W. M. HARRINGTON.

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

The utmost care has been taken in this No. to prepare the Lists of Officers—in Public Departments, and of associated bodies—with the greatest possible accuracy. In addition to the usual calculations comprising the Astronomical Department, will be found—the Moon's Declination, the Meridian Passage of the Polar Star, Moon's Semi-diameter and Horizontal Parallax, the Sun's Declination, Equation of Time, &c. The Chronological Summary comprises a series of events brought down to the end of 1847. These, with the "Random Readings," (which will afford amusement for the grave, the gay, and the reflective,) it is hoped, will render this Almanac interesting to the Public generally; while the Agricultural Department—entitled "THE FARMER'S MANUAL"—cannot fail to be useful to the readers for whose service it has been compiled.  
 November 15.

**NORTH END DRUG AND GROCERY STORE.**  
 GEORGE M. CROSCOMBE begs to inform his Friends and the community in general, that he has commenced business in the above line, in Cornwallis Street, near St. George's Church, where he intends keeping constantly on hand, an assortment of DRUGS AND GROCERIES of the very best descriptions, and at as low prices as are current in the city.  
 G. M. C. solicits the patronage of his Friends in Town and Country, and hopes by assiduous attention to business to merit a share of their support.  
 Nov. 8.

**ITALIAN WAREHOUSE,**  
 44, HOLLIS STREET.  
 LANDING this day, ex "Boston," and for sale by the Subscriber—Oranges, Lemons, Dates, Quinces, Peppers, White Beans, Ground CINNAMON, Wooden Ware, Fancy Mats, Market Baskets, &c.  
 November 15. W. M. HARRINGTON.

**NUGENT'S PEOPLE'S ALMANAC.**—Is now ready for delivery. This annual contains much useful and interesting information in addition to Astronomical Calculations, Tide Tables, &c., &c., and will be found on examination, well worth the patronage of those for whose use it has been compiled.  
 R. NUGENT, Publisher, No. 15. SUB OFFICE.

**INDISPENSIBLE.**  
 "The brightest Gem in the World's opinion  
 'Is the Golden Leaf of the Old Dominion,  
 The Young the Old, the Grave and Sensible  
 Pronounce at once, 'Tis Indispensible'"  
 CHOICE Tobacco of the above Brand, for sale at the ITALIAN WAREHOUSE, 44 Hollis Street.  
 Nov. 29.

**CARGO PER VOYAGER,** from New York, now landing at Clarke's Wharf, and for sale—14 Tons Braziletto Wood, 100 bbls. New York City prime Beef, 100 half Peckets fresh ground Buck Wheat, 300 bbls. Canada Flour.  
 Nov. 29. Wes. 4th 1w. GEO. H. STARR.

**FRESH FRUIT!**—Sultana Raisins, Turkey Figs, Jordan Almonds, Bunch Muscatel, walnuts, Filberts, Oranges, Lemons, Dates, &c. &c. All just received—for sale at the "Italian Warehouse," 44 Hollis Street.  
 Nov. 29.

**ANNAPOLIS CHEESE.**—20 cwt. prime Annapolis CHEESE, just received. For sale at the ITALIAN WAREHOUSE, 44 Hollis Street.  
 Nov. 29.

**BERMUDA SWEET ORANGES.** Just received ex On-pray. For sale at 44 Hollis Street.  
 Nov. 29.

**Maine Law Wanted in Canada.**  
 We want this law, or something similar to it, in Canada; and we would recommend that measures be immediately set on foot to secure its enactment by our legislature with as little delay as possible. What is to prevent? If the people say they must have it, it will be granted them. We have no doubt but a vast majority of the people of Canada would be in favour of it, and as to its results, no one can for a moment doubt on that head—it would be an invaluable boon to all classes.  
 We would suggest to the different organizations of Temperance throughout Canada the propriety of taking the subject into serious consideration, with the view of bringing it before the next session of Parliament. We would also suggest to the conductors of the Press—most of whom, we believe, are friendly to the Temperance Cause, the importance of laying the matter clearly before the public, and of urging the necessity of adopting some means of securing for Canada the advantages of the Maine Temperance Law.  
 It would be well, perhaps, to have a general Convention called of the leading Temperance men in Canada, to take the subject into consideration, to concentrate their views and to decide upon measures in which all can unite. Whatever course of proceeding may be deemed advisable, we think it important that petitions, numerous signed, should be addressed to our Legislature, praying, not for any half-way measures, such as have been attempted, but for that kind of legislation which will extinguish the traffic at once, and expel from our land the demon which has filled the length and breadth of it, with misery, and ruined, body and soul, forever, so many thousands of our fellow-

citizens. No legislation which does not come up to the principle of the Maine Law will do us any good. We want no more tampering with the evil—we want an end put to the accursed business—we want the monster killed.—Canada Christian Advocate, November 4th.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH announced yesterday, that a snow storm and strong easterly wind were prevailing at Quebec at 9 A. M.; and that snow was also falling fast at St. John, N. B. We had a slight dash of snow and rain yesterday in this city. The Yarmouth Herald of the 22d inst. says, that a fearful storm was experienced there on the previous night—a furious gale of wind and torrents of rain. The Herald learns that the gale of the previous Saturday blew down the barn of Capt. Valpey, at Kempt—killing 3 cows and a pair of oxen.—Chron.

The interesting communication of Mr. Isaac Smith, Travelling Agent of the Nova Scotia Bible Society, came too late for insertion in this number. We shall have great pleasure in publishing it in our next. We may here notify the friends of the Bible Westward of Halifax, that Mr. Smith intends in a few days to commence a tour in that direction.

Obituary from Petitcodiac in our next.

Letters and Monies Received.

(See that your remittances are duly acknowledged.)  
 Rev. J. F. Bent (new sub.), Rev. G. Johnson (a) (20s.), Rev. H. Daniel (b) (20s.—2 new sub.), Rev. Wm. Allen (c) (new sub. 40s.), Rev. C. Lockart (31s. 3d.), Rev. H. Pickard, A. M., Rev. C. Dewolie, A. M., Rev. F. W. Moore (new sub.)

(a) Shall be glad to hear from you as often as you think proper to write. Your articles are welcome.  
 (b) Papers sent as ordered.  
 (c) In what County is "Little River"? We have sent the paper ordered to the Moncton Post Office. If this is not the nearest Post Office, please inform us.

**Marriages.**

On the 14th Nov. by the Rev. Alexander Forrester, Mr. ROBERT MELLORE, a native of Galashiels, Scotland, to Miss CATHERINE HUGGAN, of this city.  
 At Boston, 8th November, Mr. EDMOND DEAKE, to Miss ANN ELIZA TERNEILL both of Halifax, N. S.  
 At Cornwallis, on the Wednesday, 12th Nov. by the Rev. George Strathern, Mr. BENJAMIN KINSMAN, to Miss MARY A. BERGES.  
 On Wednesday evening, 10th November, by the Rev. John Scott, Mr. GEORGE FORSYTH, to ELIZA SARAH, eldest daughter of the late Captain William Cole.  
 At Bridgetown, on the 10th November, by Rev. A. McNutt, Mr. WILLIAM LATE, to Miss JANE PICKETT.  
 At Ragged Islands, on the 12th inst, Lewis P. CHURCHILL, Esq., to Miss ANN LOCKE, both of that place.  
 On the 6th inst., at St. George's, Hanover Square, CHARLES WILLIAM WATKINS, Esq., of Babbly House in the county of Northampton, late of the 38th Regiment, to MARY MITCHELL, only surviving daughter of the late Richard John Urick, Esq., Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia.  
 At Trinity Church, Yarmouth, on Thursday last, by the Rev. J. T. Moody, ROBERT ROBINSON, Esq., Collector of Colonial duties, Barrington, to Miss SARAH, eldest daughter of Mr. William Kichan.  
 At Tatamagouche, on Thursday evening, the 20th inst., by the Rev. George Patterson, Mr. ARTHUR PATTERSON, Merchant, to ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of the Hon. Alexander Campbell, both of that place.  
 At St. Mary's, on Wednesday the 19th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Connolly, Mr. RICHARD CURRY, to Miss CATHERINE FORRESTER, both of this city.  
 At Salmon River, Albert County, N. B., on the 26th inst., by the Rev. R. A. Chesley, Mr. JOHN LEWIS, to Miss ANNETTA SALLEN, both of the Parish of Harvey.  
 At Herring Cove, Albert Co., N. B., on the 4th inst., by the same, Mr. JAMES H. CAHILL, of Horton N. S., to Miss MARY A. MATTHEWS, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Matthews, of Herring Cove.  
 At St. Andrews, N. B. by the Rev. W. Temple, Mr. W. GIBSON, Printer, to MARY MARIA, third daughter of Mr. J. B. Berry, of that place.  
 At Salem, 12th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Frothingham, Mr. ANDREW B. ALMON, second son of the Hon. William Bruce Almon, of Halifax N. S., to MARY, eldest daughter of the Hon. Samuel B. Wallcott, of Salem, Mass.  
 At Appleton, Mass., on the 19th of October, Mr. JAMES SMITH, of Sydney C. B. Printer, to Miss ELIZA F. KEENE, Daughter of Mr. R. S. Keene, of Appleton.

**Deaths.**

On Saturday morning, Mr. JOHN RYAN, Bedford Basin, aged 56 years.  
 On Sunday, THOMAS PYLE, Esq., in the 60th year of his age.  
 On Tuesday morning, SARAH, Widow of the late Mr. John Bayer.  
 At Dartmouth on Sunday morning last, of a short but severe illness, JANE, Wife of Mr. William Walker, aged 27 years.  
 At Windsor, on Friday, the 21st instant, Mr. EDWARD THOMAS RUDOLPH, aged 24 years. His end was peace.  
 Of brain fever, on the 26th Oct. on board the brig India, from Trinidad for Philadelphia, Mr. JOHN BARNET, in the 22nd year of his age, a native of this Province.  
 At his residence on the Louisburg Road, C. B., on the evening of the 18th inst., Mr. ROBERT McVICAR, aged 62 years. He emigrated with his family to Cape Breton, about 18 years ago, and always sustained an excellent character, and was generally esteemed.  
 At St. John, N. B., on the 16th inst., Mr. JOHN HENNING, Jr., in the 46th year of his age, son of Mr. John Henning, Senr.  
 At Moncton, N. B. on the 26th inst., Deacon THOMAS PAINSON of the Baptist Church.

**Shipping News.**

**PORT OF HALIFAX.**

ARRIVED.  
 FRIDAY 21st—New brig Era, Fraser, Sheet Harbour, Master; brigs Lord Lovatt, Lawson, Ponce, 23 days, to Salter & Twining; Dolphin, McFarren, Newfoundland, and Arichat; Mary Marshall, Quobec, 9 days, to N. L. & J. T. West; schrs California, Griffin, Ragged Isles; Algaill, Larkin, Argyle; Lancet, Hartery, Newfoundland, 6 days, to Almon, Hare & McNeill; William, Goodwin, Quebec, 8 days, to J. Whitman; Dauphney, Bay Chaleur; Providence, Boutin, P. E. Island; Zebina, Leblanc, do; Mary, Forrest, do; Catherine Elizabeth, Leblanc, do; Elizabeth, Landry, do; Walton, Moore, do; Virgine, Martell, do; William, Deloy, do; Seafower, Ebert, Arichat, to Creighton & Grassie; Happy, Berton, Bellefontaine, P. E. Island; Loui Exmouth, Dickson, St. Marys, to J. H. McNab; Newfoundland Packet, Morris, Sydney; Integrity, McDonald, do; Marie, Maindieu, to John Whitman; Greyhound, Terro, Arichat; Attention, Keating, Canso, to B. Wier & Co.; Expert, Day, Burin, 19 days, to J. & M. Tobin; Mary Ann, McLeod, do. 16 days, to do. and master.  
 SATURDAY 22nd—schrs Harmony, Cunningham, St. John's, N. F. 15 days; with loss of job boom—to J. & M. Tobin and others; Lucy, Margrave; Providence, Chelcamp, C. B.  
 SUNDAY 23rd—brig Commodore, Hill, 12 days from Sydney C. B., coal, put into La Have 21st inst.; Contest, Griffin, 23 days from Arcebo P. R. sugar and miss to Salter & Twining; schrs Welcome, Return, Margreth Bay; Resident, Lunenburg; Union, Lunenburg; Lady, Sarah, Lunenburg.  
 MONDAY 24th—R. M. Steamship Asia, Harrison, 8 days from Liverpool, to S. Cunard & Co.—55 passengers, 8 for Halifax; brigs Humming Bird, Tuzo, 19 days from Trinidad, ballast, to Salter & Twining; Voyageur, Wood, 6 days from New York, general cargo to G. H. Starr, schrs Henry Goldsmith, from Annapolis; Humming Bird, Margreth Bay.  
 TUESDAY 25th—schrs Mary, Jane, Manchester, Annapolis; brig Eric, Cox 8 days, to E. Jones, R. McLean, W. I. Evans & others.  
 WEDNESDAY 26th—brig Oscar, Conrad, 16 days from Turks Island, to Oxley & Co; reports arr 21st ult 21 days; saw on Monday at 7 P. M. off Bequerera, R. M. S. Asia hence for Boston on 19 hours; Packet schrs Liverpool Packet, McLean, 12 hours from Liverpool; Annie, at Liverpool, 20th inst. from Barbadoes; Aurora, McLeod, called at Barbadoes and sailed again for De menary; schrs Mary Jane, Winchester, from Annapolis to the master; brig Sarah returned from Sea—bound to Liverpool.  
 THURSDAY—brig Nova Scotia, Bruce, Montreal, 18 days, Quebec, 11 days, to Salter & Twining and R. W. Learn; brig Velocity, Donaldson, 11 days, to Fairbanks and Allison; brigges Rosetta, Chambers, Liverpool, G. B., 27 days, to T. A. S. DeWolfe and others; str Levantia, Glasgow, 21 days.

**CLEARED.**

Nov 21st—schrs Oriental, Lake, Souris, P. E. I. by W. Stairs & Sons and others; Wanderer, McGoynan, Bedeque, P. E. I. by E. Albro & Co and others.  
 Nov 22—schrs Sea Horse, Doyle, Magdalen Islands—B. Wier & Co.  
 Nov. 24—Enterprise, Thorburn, Ch'town, P. E. I.—E. Albro & Co and others; Jas H. Braine, Robbins, Boston, F. A. Hunt, Almon, Hare & McNeill and others; Sophie, Triumph, Magdalen Islands—B. Wier & Co; Asia, (s) Harrison, Boston—S. Cunard & Co; Ospray, (s) Hunter, Bermuda—S. Cunard & Co and others; Emma Adeline, Cronan, F. W. Indies—D. Cronan.  
 Nov 25—Margaret, O'Dell, Newfoundland—Peter Furlong; Noble, McDonald, Richmond, U. S.—J. & M. Tobin.

**MEMORANDA.**

Liverpool, Nov 9—arr R. M. S. America, 9 days from Halifax; Intrepid, Cumberland; 15—Medora, McNeil Riga.  
 Dead, Nov 11—sld Tuskier, Yarmouth, N. S.; Arab, do. Bermuda, Nov 10—arr General Grant, Cornwallis; Gleaner, Horton; 5—old Ranger, Jamaica; 7—Harriet Ann, Turks Island (previously reported arr 27th ult, from Pictou)—name blank—Pictou for Sydney; 17—arr Revenue, Yarmouth.  
 Boston, Nov 11—arr Lady Ogilvie, Pictou; 14—arr Cambria, (s) Halifax; 15—advtd Howard, Primrose, for St John's, N. F.—to sail same day; 25—sld pkt brig Boston, Trew, Halifax.  
 Eastport, Nov 5—Echer Elizabeth, Halifax.  
 St. John, N. B. Nov 15—old Chebucto, Halifax; 21—arr Zealand, Halifax; Rose, Montreal, 20 days.  
 St. John's, N. F., Oct 30—sld Adah, Boston.  
 Ch'town, P. E. I., Nov 17—arr Seabreeze, Halifax; 19—Rob Roy, do; 12—arr Majestic, do; old Quebec Trader, New York; Humming Bird reports arr hence Oct 19 days and landed cargo; Devonshire, hence via Barbadoes and Grenada, discharged cargo; John Gilpin, sld a day previous for St. Thomas—arr 22nd ult from Ragged Islands and sold outward cargo; Speed sld 18th ult for Curacoa and Boston; Gauntlet same day for Ragged Islands; Harp arr 25th, 25 days from Yarmouth; H. F. spoke 28th inst., in the Bonus Passage, Lady Ogilvie, hence via Trinidad and Grenada, out 21 days; prices at Trinidad 17th Oct—cod \$2 1/2 to \$3, lumber 16; also left a new schrs for Shelburne.  
 Contest reports left Dasher, Grant, hence at St John's, N. F., 27th ult, sold cod and scale \$4.  
 Montreal, Nov 10—old Messenger, St John, N. B.; Dandy Jim, New Carlisle; arr Leader, Halifax; Cyrenet, do.  
 Fall River, Nov 14—arr Clarence, Pictou.  
 Quebec, Nov 9—arr Emma, Canso; 10—old Lomach, Liverpool, N. S.; 19—(per telegraph)—sld Nova Scotia, Bruce, Halifax; Sebim, Doane, do.  
 New York, Nov 14—arr Fairy, Eaton, St Kitts, 12 days; 16—Elizabeth, Hancock, Bristol, 31 days; 16—Dalmost, Gosbee, St Ann's Bay, 21 days; 17—Lily, Owen, Havana; 19—(per telegraph)—arr R. M. S. Africa, 11 days from Liverpool—130 passengers; Express, St Jago de Cuba.  
 Spoken 30th ult, lat 27, long 67 40, Br schrs' Mass, from Halifax for Jamaica, out 19 days.

**DISASTERS.**

Barque Rival, Hatfield, (of Yarmouth, N. S.) from Shediac for Glasgow, while endeavouring to make Charlottetown on the night of 15th during a heavy gale and snow storm, struck the S. W. reef of Governor's Island, and has become a total wreck.  
 A large brig was wrecked on the Brandy's, at the entrance of Conception Bay. Name not known.  
 The brig Mary Cooper, from N. B., was totally wrecked at Chance Cove, near Cape Race, and all hands supposed to have perished.  
 Schrs Orion, Page, from Ragged Islands, was totally wrecked on Tuesday night last, on Maurice Point, near Herring Cove. Crew saved.

Vol. III.—No. Ten Shilling Half-Yearly

What hall Around What bless To that The mucki From the Remember That ele The crown Has bou For every Who ask For us, for That we Was nu My heart i When I That e'en Purchas Oh! what To one s To that by The Sav Oh! kind! To every Bless each Where t Those wh To who Who bore Guide u

Baltimore, A

Chri

We need a and reasoning

As the di and to save Israel," and preach repu "beginning believer in C in the spir Abraham.

The foll among man hath not n c foreknw." communicat of the "Cot bed-berth w in the faith had once de the same tin which the g as an expre him to the c he wished "till," as I heaven."

M. R. w his parents eighth day, of the Hebr the case wit the present nations, he the so-calle while still o nies of the s cherished h scepticism v divine revel testimony a Mr. R. w circumstanc and learned studies as a of pulmona victim of t and as all n symptoms v monded, as ecovery, to t