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## Poetry.

For the Wesleyan.

### THE CROSS.

What hallowed memories will throng  
Around that sacred shrine,  
What blessed thoughts, our Saviour, cling  
To that dear cross of thine.  
The mocking words, the piercing spear,  
From these we turn away,  
Remembering the precious blood  
That cleanses e'en to day.  
The crown of thorns on that pure brow,  
Has bought a crown in heav'n  
For every humble, contrite child  
Who asks his sins forgiv'n.  
For us, for us the guilty ones  
That precious blood was shed;  
That we might live, the Son of God  
Was numbered with the dead.  
My heart is filled with gratitude  
When I remember this,—  
That e'en for me the dying Lamb  
Purchased unending bliss.  
Oh! what are earth's dim glories now  
To one who looks above,  
To that bright world where throned in light  
The Saviour reigns in love!  
Oh! kindly list thou mighty One  
To every earnest prayer,  
Bless each heart that yearns to be  
Where thy dear children are—  
Those who have followed thee below,  
To whom thy rest is giv'n,  
Who bore the cross, who wear the crown,  
Guide us like them to heav'n!

ORIG.

Baltimore, Nov. 14th.

## Christian Miscellany.

\*We need a better acquaintance with the thoughts  
and reasonings of pure and lofty minds.—Dr. SUGAR.

### The Dying Jew.

A FACT.

As the disciples of him who came to seek and to save "the lost sheep of the house of Israel," and who charged his apostles to preach repentance and remission of sins, "beginning at Jerusalem," it behooves every believer in Christ to cherish especial interest in the spiritual welfare of the children of Abraham.

The following narrative furnishes one, among many similar indications, that "God hath not cast away his people which he foreknew." The interesting facts were communicated to the writer by the captain of the "Courier," in the cabin, and near the bed-berth where this son of Abraham died in the faith and hope of that gospel which he had once despised. The pious mariner at the same time pointed to a ring on his finger which the grateful dying Jew had given him as an expression of gratitude for directing him to the once hated Nazarene, and which he wished him to wear as a memento, "till," as he said, "they should meet in heaven."

M. R. was a Jewish youth, residing with his parents in London, "circumcised the eighth day, of the stock of Israel, an Hebrew of the Hebrews." But, as is to be feared in the case with many of the Hebrew nation in the present day in our own and continental nations, he had imbibed the principles of the so-called "rational infidelity." Thus while still observant of the outward ceremonies of the synagogue, he added to his long-cherished hatred of Christianity a general scepticism with regard to all the truths of divine revelation, setting aside in heart the testimony alike of the prophets and apostles.

Mr. R. was not a poor Jew, but in easy circumstances, and had received a liberal and learned education, having pursued his studies as a physician. But the symptoms of pulmonary consumption marked him as a victim of that prevalent and fatal disease, and as all means prescribed to allay those symptoms were ineffectual, he was recommended, as affording the only hope of recovery, to try a sea voyage and a temporary

residence in the warmer climate of Italy.—The youthful sufferer, however, carried with him the seeds of dissolution, and finding that he was hopelessly sinking, he resolved to avail himself of the first opportunity of returning to his friends in London, which he vainly hoped to reach, that his last moments might be soothed by domestic tenderness, and that he might die in the bosom of his family.

Just at this time, in the all-wise and gracious arrangements of Divine Providence, Captain E., who was returning homewards, put into the Bay of Naples, when Mr. R. applied for a passage to London. The captain, a Christian mariner, beheld his wan and withered form with feelings of deep sympathy, and although he felt a conviction, or at least a fearful apprehension, from his emaciated appearance, that he would not survive to reach his longed-for home, he yielded to his earnest entreaties, and took charge of the dying Jew. For a few days only could he ascend the deck to avail himself of the breeze and the air, which he still fondly hoped would invigorate his dying frame.—He was soon wholly confined to the narrow bed-berth of the merchant vessel, and now, with no kind mother, sister, or wife, to watch the sufferer, or to soothe his increasing agonies, and no minister of religion to point him to the sinner's Friend, the pious captain felt the awful responsibility of his position, and resolved to speak to him at once concerning his soul. This Christian solicitude was repelled with haughty disdain. The dying man felt all the prejudices of his birth, and the pride of his intellect roused to indignation; and when the captain ventured to direct him to the Saviour, at every mention of that sacred name he cursed the "Nazarene;" and there he lay, without hope and without God in the world, in the darkness of his Judaism and infidelity, destitute of a single ray to cheer him in his closing days.

Still Captain E., knowing the efficacy of prayer and the omnipotence of the Spirit, feeling also some inward persuasion that there was a gracious design in this unexpected providence, knelt and prayed in that cabin; it was the prayer of faith. The young Jew became milder when spoken to about his salvation, till at length permission was granted to read a portion of holy writ, but it must be from the Jewish prophets.—The captain then read from the 53d chapter of Isaiah of Him who "was wounded for our transgressions," and "bruised for our iniquities;" who was "brought as a lamb to the slaughter, and as a sheep before her shearers is dumb, so he opened not his mouth;" who "bare the sin of many, and made intercession for the transgressors."—And O the power of divine truth, accompanied by the Spirit! The dying Jew wept like a child as his instructor told him that these prophecies were fulfilled in Jesus of Nazareth; and there was a scene in that little cabin, far away on the lone sea, over which, doubtless, angels rejoiced, and at the relation of which the eyes of the hardy captain were suffused with tears. Now the awakened sinner permitted the New Testament to be read to him, and was never weary of hearing of the love of the once despised Jesus; now the name was music to his ear, and joy to his broken heart.

Often after this the happy convert would say, "Come, dear captain, do read that sweet chapter again," and would never suffer his friend to be absent from him a moment longer than the duties of the ship absolutely demanded. Days and weeks passed on, and gradually he was nearing the port of everlasting rest, but the strength of his faith, and the joy of his heart, were now as remarkable and extraordinary as were previously his infidelity and his mental despondency. Light from heaven broke in so clearly upon his soul, that without any doubts or misgivings, while abhorring and confessing himself a very Saul of Tarsus for his former enmity, like him, also, he could rejoicingly exclaim, "By the grace of God I am what I am."

But the hour was at hand when he must give his dying testimony to the power of divine grace. The captain was sitting by his side as his pulse beat slower and slower; a "mortal paleness" overspread his countenance, but there was "glory in his soul;" and having with sweet assurance said, "I can rest all my hope on my dear Saviour now," the power of articulation failed, and just before the "silver cord was loosed," the captain said, "If Jesus is still precious, lift up your hand." A sweet smile proclaimed the joy and peace within; he lifted up his hand, and breathing one more gentle sigh, all his mortal sufferings were ended, and his spirit doubtless, borne by angels, took its station with the hundred and forty and four thousand around the throne on high, joining with that exalted throng to sing salvation unto God and the Lamb forever and ever.

In due time, after the needful preparations, the ship was "hove to;" the remains of the departed were brought solemnly to the gangway, the "union jack" serving for a pall; when in the presence of the crew, the captain read the service for the burial at sea, committing the "body to the deep" till the glorious morning when the sea shall give up its dead, and that sure saying concerning those who have slept in Jesus shall be brought to pass, "This corruptible must put on incorruption, and this mortal must put on immortality," and, "Death is swallowed up in victory."

From this truthful and interesting narrative, let us learn the duty and blessedness of seeking under every circumstance to direct all within our reach to the "Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world;" never to despair either on account of our own weakness, or the seeming improbability of success, but to use all the means within our power, with a simple reliance on the efficacy of the Holy Spirit, and then to ascribe all the glory to Him who "is able to do exceeding abundantly above all that we ask or think."—*London Tract Magazine.*

### Let him Pray: or Poor Zeke.

In a wild, sequestered place, quite away from the bounds of my congregation, there lived a very wicked family—a father, mother, two brothers, and three sisters. None of them attended any meeting. One of the brothers was wanting in common-sense.—His name was Ezekiel. As he was not supposed to have mind enough to be put to any work, he used to stroll away, and be gone sometimes several days.

One day, as I was preaching on the pity Jesus has for poor sinners, I observed "poor Zeke" looking me in the face, and every time I said Jesus pitied poor sinners, the tears would start from his eyes. As there was more than usual attention to religion,—we had meetings often; and whether it was a lecture, or a prayer-meeting, or an inquiry meeting, "poor Zeke" was sure to be there. At length I asked him if he loved Jesus, and he answered, "Yes." "Why do you love Jesus?" said I. "O, cause he love poor wicked Zeke so." "Have you been wicked?" "Yes, I full, full of wicked." "Do you pray?" said I. "O yes." "What do you say, when you pray?" "I say, O my Jesus, pity poor Zeke, O take all my wicked away."

After a while he went home. His appearance was changed. He had lost his seeming vacancy of look and thought. But he dare not pray in the house, for all were full of fun and noise. So he went to the barn, and there he fell on his knees and uttered his broken prayer to Him who "hath chosen the weak things of this world to confound the mighty." His brother, going into the barn, heard him crying to God so fervently that it alarmed him. He went in and told his father, with an oath, that Zeke was in the barn praying. At this, his father ran to the barn and listened, and found the boy indeed at prayer. He went in and spoke to him; but he "cried so much the more, a great

deal." "Stop your noise, Zeke," said his angry father; but he kept on. So they took hold of him and got him into the house, in hopes of quieting him.

They asked him where he had been, and how he came to feel so. He told them a very rational story about it. But the more he talked, the more his father scolded. Poor Zeke found he could say no more, and then down on his knees again. His father tried to silence him; but his mother loved her poor boy, and begged them to let him pray.

When he had arisen from prayer, his mother said, "It is high time we all prayed.—Ezekiel, will you pray for your mother?" "O, yes," he said; and down again he went upon his knees, and his mother with him. Not many days after, she too was full of joy at the thought of Jesus' dying pity. By this time, the brother who first heard him pray was sobbing out, "What shall I do?" Poor Zeke said, "Go to Jesus." Then he and his mother prayed for him, and he too found his distress giving way for unspeakable joy. Then there were three to pray for a hardened husband and an unfeeling father. He fought and ridiculed until their three daughters were added to the Lord. This made five who had now joined Ezekiel and embraced his religion.

At last his father saw himself alone. His heart broke; he wept like a child. He went to his son and confessed his sin in opposing him, and got him to pray for him. His burden was removed; he rejoiced in God. He erected the family altar, and it was a solemn sight to see seven persons who had a few weeks before been profane and careless, now all brought over from the service of Satan to the service of the Lord. And it was a joyful day when poor Zeke, with his father and mother, his brother and sisters, united with God's people and came together to the communion.

Reflect, that if a poor, ignorant, and foolish child, under God, can do so much good, what a solemn account must they have to render at last, who, having talent, yet often shrink at the cross, and let sinners perish.—*American Messenger.*

### The Danger of Prosperity.

As long as the waters of persecution are upon the earth so long we dwell in the ark; but when the land is dry, the dove itself will be tempted to a wandering course of life, and never return to the house of her safety.

Many are not able to suffer and endure prosperity; it is like the light of the sun to a weak eye—glorious indeed in itself, but not proportioned to such an instrument.

In the tomb of Tarentia certain lamps burned under ground many ages together; but as soon as ever they were brought into the air, and saw a brighter light, they went out, never to be rekindled. So long as we are in the retirement of sorrow, of want, of fear, of sickness, or of any sad accident, we are burning and shining lamps; but when God comes with his mercy, with his forbearance, and lifts us up from the gates of death and carries us abroad into the open air, so that we converse with prosperity and temptation we go out in darkness; and we cannot be preserved in heat and light, but by still dwelling in the regions of sorrow.

### The Gospel adapted to Man.

When Dr. Duff read to the intelligent Hindoo youth for the first time the precept of the Saviour, "I say unto you, Love your enemies: bless them that curse you;" one of them could not restrain himself from speaking out his feelings: "O, how beautiful!" For days and weeks he could not cease repeating, "Love your enemies; bless them that curse you." How beautiful!—Surely this must be the truth."

THE TONGUE.—"Whoso keepeth his mouth and his tongue, keepeth his soul from troubles."—*Proverbs, 21: 23.*

## Family Circle.

## Footprints on the Sands of Time.

By the Editor of the Peninsular Fountain.

The shock occasioned by the death of Mrs. C——, had ceased to be felt by the circle in which she had moved; the gay votaries of pleasure were again pursuing the alluring phanton; and the more thoughtful—thy to whom life was a reality—they on whom really rested the responsibilities which gave character and influence to their envied sphere had returned to their avocations, their business cares, their domestic duties, and the prosecution of their schemes of benevolence; when again the death-knell was heard in their midst—another from the same circle had fallen. Suddenly and unexpectedly had the wife and mother passed away; her "footprints on the sands of time" were all made—and what were they!

Like Mrs. C——, the just departed had wealth, and beauty, and influence; like her, she had been the favourite of fortune—courted, flattered, and caressed; like her she had sustained the most endearing relations in life; and they had both passed away before life's meridian was reached; but how unlike their "footprints," how different the end and aim of their existence!

"John, Mrs. Howard is dead," said the stricken husband the morning after her death, to his coachman, who had just roused himself after a drunken revel. "My wife is gone! She left a message for you will you hear it now?"

"Yes, sir," said John, wiping his eyes. "She bade me tell you it was her dying request that you should become a sober man; she said she had often begged you to reform, and she was sure you would not could not, refuse this, her last request."

"Where's the pledge, Mr. Howard?" said the man, sobbing. "To think that she should remember me when she was dying, and I at the grog-shop! What a wretch I have been! But I'll not refuse her last request: I'll never drink another drop of rum—no never!"

"Why, Hal, here is an announcement of Mrs. Howard's death," said a young lawyer to his partner, as he hastily ran over the contents of the morning paper. "Particular friend of yours, wasn't she? Strong temperance woman I believe."

"Yes, both. Her example reformed me, and her advice and influence have often kept me from breaking my pledge, and denying my principles, since."

"Why, how you rave, Hal. One would think you had been a street drunkard, to hear you talk."

"I might have been but for Mrs. Howard."

"Pray, explain."

"When I first came to this city," said young Edwards, "I was a gay wine-drinking young man—very young, and very determined to be a gentleman; and, of course, wine-drinking was a part of the code, of fashionable manners. I was invited to parties, where I met Mrs. Howard. I was introduced to her, and was gratified that she seemed pleased with my appearance. Anxious to secure the lasting esteem of one so much beloved, of course I endeavored to make myself as agreeable as possible. One evening I was standing beside her when wine was passed, I offered her a glass, at the same time taking one myself. "Thank you," said she, as she refused the proffered glass; "I never drink wine; there's death in the cup." That simple expression made me a temperance man. I returned my own glass, and have never tasted wine since. The long conflict I have had with my appetite, convinced me that, but for Mrs. Howard, I should have been a drunkard."

"Oh, mother, our Mrs. Howard is dead!" exclaimed little Henry Jones, as he burst into the room where his mother was plying her needle to earn her daily bread.

"Our Mrs. Howard dead?" asked the mother, incredulously. "How do you know, my son?"

"Why, mother, I saw it with my own eyes," said the boy.

"Saw what, my son? Now, go on, and tell me, calmly, all you know about this sad news. You may be mistaken, I trust you are," said the mother, with a sigh.

"Well, you see mother, I went out just now to try to find some chips for you, you know; and, when I got out to the corner, I met Billy Smith, crying just as hard as he could cry; and I asked him what was the matter—and he could not speak, but pointed to the morning paper he had just been reading, and there was Mrs. Howard's death; it said she died last night, and would be buried day after to-morrow."

"But how do you know it is our Mrs. Howard?" asked the mother; "there are a great many Howards in the city."

"Yes, mother; but it said, Emma L., wife of Hon. John Howard. Wasn't that her name?"

"Then it is really so," exclaimed the poor woman, bursting into tears. "Henry, our best earthly friend is gone!"

"I know it, mother!" said the boy, sobbing.

"Our dear friend, Mrs. Howard, is dead," said the Matron of the Orphan Asylum, as she gathered the little ones around her for morning worship. "Mrs. Howard, is dead; she will never come to see us again, and her little children have no mother now. Shall we ask God to bless them? "They all knelt down—those destitute little ones for whom the departed had labored and prayed—and, amid sobbing and tears, the Matron commended the orphan children of the deceased, and the thrice orphaned little ones around her, to the care of Him who has promised to "gather the lambs in his arms, and carry them in his bosom."

"How suddenly Mrs. Howard died," said Miss Montrose to Mrs. St. Legar, a few days after the funeral.

"Yes, and I cannot forget the impressions I received in that house, the morning after her death," replied Mrs. St. Legar, solemnly.

"It must have been a sadly changed, gloomy place," remarked Miss Montrose; but do tell me all about it."

"I read the announcement of her death in the morning paper," said Mrs. St. Legar, "and though I was shocked, as we always are at such intelligence, it was not entirely unexpected. I have always been admitted to her room every day during her illness—so I was not unprepared for the event. I immediately hastened to offer my services in making arrangements for the funeral. The servant, at the door, told me that Mr. Howard had given orders that no calls should be received until the next morning; but, on sending my card to Mr. Howard, I was readily admitted, I went directly to the chamber of the deceased. Mr. Howard met me at the door; he pressed my hand silently, and pointing to a seat, turned away to conceal his emotion. The room was full, and one glance at its occupants revealed the reason for the prohibition to admit callers at the front entrance. Such an assemblage of poor, weeping humanity, I never saw. The lame and the blind were there; little children clung to the skirts of their widowed mothers, as they pressed forward to take a last look at the beloved dead. And thus, for long, long hours, they came and went—a greater multitude than I had supposed one person could have know in a long life-time. Yet all had, in some way, been the recipients of favours from her hand—all had good cause to mourn her loss. For a few moments, about eleven o'clock, I was alone with the dead. Presently, the pattering of little feet was heard on the stairs; the door was softly opened, and the dear little troop of orphans from the Asylum, of which Mrs. Howard was the first Directress, gathered around the cold remains of their benefactress. It was a most affecting scene. It is hard to witness the grief of those of mature years; but the grief of little children is perfectly heart-rending. I hope I shall never look upon such a scene again! yet I would give worlds to do a work on earth that would make me thus lamented. The next day the corpse was conveyed to the back parlor, and visitors of her own circle were admitted. You recollect my dear Miss Montrose, that Mrs. Howard's style of dress was in keeping with her position in society; her wardrobe her furniture, and all the appointments of life were such as became her wealth and station; but not one, not even the most trifling and gay, among all that number who gathered around the

beautiful remains of the departed, said aught concerning her dress, her manners, or her wealth; but each and all paid tribute to her moral excellence. Never, never before did the responsibility resting upon those to whom has been given wealth and station, present itself to my mind one-half so vividly, as when I stood beside that coffin; never did I realize, as then, the fearful truth of the Saviour's declaration, that "To whom much is given, of him shall much be required;" and, oh! how earnestly did I desire that, like her, my "footprints on the sands of time" might be of lasting worth and ever-living beauty.

## Literary.

For the Wesleyan.

## Mental Science.

NO. XVIII.

## THE EXISTENCE OF THE HUMAN MIND.

MEMORY, we must admit, can restore to its pristine disposition and arrangement all that we have felt, all that we have ever thought, and of which no trace remains without us; it can store up unnumbered ideas of the most dissimilar things without confusion or mixture, for our future use; it can contain within itself the whole circle of arts and sciences, all that ancient and modern history teaches us of remarkable transactions, of the invention and discoveries of mankind, ever augmenting this enormous stock of knowledge, and at all times delivering to us whatever is best adapted to our present purpose.

"Hail Memory, hail! in thy exhaustless mine,  
From age to age, unnumbered treasures shine!  
Thought and her shadowy brood thy call obey,  
And peace and time are subject to thy sway!"

Dr. Beattie divides memory into *active* and *passive*. Passive memory he calls *simple remembrance*; and active memory, *recollection*. The great Samuel Drew, however considers *memory* and *recollection*, in some degree, different. "The abstract ideas," he says, "which we have of memory and recollection, however they may seem to be allied, or may be so in reality, must in themselves be considerably different from each other, the former we discover among the animal powers, but the latter we discover only in an immortal principle. Memory, it is certain, can have no relation to anything but what is past; but it is always involuntary, and depends upon the operation of causes over which the mind can exert no absolute, no commanding dominion."—Memory bears in this view, a strong resemblance to instinct. We have no voluntary power either to bring things to our memory, or, at pleasure, to efface them from it. Causes must, therefore, exist, and operate independently of our will, through which we are enabled to retrace those transactions and events which are now no more.

In recollection, an association of ideas may lead our minds to things that are past, and re-imprint these ideas upon them, in legible characters, without the interference of foreign causes. In this respect memory appears rather different from recollection. The effects resulting from impressions made by foreign causes, and those which flow from the exercise of our powers of association, appear to be nearly the same, but their causes are evidently distinct. In the former, no reason whatever appears: In the latter, reason is clearly discernible. Mere memory, independent of recollection, affords no proof of an immaterial principle; while the power of recollection which we possess, through the association of ideas alone, pre-supposes an immaterial principle, from which reason derives all the power which it exercises. While memory may be excited, by foreign causes, the influence of which, in many instances, operate with brutes through the medium of the senses, recollection may move entirely in the intellectual region. Recollection, in the human mind, through the association of ideas, may begin its operations, where memory, that is excited by foreign causes, ends; and produces results in ways which brutes can never know. In this respect, mere memory, like instinct, cannot exist but in conjunction with its exciting causes, which principally operate through the external senses. Reflection, which is independent of all outward causes, may, to a certain extent, be produced by the mind alone, through a process in the association of our ideas. This at once discovers its intellectual source, and stands as remote from sensitive memory, as its cause is from those involuntary influences by which sensitive memory is excited.

But there is one kind of memory, which it seems difficult to comprehend; viz., how it is that we can pronounce or hear a discourse, or copy of verses, which fixes upon our memory, and afterwards repeat, in our minds, the words we spoke or heard, without ever opening our lips, or uttering any articulate sounds. There is a kind of inward voice which, like the echo, not only repeats the same words without the least variation, but with exactly the same accent, and same tone of voice; and the same echo repeats

any tune we have learned; without the least alteration. We are just as sure of this fact, as we are of our existence. But how is this done? or who is able to account for it?

As we are able to remember, or, by memory, can store up ideas in our minds; can recall them, even sometimes at pleasure, many hours, days, or years, after their reception; can reflect upon them at any convenient season; and can, after hearing a discourse, or speaking any words, repeat, in our minds, the same discourse, or the same words, without uttering any articulate sounds; we must, therefore, be in the possession of an inward living principle widely different from unthinking matter; and this living principle is the soul of man.

But it may be stated, that brutes are in the possession of these faculties, which have been enumerated in proof of the existence of the human mind: therefore, if they have the same faculties, they must either have souls, or these faculties do not prove the existence of the human soul. To this we answer: It must be admitted, that brutes possess the power of will and choice, and such passions as joy, sorrow, fear, hope, anger, gratitude, and shame; and are able to see, feel, taste, smell and hear; but still it does not follow from these that they possess *rational* and *accountable* souls. Nor can we allow, that because they have these properties, it must necessarily follow, that the faculties of the mind, which have already been enumerated, do not prove the existence of the human soul.

As brutes have the faculties, above referred to, it would seem, that they are in the possession of a principle superior to mere matter, from which they emanate, and which organization alone does not appear sufficient to produce. Here, however, we would not, on so difficult a subject, give a dogmatical opinion. Great and learned men, who have investigated this subject, arrive at different and opposite conclusions.—As doctors, therefore, so widely differ, it may not appear, presumptuous, on our part, to give expression to an opinion.

GEORGE JOHNSTON.

Point de Bute, N. B., Nov. 19, 1851.

For the Wesleyan.

## Letters on Haiti.

NO. V.

## STATE OF THE COLONY FROM 1660, TO THE BEGINNING OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION, 1789.

At the above date, the French part of the Island was already in a state of great prosperity. Slavery was established on a firm basis, and the number both of Colonists and Slaves was augmenting by many thousands every year. More than ever, however, the Planter was reminded that if the slave toiled hard for his owner, and suffered patiently the degradation and hardship arising from his position, he did not forget that he was a "man and a brother," and that he instinctively felt that God, the common Father of both, had planted the love of liberty as deep in the heart of the Black, as of the White. Actual risings, and projected risings of the slaves, more or less frequently disturbed the false security of the Planter, and intimated plainly enough what would be the end of that forced state of things. In 1697, in the absence of the Governor, about 300 blacks formed a conspiracy against their owners and their families, and intended to massacre the whole of them at the same instant; this was discovered just in time to prevent it, and the leaders were all severely punished. A few years after, another more extensive scheme was laid, the intention at this time was to have a rising simultaneously throughout the country, and to cut off at a stroke the whole of the white population—men, women and children. The leader in this affair was one Makandal, an African by birth, and Mahometan by profession, and well versed in the Arabic tongue. He was the son of an African chief of considerable distinction, and having been made prisoner of war, was sold to some trader, who took him to St. Domingo. Here he soon distinguished himself among his fellow-slaves, who considered him a prophet, and listened readily to his advice as to the means to be used to set themselves free. The plot being again discovered, he drew off a large number of blacks with him into the woods, where they defied the regular troops for several years, and maintained themselves by nightly depredations made upon the plantations. He was at last taken and condemned to be burnt alive, which was carried into effect on the *Place*, in the middle of the town of Cape Haytien. During the interval stated above, the position of the slaves was both degrading and afflictive. In 1685, was enacted in France what is called "*Le code noir*,"—the design of which was to restrain the licentiousness and cruelty of the Planters, and to ameliorate the state of the slaves; but it remained a dead letter, and if the authorities were at all disposed to execute it, circumstances rendered it impossible. On many of the plantations when the slaves went into the fields to cut the sugar cane, they had a piece of iron, something like a horse's bit, in the mouth, which was locked behind, to prevent its being taken out; the intention was to prevent their sucking the sugar-cane—a propensity generally very strong

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in the negro race—but such barbarity can never be justified on this ground, for it would be impossible for one such slave to devour in a day more than what would be worth a single penny, remembering especially, that they were all under the immediate eye of an overseer. Some of the colonists carried their cruelty to a great extent. One in particular is remembered with horror to this day: his plantation was near the Capital, his name was CARADEUX. When he had a pleasure party at his house, and that was very often, he used to amuse his guests in the following manner:—After the business of the dinner-table was over, a slave was placed at a distance of 30 steps with an orange on his head, the gentlemen present would exercise themselves in firing at the orange, while the white, delicate young ladies, daughters of the planters, would look on and see one poor creature after another fall either lifeless on the ground, or be borne away to their miserable huts with wounds and broken limbs, from which they were likely to suffer all the days of their lives. Sometimes many would be shot down, one after another, before the orange could be brought down. This same wretched man used to have his slaves, for the smallest offences buried a little above the waist, and then feast his eyes on the sufferings and dying agonies of the poor creatures. Such, or similar conduct, is said to have been common in all parts of the Colony. While the black population was in this condition, everything to a superficial observer, appeared to be prospering amazingly in the country. Beautiful walks and roads were made at immense labour and expense—Fields of sugar-cane, covering many acres, met the eye in every direction. In the middle of the plantations, a magnificent building, looking more like a palace than a private dwelling, reared its elegant front—here dwelt the master and his effeminate family, and here prodigality, licentiousness and festivity, were carried to their extreme height—passion, pride and lust were glutted to satiety. The writer has seen the remains of scores of these once splendid dwellings, all now deserted and in ruins, having been torn down and burned by the enraged blacks, when they first broke their chains, and poured out their vengeance upon those who had so long ill-treated them.

At the time to which we refer, the towns were nearly as well built as any in Europe. Cape Fraçais in particular, was named by the French colonists *Petit Paris*, from the miniature resemblance it bore, or was supposed to bear to that celebrated City. Here were found Theatres, Ball-rooms, Cafes, and everything of that kind which is supposed by the Frenchman to be an essential of life. Festivity and amusements of every kind were nightly indulged in, by the white population, while the degraded Africans were far off in the interior holding their midnight meetings, where they were swearing to take vengeance on their oppressors, and to set themselves free. The following, translated from a work recently published in French, gives a correct idea of the state of the Colony, when the French Revolution broke out.

"The forced labour to which the slaves were condemned, produced an extraordinary prosperity at St. Domingo. The country was in an admirable state of cultivation, the hills and the valleys were covered with rich plantations, belonging to a numerous and gay white population. Spacious roads ran in all directions, both sides of which were enlivened by sugar-establishments, and by fields of sugar-cane, the hedges around which, were trimmed with beautiful uniformity, and these often extended further than the eye could reach. Every now and then was seen a beautiful *Chateau*, surrounded with terraces, ornamented with all kinds of flowers of those tropical climes. The tops of the highest hills were occupied by white families owning thousands of slaves who were kept under and in order, by the most rigorous measures. The white man was a privileged being whom God had created to rule. The planters met alternately in each other's mansions, and partook of the most splendid repasts. There were found in these parties all the luxuries and pleasures of Europe. Musicians, Singers, Dancers, Actors—all were assembled to enliven the nightly festivals of these extensive dealers in human beings. All the towns were filled with the products of Europe, whilst during the whole year, from morning to night, were to be seen upon the various wharves, large piles of Coffee, Cotton, Dye-Woods, &c. The cultivator, bending under the weight of the whip, made the colony thus prosperous, and his groaning never once interrupted the brilliant fetes of the planter. The colonists were in general so rich, that many of the poorer, but proud and haughty *Aristocrats* of France were glad to form alliances with these descendants of the ruffian Flibustiers and Boucaniers, and when one wished to designate a very rich man he would say, '*Il est aussi riche qu'un Creole.*'"

At this time, (about 1785,) there were annually taken to St. Domingo, no less than 30,000 negro slaves—20,000 men, and 10,000 women and children.

There were in the colony in 1789, no fewer than 709,642 slaves; free people of colour 56,666; whites only 46,000; making a population in the French part of the island of 812,308 souls. The Spanish part contained but 125,000 altogether,

so that the whole of the population was about 937,308.

The commercial state of the country may be judged of by the following statement put forth at the time. There were 792 Sugar establishments, 3,099 Indigo do., 2,810 Coffee, do., 705 Cotton do., 173 Rum do., 33 Brickmaking, do.

The exportations were estimated at upwards of \$66,000,000; and during the same year upwards of 1,300 vessels left the Island laden with Colonial productions. Such was the prosperous state of things when the signal of revolt was given, and when the terrible and bloody strife began, which ended in the offering of whole hcatombs of victims, and brought about the independence of the Haytien Nation.

W. T. CARDY.  
Carleton, St. John N. B., 19th Novr. 1851.

## Correspondence.

For the Wesleyan  
Yarmouth Circuit.

About two years since, and while the Rev. R. Weddall had the superintendency of this Circuit, a Society was formed, called "The Wesleyan Mission-House-Aid-Society"; the object of which was to supply the Mission House with furniture, without trenching upon the Circuit Receipts for the support of the Minister. The Society consists of a number of ladies, who meet each alternate Tuesday; in order to make a variety of useful and ornamental articles for an annual Bazaar, the proceeds of which are to be applied to the above purpose.

The first annual Bazaar was held last winter, when the sales realized the handsome sum of £28 1s. 4d.; which sum, after deducting the incidental expenses, was appropriated in the purchase of furniture. It is intended to hold the second annual Bazaar early in the coming winter. But the ladies, not satisfied with this, thought something more might be done, and in anticipation of their Bazaar. They, therefore, resolved to have a tea meeting; which was fixed and announced in the *Herald* for the evening of the 4th inst.: to be held at what is called "The Puritan Hall"; a building situated in the centre of the town, and which we now occupy as a third place of worship on the Lord's-day.—We have a good deal of zeal for which we cannot be sufficiently thankful; but we had some who expressed fears about the matter; as, "Tea meetings were getting out of fashion"; "There would be a few people there"; "There would be but little interest felt in such a project." But our indefatigable Society had too much zeal to be retarded by such tiny objections.

The Hall was arranged as well as its limited area would allow; and fifteen ladies covered the tables with the richest viands; and in such abundance, that some of our kind ladies were obliged to take their good things home unpacked, there not being people enough to use them; or room enough on the already crowded tables, to place them. The Hall was filled, and precisely at six o'clock, about 300 persons sat down tea, after singing the grace to the tune of *old hundred*, in which almost every individual seemed to join.

After tea, Mr. JOHN RICHARDS was called to the Chair; who gave a statement of the object of the ladies in getting up the meeting. He observed, that social meetings of this kind were not only interesting, but could, and in the present instance would, be productive of good, inasmuch as thereby their minister's house would be furnished; and that without aid from the funds of the Committee; and that every shilling obtained in this way, was in fact so much contributed to the missionary cause.

A lecture was then delivered on "Popular Superstitions," based on Duet. xviii. 9—15, in which it was shewn, that of the nine abominations mentioned in that important text of scripture, eight of them are practised in our own day, and in our own land; although in several instances known now by other names. That modern *mesmerism*, for instance, is quite identical with the practice of the ancient *enchanter*, mentioned in verse 10, and which God has said is an abomination—that ancient and modern *charming* are also identical; and that Christians so far from sanctioning those and similar practices, ought to unite in order to banish these relics of heathenism from the face of the earth.

An excellent article has recently appeared in the *London Watchman*, (Oct. 15.) headed "Mutual Affinities of Error. The Delusions of the Age," in which some of these "delusions" are called "medical heresies"; and the following remarkable sentence occurs:—"The medical 'heresies,' 'phrenology,' 'mesmerism,' 'ultra 'hydropathy,' and 'homœopathy,' all favour each other, and are very commonly embraced by the same individuals."

The lecture although it occupied more than two hours in the delivery, was listened to with great attention. The Rev. Mr. Brady also addressed the meeting, when after a vote of thanks was given to the ladies, and also to some persons who took part in the preparations and business of the evening; the Doxology was sung, and the Rev. Mr. Brady closed the meeting with prayer. The amount realized was £12 16s. 2½d., which,

after deducting the incidental expenses, will leave a balance of about £11 to the funds of the Society.

WILLIAM WILSON.

Yarmouth, Nov. 24, 1851.

For the Wesleyan.

From the Travelling Agent of the N. S. Bible Society.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—In compliance with your request, I here present to you some brief notice of my recent tour through the northern and eastern parts of the Province, as Travelling Agent of the Bible Society.

Since I left the city on this Mission, I have visited thirty-six places, where Branches, in connexion with the British and Foreign Bible Society, are in operation. Four of these were formed while on this tour. I have also attended forty-one public meetings, held expressly for the advancement of the Bible cause, besides several others which had an indirect bearing upon this object.—The value of these operations can be estimated only by the results which have not yet transpired. In general, however, the most lively interest was evinced by those who attended, especially where considerable numbers could be gathered together; but this was sometimes rendered difficult, and in a few instances rendered impracticable, by local circumstances and the pressing claims of other objects; yet I have invariably found, that where this could be fully exhibited, its important claims were freely acknowledged, and cheerfully responded to. Many of our meetings seemed to be very effective, and would have been considered interesting in any place where the Bible is received and known. A few particulars in reference to some of them may not be deemed irrelevant.

In Economy I was ably assisted by the Rev. Mr. Watson, and favoured with the opportunity of holding our meeting immediately after an interesting service, which he had conducted in his Church, in connexion with a "Fast-day." The presence and blessing of God were attested by the spirit manifested. Though no collection of contributions was expected to be made at the time, nearly two pounds was paid down, and means were adopted for a general collection, to be made throughout the settlement before the end of the year. One person who happened to be present from a distant part of the country, and seemed to partake of the general interest, at a subsequent meeting held in his own neighbourhood, laid down half a sovereign, expressing a hope of doing more at a future opportunity.

At Parrsborough also I obtained good help from the President of the Society there, (Mr. Lockhart,) and a youthful minister, (Mr. Gaetz,) was present, and accompanied me to Advocate Harbour. In the latter place, though notice had not been given, and our stay was very short, the meeting was large and influential, considering the circumstances and the place. All present seemed to catch the true spirit of the cause. A very promising Branch Society was formed, and over six pounds most cheerfully subscribed. In Parrsborough the results were scarcely scarcely less gratifying, and nearly the same amount was realized.

At Wallace our meeting, though notified before my arrival, had to be adjourned because so few were present; but on re-assembling, the attendance was large and respectable; and the spirit and feeling appeared to be in full accordance with our object. I was efficiently assisted by the Rev. Mr. Smith, the Rev. Mr. Clay, S. Fulton, Esquire, and others. A subscription was entered into, amounting to nearly eight pounds; two pounds nine shillings and sevenpence of which was paid down. All present seemed to be deeply interested.

Our meeting at Tatamagouche was of a similar character, except that the attendance and the amount subscribed were not so large. The Rev. Mr. Blackwood, the Rev. Mr. Clay, and the office bearers of the Society gave their excellent help; and it is hoped that this Branch also will be increasingly active. These two Societies, as well as those of River Philip, Pugwash, New Annan and others—where meetings of stirring interest were held—are not in immediate connexion with the Nova Scotia Auxiliary, but with that of Pictou, from the Depository of which a large number of Bibles and Testaments have been obtained,—and have been,

and are now being distributed over their several neighbourhoods, and more distant settlements, the fruit of which will doubtless appear, though it be "after many days."—With other Societies connected with the Auxiliary of Pictou, I hope to unite, at their annual meetings which are expected to be held in February.

The meeting in Guysborough, held on the 14th of last month, was exceedingly good. Addresses of great interest were delivered, by the Rev. Mr. Shreeve, the Rev. Mr. McCarty, Stewart Campbell and John Marshall, Esqrs. Much of the Divine presence and blessing was graciously manifested.—Means were adopted for giving effect to the proceedings; not only by a more vigorous extension of influence locally, but also by gathering up contributions in aid of the general funds.

At Sherbrooke, with the excellent assistance of the Rev. Mr. Bayne, who was on a visit there, and the office bearers and others, this portion of the St. Mary's Branch was stirred up to continue its wonted activity in the good cause. All present seemed much interested in our meeting, and there is reason to believe that the Society at large, with the influence of its active President, the Rev. J. Campbell, will sustain its efficiency, and enlarge its operations.

At Manchester, Sydney, Sydney Mines, Margarie, and many other places, our meetings were interesting, and I hope will be found beneficial. At Cape Canso, especially, the Society has been much revived. Our meeting there was very good. Effective addresses were delivered by the Rev. Mr. Peart, the Rev. Mr. Martell, and the Rev. Mr. McCarty. Though the time was long, the interest was kept up to the last. The sum of five pounds nine shillings and twopence has been since remitted from the Little Branch. Two new Societies were also formed, which promise to be very useful—one at Louisburg, and one at Gabarus Bay. In some of the settlements on these rugged shores, there is still much destitution of the Scriptures, and the opportunities for public worship are "few and far between." There is also much depression along the Atlantic coast generally, from the failure of the fisheries—and even in some parts of the interior of Cape Breton, from the destruction of crops by early frosts—yet the interests of the Bible cause are likely to be sustained and increased, and ere long it is to be hoped that even the most desolate places will be made to rejoice and "blossom as the rose."

Since my return from this extensive tour, I have visited Musquodoboit Harbour, where I had the pleasure of uniting with many excellent friends to form a Branch Bible Society, under circumstances most truly encouraging. A meeting was held in the School-house on Monday evening last, and was ably addressed by the Rev. Mr. Ross, and Mr. Farquhar, the schoolmaster. Rules were submitted and adopted with promptitude and decision—office bearers were as readily chosen—and a subscription most cheerfully entered into, amounting to more than four pounds—though many of the people were from home, and others were prevented attending by the darkness of the night, and the wetness of the roads. The amount of subscriptions, it may be expected, will therefore be considerably augmented.—This is a cause for thankfulness, as a supply of the Scriptures will be introduced, which will be likely to find their way to more destitute places, not far distant.

In the course of a few days I expect, God willing, to commence a tour to the westward, and hope to visit some of the more remote settlements in the mountains, as well as those heretofore visited, to the extremities of the Province in that direction.

Praying that the Lord may control and direct these operations for the promotion of his own glory, and the good of all within reach of their influence, I remain, Rev. and dear Sir, most faithfully yours,

ISAAC SMITH,  
Travelling Agent N. S. Bible Soc'y.  
Halifax, Nov. 20, 1851.

For the Wesleyan.

Rev. B. Knight's Letter.

MY DEAR DOCTOR,—In my last it was stated, that by the good providence of God, I had arrived in safety at the Bend. This designation more correctly applies to a sud-

den turn in the Peticodiac, than to the stirring, thriving, and even beautiful village situated near its channel. The name of this village is Moncton. Than this, few places in the Province bid so fair to become of importance. Ship building is carried on here with some considerable degree of energy.—Messrs. G. & J. SALTER, of this city have built some fine vessels there, large in tonnage, and claiming a high character for beauty of model, among the many unsurpassed specimens of naval architecture launched from the shipyards of this colony. The village of Moncton presents the unmistakable indications, of attaining to the more important title of a town, at no very distant period. For this, its situation affords forcible facilities. The main road, the great artery of communication between the City of St. John to Bay de Verte, passes through it.—The distance of fifteen miles only, connects it with the harbour of Shediac, and consequently, with another port of the gulph shore, while the noble and productive Peticodiac laves its immediate sea-board, connecting it with the serrated shores of the Bay of Fundy. The buildings belonging to our Mission here are nearly new, comprising a good parsonage, and a beautiful chapel, the largest and best religious edifice in the village. I was happy to learn from Bro. ALLEN, that the Lord was blessing his labours among the people. These auspicious beginnings have since my visits been crowned with more ample success. In a letter recently received from our devoted Missionary, is communicated the following cheering intelligence:

"The Lord is carrying on a blessed work on this Circuit. There is now a revival for forty miles in extent, with but few exceptions. In Coverdale between thirty and forty young men and women have been converted, together with a considerable number of middle aged persons. In Little River settlement the work has been going on for three months gradually, and many there have become the subjects of the grace of God. At McFarlane's Village there is also a gracious work in progress. I have baptized by pouring, eighteen adults, and there are twelve waiting to be thus consecrated to God and His Church."

Eighteen and twelve make thirty—all baptized by pouring! Enough to shatter the nerves of the very catholic Editor of *The Christian Visitor* to atoms. But had they been all babies, such rabid spirits as the *Kentuckian Recorder*, and the urbane Dr. MACLAY, would, on reading, or hearing of the event, be placed beyond all endurance. The outrageous tales told by the latter, on his late visit to these Provinces made many of his milder brethren blush—were not believed by hundreds then—are not now—and never will. Some said he was a bigot. That was true. Others said he was crazy. That was charitable. And some even said that his statements set all credulity at defiance. On this I give no opinion. But leaving, without further remark, what the above worthy representatives of Him who said, "Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven," would call a "damning heresy," the "greatest curse of Christendom," and the "invention of the wicked one," but what minds, really baptized with the baptism of Christian love, would call an interesting, heavenly scene, I shall proceed to enumerate the further events of my tour.

Arriving at the Mission House rather late, on the day of my departure from St. John, the noon of night had well nigh come ere I could retire to rest.

A journey of fifty-two miles having to be performed on the ensuing day, and a tent-meeting for the benefit of the Sabbath School to be attended on our arrival, the necessity of the case required an early start. Morpheus had no coy subject with which to deal. He could not long, however, detain his guest.—By three o'clock I had torn myself away from his fond allurements, and though thus early in preparation for a movement onward, it was found that my travelling companion of former times was my rival in promptitude. We proceeded to Shediac, a distance of fifteen miles. Arriving there, we found some difficulty in arousing "mine host" from his slumbers. The night had been frosty, a little exercise, however, kept up a genial warmth, until the landlord had

provided us with a good fire, and an equally good breakfast. The necessary preparations accomplished, we re-commenced our journey. The rising sun enabled us to disencumber ourselves of our top-coats. The morning was beautifully serene, and the promise of a pleasant day's journey cheered us onward. Less than an hour's journey brought us to Cocaigne. How we were to cross the river, was to my view a problem. The top of the bridge was off, and the current between the piers running somewhat wildly. The mode of conveyance was an unsightly gondola, managed by an old man and his boy "Willy." The craft and crew on our arrival to the ferry were on the other side of the river.—The sight of us soon set the machinery in motion. The tedious, troublesome process of the operation afforded me time to take my survey. The management of the gondola, swept round as it was between the piers by the violence of the current, seemed to require all the strength and tact of the old boatman and his boy "Willy." This forced on my mind the inference, that to take the two waggons, horses, and passengers across in safety, would be more than they would be able to accomplish. Facts, however, were destined to prove that to give opinion in this case I was totally incompetent. We were soon placed in the gondola, horses, waggons, and all. The commander-in-chief took up his station in the forepart of the craft. Billy was stationed on the string-piece of the bridge with the end of a long rope in his hand. Br. Allen had to pay special attention to his horse, which gave strong symptoms of dislike to this mode of ferrying. All things thus ready, the Captain shoved off with the issuing of orders to the second in command on the narrow string-piece of the bridge. We started fairly and smoothly, until we came in contact with the current, when round swept the hindmost part of the gondola. "Hold on, Willy, hold on, Willy," was the steersman's watchword. Thus we wormed our way along from pier to pier, until we came to the channel of the river. Here the volume of water was much greater, with no visible abatement of its rapid flow. Now had come the critical period. Pause. For a moment imagine an unwieldy scow, loaded with two waggons, two horses, the ferryman, four passengers and their luggage, tied fast to a rope, the end of which was grasped by the hand of a mere lad. The channel stream had now fairly taken us. "Hold on, Willy," was the order still, uttered with additional emphasis. The scow swept round with redoubled violence.—Br. Allen's horse evinced greater symptoms of dissatisfaction. Willy held on to the rope with a tenacity to be exceeded by no animal of his size, either biped or quadruped—the father managed his long pole with marvellous dexterity. The only doubtful point was whether the rope would hold fast to Willy with as much fidelity as Willy held fast to the rope. It was stretched to its utmost tension, the severance of its strands seemed all but inevitable, which would have left us to the mercy of the stream, and exposed us at least to the hazard of disturbing the repose of the oysters which lay in hundreds of thousands on the bed of the river. The scow in wriggling its course across the dancing current touched on the fragment of an old pier. As quick as thought, Willy took a short turn around the scantling of the uncovered bridge, the ferryman in true amphibious style, took the water, disengaged the gondola, and soon landed us in safety on the other side of the river. During my missionary life I have crossed ferries in punts, in canoes, on rafts, and well nigh to my chin on foot, but never did I cross one in such an exciting and eccentric style as the ferry at Cocaigne. RICHARD KNIGHT.  
St. John, N. B., Nov. 1851.

For the Wesleyan.  
Wesleyan Academy, Mount Allison, Sackville, N. B.  
December 3, 1851.

SEMI-ANNUAL EXAMINATION, COMMENCEMENT OF NEXT TERM, &c., &c.

The public examination of the Students in this Institution, which is to take place at the end of the present Term, will begin on Monday, the 15th, and close on Tuesday the 16th inst. The friends of education generally are respectfully invited to attend. In addition to the usual classes in the Primary Department,

there will be presented for examination others in *Algebra, Geometry, Chemistry, Scientific Agriculture, the French, Latin, and Greek Languages, Intellectual Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Composition, Declamation, &c., &c.*, in all nearly thirty.

The next Term is to begin on Thursday, the 8th January next; when we hope to have the privilege of welcoming a large number of new Students.

In the course of the Term which is about to end, we have been allowed to record nearly forty new names upon our register, giving us when added to those which had been transferred from the preceding Term, a larger number than we have had at this season of the year since the year 1848. But there is yet room for others, and we would earnestly urge upon all persons who are the parents or guardians of youth to give due consideration to the paramount importance of a good education to all who would occupy a respectable position in life, in this age of wonderfully increasing mental activity and wide spreading intelligence, and we would furthermore say to them, and we may do so, we think, not forgetting the claims of modesty, that here, thanks to private munificence, supplemented by well timed public assistance, an education may be obtained under circumstances at least as favorable in all respects as it can anywhere else in British America.

H. PICKARD.

Obituary Notice.

For the Wesleyan.

At Smith's Village, Peticodiac Circuit, on the 18th of July last, Mrs. ANNE SMITH, the beloved wife of Mr. Alexander Smith, after several years of suffering from a cancerous humour in the throat, endured with exemplary patience and Christian resignation. The deceased was the daughter of the late Mr. Woodworth, of Musclev Creek, Hillsboro'.—The writer became acquainted with the deceased in the year 1847, when stationed on Peticodiac Circuit. She was then considered at the gates of death from violent hemorrhage, but was happy in the love of God, having experienced religion about seven years before. She recovered, however, contrary to human expectation. At this period, she was not connected with any branch of the Christian Church. In 1849 two of her daughters became awakened, much to her satisfaction, and began to meet in the Class, which I at that time formed in the village; and not long after Sister Smith began as far as she was able to avail herself of that precious means of grace; and in the winter following, with two of her daughters, she was baptized by the writer in her own house, as the Roman centurion was. Acts x. 47, 48.

This was to her a season of great joy; the presence of God was in our midst, and the place was literally a place of weeping. From that period her more intimate connexion with us commenced, and she went on to the close of life rejoicing in God her Saviour.

Like numbers that have sat in their youthful days under the ministry of the advocates of immersion, she had at times in her younger days the impression that immersion was the proper mode of baptism; but after her conversion, her views became changed, and particularly after hearing the scriptural arguments in favour of pouring, so much so that it is believed she never had a doubt after her baptism; the approving smile of God so evidently rested on her soul in the ordinance.

I had the privilege of visiting the deceased often after this period, and invariably found her resting on Jesus, and patiently waiting, yea, cheerfully waiting, her change. The latter part of last winter her disease assumed a more aggravated form, and finally terminated her earthly course on the day mentioned. The following particulars of her conversion and last hours were written in answer to my inquiries by her husband:

"She never could realize her acceptance with God until about eleven years ago. It was while hearing a funeral sermon preached by the Rev. W. C. BEALS on the occasion of the death of the wife of George Steeves, Esq., of Hillsboro'. She told me afterwards that it was with great difficulty that she could refrain from shouting aloud the praises of God, and declaring what he had done for

her soul. On the morning before she died when asked by a friend if she had anything to say to her children, she answered that her prayer to God was that they all would seek the Lord with true repentance, and then prayed fervently for them as long as she could speak at that time. She had a great desire that her affliction and death might be sanctified to her children, and would frequently tell us not to weep, for our loss would be her eternal gain. She spoke many times of being very happy, and said not many minutes before she expired, that she felt that her lamp was trimmed, and her light burning, and she felt that she was going 'home' to rest from her suffering."

In compliance with her request the writer preached her funeral sermon to a large and deeply affected congregation at Hillsborough on the Sabbath following her decease.

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, December 6, 1851.

Religious Newspapers.

Why is it that professing Christians take so little interest in the encouragement and support of religious newspapers? There is scarcely a county in the State, in which two political papers at least are not sustained by portions of the two great political parties in our country; while, on the other hand, leaving out of view our larger cities, there is rarely a religious paper in existence. A member of the church will subscribe for a paper which contains, miscellaneous, amusing, and trifling matter, sooner than one devoted entirely to the advancement of good morals, and the religion of the gospel. Many will purchase the floating useless, and worse than useless publications with which our book markets abound, and suffer them to be read in their families to the detriment of their sons and daughters, and refuse altogether to subscribe for a weekly or monthly journal, the perusal of which would prove of lasting benefit to their children and themselves. These are truths which the religious and church-going part of the community ought to ponder well.—There is no good reason why a religious newspaper should not be supported in every county in the State. And if Christians felt as they should feel, and manifested the same interest in the cause of their Master that they do in the petty political struggles of the day, there would no longer be any cause of complaint. We would not be understood as endeavouring to make interest for ourselves in these remarks. Our paper has not been long in existence, and although we have many reasons to complain of the backwardness of the religious community in not coming out as men and Christians should, to aid us in the attempt to elevate the standard of morals and religion in our growing city; yet, we have no reason to be discouraged. It is true, that we want more subscribers, more encouragement, and more capital; and if our friends,—we regard none as our enemies—did but realize the necessity of some powerful moral and religious influence to oppose the tide of iniquity which is daily becoming stronger and stronger in its flow, ours or some more worthy and efficient journal, would be amply sustained.

The above very appropriate remarks are copied from the *Buffalo Christian Advocate*. But the evil complained of, is not confined to the city of Buffalo alone, it is universal, and the remarks of our contemporary will apply with equal force to every part of our own community, if not to every part of Christendom. It is a matter of deep regret that there is so little consideration, so little consistency, so little principle, among the great bulk of professing christians in relation to this subject. The religious publications of the day, are, with very few exceptions, of a high order, have a high moral aim, and are directly calculated to promote the best interests of all classes; yet they receive no support from a vast majority of the christian community; while those publications, which not only do not profit, but are a bane and a curse, are extensively patronized. In this is fulfilled the declaration of Christ, that "The children of this world are wiser in their generation than the children of light." Papers merely secular in their nature, or which are got up with the view of promoting some worldly or political scheme, find no want of support, while those publications which are labouring to disseminate sound christian knowledge, to elevate public morals, to promote virtue, piety and religion, and all that can make a people great, prosperous and happy, are neglected. We would strongly commend this matter to the serious consideration of the christian community. It is time that the wrong sentiments which prevail so extensively should be corrected, and that christians at least should be brought to view the subject in its true light.—*C nada Christian Advocate*.

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### Notice to the Public and to all Postmasters.

With a view to promote the circulation as well of Canadian Newspapers in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland as of the Newspapers of those Provinces in Canada.—No postage will be hereafter charged in Canada upon Newspapers printed in and passing between the Lower Provinces and Canada, whether the same shall be exchange papers or papers addressed to subscribers.

J. MORRIS,  
Postmaster General.

Post Office Department,  
Quebec, 12th Nov., 1851.

We transfer the above notice to our columns for the purpose of grounding on it an earnest appeal to our brethren of Canada East District for their aid in getting us some subscribers to *The Wesleyan*. We do this without any desire to interfere with any of the religious papers published in Canada. We have brethren and lay-members there from these Provinces, who, we may reasonably suppose, feel some interest in the land of their birth, and in which they spent many happy years. The free transmission of papers through the mail, and the low charge of postage on letters, should "promote the circulation" of our paper, and lead to a not unfrequent correspondence for its pages, on the part of our brethren and friends in Canada. We send a copy of this number of *The Wesleyan* to each of our Ministers in Canada East District, with a hope that they will interest themselves in our behalf, and get us some subscribers. Our terms appear on our first page.

### Methodistic Intelligence.

We select the following items from the *Western Christian Advocate*, showing the prosperity of the work of God in connection with Methodism, in parts of the United States:

In Harding Circuit, Illinois, between twenty-five and thirty persons have recently experienced religion as the fruit of a Camp Meeting.—In the various parts of this Circuit, the number of members has been doubled, within a few months past.

The Rev. J. F. BIRD, Nov. 1st, says:—"We are now in the midst of one of the most powerful and extensive revivals of religion ever witnessed in the city of Philadelphia. More than three hundred souls have been converted, and still the work is going on with unabated energy. The converts have generally been persons of character, standing, and influence."

Fifty persons were recently added to the Church at Fulton Station, Black River Conference, and twenty on Preble Circuit, Oneida Conference.

Twenty persons were recently added to the Church on Liberty Circuit, Erie Conference, and ten on Kenzua Circuit, same Conference.

At Shreveport, Louisiana Conference, Oct. 3d, forty-four persons were admitted into the Church on trial.

The *Richmond Christian Advocate* records revivals in twelve different places, in all of which the Spirit of the Lord was abundantly outpoured, and large numbers were added to the Church.

### Methodist Episcopal Church, U. S.

The Minutes of the Annual Conferences for the present year show a total membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church, U. S., (not including that of the M. E. Church South,) of 731,814, being an increase on last year of 32,132. Baltimore Conference contains the largest number of members, viz., 70,237; the number in other Conferences is as follows:—Ohio, 67,935; Philadelphia, 51,839; Indiana, 39,139; Pittsburg, 37,294; New Jersey, 35,129; Illinois, 33,461; North Indiana, 32,226; Oneida, 30,261; North Ohio, 28,915; New York, 27,702; Troy, 25,163; New York East, 23,579; Erie, 22,133; Black River, 18,977; East Genesee, 18,670; Rock River, 18,485; Michigan, 17,552; West Virginia, 15,191; New England, 14,199; Providence, 14,094; Iowa, 12,322; Maine, 11,146; Genesee, 10,853; New Hampshire, 10,150; Wisconsin, 10,057; East Maine, 10,050; Vermont, 8,032; Missouri, 5,528; Oregon and California, 1,207; Liberia Mission, 1,186.

Of supernumerary, supernumerary, and effective travelling preachers, there is a total number of 4,450; the last class numbering 3,935. The number of local preachers is said to be 5,700. In all, a goodly staff of ministerial agents.

The Methodist E. Church South, numbers 501,501, and other off-shoots from the parent body number 90,313; making the total of Methodists in the United States, 1,323,628.

The *Christian Visitor* will soon become famed throughout the Provinces for true catholicity of sentiment! By the views he enunciates on the subject of immersion, he occupies precisely the same ground, as Papists and Mormons do, with reference to their respective peculiarities. The *Visitor* has only to act out his own principles, and refuse to recognize pedobaptists as Christians. Baptist Ministers, and others of his denomination, have renounced their peculiar views on baptism, and after patient and prayerful investigation of the Word of God, and in opposition to the prejudices of early education and the association of riper years, have embraced pedobaptist principles. Let him remember this fact, when he parades before the public his "converts to the truth."

We learn from the *Canada Christian Advocate*, that although the City of Baltimore was the early stronghold of Popery, now only about one-eighth part of the churches are Roman Catholic. There are thirty-five Methodist Episcopal places of worship, three Methodist Protestant, four African Methodist, thirteen Protestant Episcopal, five Baptist, ten Lutheran, eight Old School, one New School, Presbyterian, and three German Reformed, and one or two others.

The above paper states that one thousand dollars have been bequeathed to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States by Asa Lynde, Esq., of Williams Township, London District, Canada West.

Miss Minerva Evans, of Pickaway County, Ohio, has given one thousand dollars to the Ohio Wesleyan University, towards the erection of a new chapel.

France has a population of thirty-six millions, and less than two hundred Sabbath Schools in the entire country!

The Rev. Mr. Heinen, a Roman Catholic Priest appeared before the Presbytery of New York, at its last session, and after a formal renunciation of Popery, and assenting to the confession of faith held by Presbyterians, he was received under the care of the Presbytery.

In Texas there are thirty-five newspapers, the two which have the largest circulation are devoted to the cause of religion. As a fact worthy of especial notice, it is said, there is not a single theatre in the State!

The *Western Christian Advocate*, a Methodist weekly paper, has a circulation of twenty-two thousand, the largest it is said of any weekly religious paper in the Union, except the *Christian Advocate and Journal*, the Official Organ of the M. E. Church.

A recent movement has been made by ministers of various Protestant denominations to establish street-preaching in the thoroughfares of New York.

A submarine boat has been built at New York, which is intended to be used in the pearl fisheries, and will be shipped to Panama in a short time.

Lead, copper, and silver ore, and a very fine grained marble, have been found not far from Coburg, Canada West: specimens of which have been left at the office of the *Coburg Star*.

In the recent trigonometrical survey of Scotland, Ben Nevis was ascertained to be the highest mountain in Britain, being seventy-two feet higher than Ben Macdubh.

President Everett computes that the use of Alcoholic beverages has cost the United States directly, in ten years, \$100,000,000; has burned or otherwise destroyed, \$5,000,000 more of property; has destroyed 300,000 lives; sent 150,000 to the prisons, and 100,000 children to the poor house; caused 1,500 murders; 2,000 suicides, and has bequeathed to the country 1,000,000 orphan children. A powerful argument for temperance lecturers.

Dr. Brown, it is stated, has recently discovered at the Observatory of Berlin a new comet, in the constellation *Canis Venatorius*. This comet is very luminous and has two tails.

The area of the group of the Sandwich Islands is about 6,500 square miles, and capable of supporting a population of 800,000. The present population is about 80,000.

On the authority of the *Buffalo Advertiser* it is stated that the secret of the perpetual motion has really been discovered by three young men of that part of the country named FORCE. They are now in Washington City, applying for a patent, and are sanguine of success. The principle upon which the machinery is propelled is the pressure of atmospheric air upon a succession of vacuums. It is said they have been offered in Washington Fifty thousand dollars for the patent right for the State of New York. There seems at least to be considerable force in the above mentioned principals.

### Notes by the Way.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, if bad fish was sold to the poor, the knavish fishmonger was decorated with a necklace of his unsavoury commolity, and was then perched on a stand in the market.

A Scotchman having hired himself to a farmer, had a cheese set down before him that he might help himself. The master said to him, "Sandy you take a long time to breakfast?" "Indeed, master," answered he, "a cheese o' this size is nae sae soon eaten as ye may think."

A lady refused to relieve a beggar, but heard him say in a deep tone—"Then I must resort to my first resolution?" Thinking that this allusion must be robbery or suicide, she turned back, gave him money, and asked him what he meant to have done. "O man," said he, "you are very good, I had almost resolved to have gone to work." A hint worth remembering.

The whale moves with a velocity through the dense medium of water, that would carry him, if continued at the same rate, round the world in a little less than a fortnight.

Sydney Smith said there were three things which every man fancied he could do,—farm a small property, drive a gig and write an article.

Formerly women were prohibited from marrying until they had spun a set of bed furniture; and till their wedding, were consequently called *spinsters*, which continues to this day in all legal proceedings.

If a candle be blown out holding it above you, the wick will not smoulder down, and may, therefore be easily lighted again; but if blown upon downwards, the contrary is the case. Remember this.

### Useful Recipes.

A correspondent has forwarded the following recipes for publication in *The Wesleyan*:

**CURE FOR THE PILES.**—Equal parts of molasses and spring water, say a large tea cup full taken every night at bed time, will prove more effectual than certain highly puffed up medicines.

**TO REMOVE STIFFNESS OF THE JOINTS AND RHEUMATIC PAINS,** and to strengthen the system against the rigours of the winter, wash the whole body every morning in cold water, using much friction with an Osnaburg rubber in drying yourself.

**TO PREVENT SORE THROAT AND HOARSENESS,** which are generally produced by the action of cold air on the throat when the body is in a state of perspiration, keep a piece of root ginger in your mouth.

**RAILWAYS.**—The total number of miles of railway now in operation is 25,000, of which there are in the United States 10,200 miles; in Cuba 360 miles; in Great Britain 6,500 miles; in Belgium 360 miles; in France 1,800, in Spain 60, &c. Comparing these numbers with the population, there are for each inhabitant in the United States, 21 feet of railroad, and in Cuba 12 feet; in Great Britain 12 feet; in Belgium 4 feet; in France 3 feet; in Spain 3 inches.

The next ensuing Michaelmas Term of the Supreme Court at Halifax is published in the *Royal Gazette* to commence on the Second Tuesday of December.

The clergyman of the floating episcopal chapel, Liverpool, was asked whether his was to be considered a high or low church? The answer of his reverence was, "It depends entirely upon the tide."

The *Home Journal* of New York says:—The Methodists (the wealthiest and most numerous class in the United States,) are about building a Gothic church, of great cost and splendour, in that city.

**POPISH RESPECT FOR THE DEAD.**—The Prefect of the department of the Lower Alps has dismissed the Mayor of the borough of St. Michael for no other reason, than that of his having permitted a Protestant child to be buried in the portion of the cemetery of that town which is reserved for Catholics, and the French Government has approved of this act of rigour.

Will our Agents kindly bear in mind that the second half-year of this Volume will commence in a few weeks. The *New Year* will be a good time to get new subscribers. Only let us know in time, that we may be prepared to supply numbers from that time.

We shall be glad to be kept well supplied with original communications on any subject suitable to the character of our paper.

To make room for the numerous original articles which appear in this day's paper we have withheld our leading editorial.

We sent a package week before last via Pictou, directed to Mr. James Moore, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Brother Allen: The papers referred to are put up in a parcel for Harvey Post Office. Is this right?

Communications on hand will receive early attention.

### Close of the Session.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,  
NOVEMBER, 29, 1851.

At three o'clock, this day, his Excellency Lieutenant General Sir JOHN HARVEY, K. C. B., and K. C. H., Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over Her Majesty's Province of Nova-Scotia and its Dependencies, &c. &c. came to the Council Chamber, attended as usual, and being seated, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod received His Excellency's command to let the House of Assembly know, "It is His Excellency's will and pleasure they attend him immediately in this House," who being come with their Speaker, His Excellency, in Her Majesty's name, was pleased to give his assent to six Bills, entitled as follows:

An Act to make provision for the construction of a Trunk Railway through British North America.

An Act for raising, by way of Loan, a sum not exceeding One Million of Pounds Sterling, for the construction of a Trunk Railway through British North America.

An Act for the Incorporation of Land Companies.

An Act relative to the Crown Land Department.

An Act to naturalize Hans Peter Burke, and Lewis F. Anderson.

An Act for applying certain monies for the services therein specified.

After which His Excellency was pleased to close the Session with the following Speech:

Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

Never, during my long administration of Colonial Governments, did I close a Legislative Session with more pride, and more entire satisfaction, than I feel at this moment.

Having served in all the Provinces which you have laboured to unite by bands of peace, and mutual co-operation, I know their value, and highly estimate their vast resources.

After the close of a long life, nearly thirty years of which have been passed in the North American Colonies in peace and war, the great measure in which you have been engaged, assures me that, more firmly set, and beaming with higher lustre, they are yet to remain the brightest jewels in the British Crown.

The moderation and elevated spirit which have pervaded the deliberations of both Branches, will ever honourably distinguish the present Session.

In returning to your homes I beg you to be assured that the high powers which you have conferred, and the grave responsibilities that you have imposed upon my Government, will but increase my vigilance and care, to carry out the measures you have perfected in the spirit in which they have been conceived.—*Royal Gazette*.

COLONIAL.

New Brunswick.

Our obituary this day contains a name which, from various circumstances, is so associated with all our recollections of St. John, that we can hardly realize to ourselves that the bearer of it no longer lives among us; and while recording, with deep regret, the death of the late Honorable WARD CHIPMAN, we cannot but offer a passing but imperfect tribute to the memory of a man so justly entitled to any mark of respect which it is in our power to pay.

The late Chief Justice was grandson to the Honourable William Hazen, one of the earliest settlers of this place, and the only son of the Honourable Ward Chipman, a Massachusetts Loyalist, the first Recorder of this City, being nominated such in the Charter, afterwards for many years a Judge of the Supreme Court and Member of His Majesty's Council, and at the time of his death administering the Provincial Government, which devolved on him upon the decease of Lieutenant-Governor Smyth. He himself held various important public offices, being successively Advocate General, and Clerk of the Courts—Recorder of the City, Solicitor General, and Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court. In 1834, he was appointed Chief Justice, which office he held until the close of the last year.

Born in this city, where his early education was also received, and in which, since the commencement of his professional career, he has constantly resided, except when absent on public duties, he has always taken a lively interest in its advancement and prosperity; and we may say with truth that no one has passed from us who possessed greater claims, by his many virtues and high qualifications, to the public esteem and veneration, and few, if any, have enjoyed in a higher degree, the confidence and regard of all classes.

It is almost needless for us to say how faithfully he discharged his various duties—as a zealous and able advocate, a learned, upright and patient Judge, a discreet and diligent legislator, holding not merely the position of a member, but presiding in each Branch, first as Speaker of the Assembly, and afterwards as President of the Legislative Council.

He was a truly pious and consistent member of the Church of England, to whose doctrine and discipline he was warmly attached, and ever a liberal benefactor to her support.

It is well known that, feeling the increasing pressure of bodily infirmity, he retired, at the close of the last year, from his high office. The estimation in which he was held by his Sovereign, and the marks of regard and respect shown to him by the members of the Bar in the Province, on his retirement, we have before recorded.

The late Chief Justice has left no children;—but his widow, his aged mother, and a large circle of relatives, are left to mourn the loss they have sustained in the death of one so justly endeared to them all.

At a meeting of the members of the Bar resident in this City, which took place yesterday at the Office of the Honourable Solicitor General, it was resolved, that, as a mark of respect for the talents and urbanity of the late Chief Justice, they would attend his funeral this day in their robes.—St. John N. B. Courier, 25th.

LAUNCHED from the building yard of Messrs W. & R. Wright on Thursday last, a splendid Ship of about 1000 tons register, called the J. A. No further comment is necessary than for us to say that she is one of the Messrs. Wright's best ships, so far as respects materials,—and the only real imitation of a clipper yet built at this port. She will be commanded by Captain R. Wright, and we trust she may yield the enterprising builders such returns as they justly merit, and such as their sales hitherto might lead us to anticipate.

Launched on Saturday the 22nd instant, from the Building Yard of William Potts & Son, a splendid new ship called the Senator, 908 tons register. This superior vessel is composed of American White Oak, Pitch Pine and Hackmatack, and is considered by competent judges for beauty of model and excellency of workmanship, not to have been surpassed if ever equalled in the Province.—Temperance Telegraph.

APPOINTMENTS TO THE N. B. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—We have heard that the following gentlemen will shortly be elevated to the Legislative Council of this Province.—The Hon John Montgomery, member for Restigouche; W. H. Steves, Esq., member for Albert; T. Gilbert, Esq., member for Queens; with John H. Ryan, Esq., of the Mill Stream, King's County, and D. Wark, Esq., of Richibucto.

The elevation of the three gentlemen first named, will cause vacancies in the several counties which they now represent in the Assembly.—New Bruns.

Canada.

CANADA.—A despatch to the News Room states that the Hon. John Young, Chief Commissioner of Public Works, has been elected for the City of Montreal.—N. Brs.

Friday, was one of the most stormy nights ever experienced here. For ten years previously it had not been so thickly blown so strongly. It snowed so thickly too that it was quite impossible to see further ahead than a few yards. The damage to the shipping, as was anticipated, has been considerable. In exposed places, to use the words of the Mercury, along the river numerous small boats have been sunk or totally destroyed. In

the Cul de Sac, a large sloop, laden with wheat was sunk, and a bateau laden with wood was broken up. Yesterday it snowed lightly at intervals. This morning the weather is mild and there are appearance of more snow.—Quebec Morn. Chronicle, Nov. 24th.

A body, supposed to be that of an American Fisherman, was discovered to be lying on the beach at New London, on Friday, the 14th inst., it was immediately taken charge of by James Campbell, Esq., and conveyed to a house, and as soon as a coffin could be prepared, he was interred in the nearest church-yard. But what his name was, or to what vessel he belonged, remains unknown. The flesh was entirely off his head and face, so that nothing remained but the bare skull, his hands were also off by the wrists. His dress consisted of a blue shirt, jacket, waistcoat and trousers of blue pilot cloth, a suit of oil clothes and a pair of American made boots. There were no papers found, but on his right arm were two marks resembling a heart and a half moon; he was about 6 feet high, and stout in proportion.—He has indeed found a grave among strangers, but it may be a consolation to those who mourn lost friends, that every act of kindness and sympathy which humanity could suggest, or the most affectionate friend desire, were performed for his mortal remains.—Com. to Hazard's Gazette.

New South Wales.

Accounts have been received from this Colony to the 18th August, and they are most flattering both as to the quantity and quality of the gold round about Bathurst. Sydney was deserted. The receipts per week into the town were said to reach £20,000 to £25,000—the Government armed escort brought about £10,000 per week.

The steamer Severn arrived on the 4th and brought mails from New Zealand and Sydney.—She brought two packages of gold valued at £1,200, and 15 packages of diamonds valued at £25,000. The Sydney news states that gold is most plentiful in Frederick's Valley, and that the gold diggers are making rich harvests. Lumps of gold from 12 lbs. to 14 lbs. have been found. The men in the Valley rounded about £250 worth of gold in two days. The gold is found in large quartz veins. An immense quantity of gold has arrived at Bathurst. A mail is to run daily between Sydney and Bathurst.

AMERICA.

United States.

A SCHOONER CAPSIZED AND THIRTY PERSONS LOST.—The scho. Newbold, Capt. Maine, was capsized a few days since on Lake Michigan with about thirty persons on board, all lost. She was on her passage from Chicago to Grand Traverse, with full supplies for a lumbering establishment at the latter place.

There has been a little more "stringency" in money matters the past week, owing in part, probably, to the failure of the houses of Harnden & Co. and Gardner & Bartlett. These caused a temporary panic, but they are not of a nature to create serious alarm, or reflect permanently on the money market. The stock market is rather dull and transactions limited. We think, however, that a better state of things will be felt when the cotton crop has more fully gone forward.—Boston Daily Mail.

STEAMER SUNK.—The new steamship El Dorado, 1900 tons, built for the Chesapeake route, and advertised to sail on the 26th, capsized in the gale yesterday, at New York, and her windows being open, filled and sunk. She must have been rather cranky for an Ocean steamer.—H.

NEW YORK, NOV. 21.—A Crash.—About noon to-day, a portion of the wall of Gregory & Harman's brewery fell upon the blacksmith shop of R. Hoe & Co., crushing it in, and instantly killing two men named McKay and Brown, and injuring Robert Sears and William Conquest.—It was feared others were buried in the ruins, but we have not heard of any being discovered.

FIRE.—The Ithaca Falls woollen cloth mills were destroyed by fire last evening. Most of the cloths were got out, some in a damaged state, but the machinery was all destroyed. The insurance amounted to \$21,500. The loss is estimated at \$30,000 over the insurance. It is presumed to have been the work of an incendiary.

FRIGHTFUL CASUALTY IN NEW-YORK.—One of the most painful casualties, involving a frightful loss of life, which has ever been our duty to record, took place on Thursday afternoon at the Ninth Ward School House, in Greenwich Avenue, when fifty little children, boys and girls were, without a moment's warning, hurried into eternity.

The School building is a large five story new stone edifice, built, as was supposed, in the most thorough going manner. The stairway is of that description known among builders as a U-staircase, flagged with stone on the ground floor.—In the rear of the building there is another stairway; but the principal mode of access to the School-rooms is by the well-staircase.

Shortly after two o'clock on Thursday, all the pupils being in the building, the principal of the female department Miss Harrison, was suddenly seized with a fit of paralysis, and fell fainting from her chair. The pupils became alarmed, and two or three ran out to procure assistance for her.

Seeing the children running, some inconsiderate person in the street raised the cry of "fire," the Bell on Jefferson market station, which is within a block, was quickly struck, and in a moment a crowd gathered round the School House. The alarm of fire having been communicated to the pupils, rendered them almost frantic with excitement, and they all rushed out in a body, from the four floors, crowding down the street by means of the well stair-case. In the excitement of the moment, the children were some of them forced over the banisters, others leaped down, and were instantly killed by falling upon the pavement at the bottom of the well, and finally the rush became so great, that the banisters gave way, and the children were precipitated down, more than fifty steps, and piled one on the other at the bottom of the well. The confusion can be better imagined than described. The poor, unthinking infants all screaming with fright or with pain, followed so swiftly one on the other, that many who were not injured in the fall, were smothered by those who fell on them; and worse than all, the street doors opening inwards, were closed by the mass of children against them, so that it was impossible to open them from the outside, and there being no egress for those who arrived without injury at the bottom, they were crushed and smothered by those who fell upon them.

As soon as the nature of the excitement was known to them, the teachers displayed the most praiseworthy presence of mind. Miss Louisa McFarlane, one of the assistants in the primary department, placed herself in the doorway, and did all in her power to prevent the affrighted children from rushing out, and the other teachers did as much, otherwise the destruction of life must have been much greater. So impetuous was the rush, however, that five of the teachers, two, Miss Margaretta L. Smith, and Miss Cornelia L. Barnes from the female department, and three, Miss Ellen D. Traphagen, Miss Louisa McFarlane, and Miss Julia Blake, from the primary department, were forced over the banisters, and fell with the children into the well. They were, however, happily not seriously injured.

The time in which all this took place was much less than that we have occupied in describing it.—Meanwhile the excitement in the street was intense. The alarm of fire had collected a dense crowd, and though the police were early on the spot, in strong numbers, they had a great difficulty in obtaining a passage through the excited assemblage. Finding all their efforts at forcing the front door useless, the police entered the building by the back way, and broke open a door leading into the well, from the basement. The children were then taken out, alive and dead, and conveyed to the Station house near by, followed by a large number of mothers and sisters, each one anxious to ascertain if their own little relatives were uninjured. In the station house the wounded were placed in cots, and efficient medical aid immediately summoned. The dead were laid out to be recognized by their friends.—We are incompetent to describe the heart rending grief of the searchers, while looking among the mutilated bodies for their little ones. Accustomed as we are to frightful casualties in this city, we have never seen an occasion that called so loudly for the sympathies of the beholder. Many mothers were there, who but a few minutes before had equipped their only children for school, and now were suddenly called from home, to look among the mutilated bodies for all that remained of their offspring. Others there were, who after searching in vain for their lost ones, again and again turning over the ghastly remains, were almost prostrated with joy at discovering their children alive and well. We leave mothers and fathers to imagine the scene, as they only can; describe it we cannot.—New York Courier & Enquirer, Nov. 22.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE INFLUENCE OF RAILROADS.—A Railroad Convention was held at New Haven, Conn., on the 13th inst., for the purpose of taking active measures to finish an air line from New York to Boston. A number of very excellent speeches were made, but the one made by Prof. Silliman, who has returned recently from Europe, presents something so new on the subject that it cannot fail to interest our readers.

He adverted to those portions of Europe where he had lately been, that possessed railroads, as being inhabited by a people of superior intelligence. For example, in those parts of Italy, particularly in the Pope's dominions, where railroads did not exist, there was squalid misery, rags, and the most importunate begging, while in Tuscany and Lombardy, and other parts of Northern Italy, the people showed a better spirit, a high degree of prosperity, and there railroads prevailed. In England and Scotland the progress of railroads was wonderful. The country was covered with them, and he had been on some of them on which the trains went at the rate of seventy-two miles per hour by the watch, while the average was fifty miles. They moved faster than the wind, or the winged dove; and it was impossible but that some accidents should take place. He hoped that this should be a model railroad, not only in point of construction but for the vigilance of its police. In Germany he saw all along the railroads, a man in charge of every mile, with a signal ready to give warning in case of danger. Though in these countries they were ready to sacrifice men in hecatombs, there was less loss of life and limb by railroads in Europe than here; and Europeans showed a commendable care which Americans lacked. He was not

so much in favor of going ahead as some people. It was better to look ahead first, and then go ahead. For want of precaution many went ahead and broke their heads.—N. Y. Scientific American.

FRENCH OFFICERS AMONG THE KAFFIRS.—It is stated that a French officer of distinction named Parel, is among the Kaffirs, as a leader of the forces against the English. He is said to have acquired a great ascendancy in the country by his bravery and intelligence.

REMARKABLE DELIVERANCES OFF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND IN THE GALE.—Some of the fishermen returned from the scene of the late terrible disaster in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, relate hairbreadth escapes. The F. M. Dyer, Capt. Dill, of Wellfleet, in the height of the gale, was driving on to the breakers, when a chain cable fell overboard, and brought the vessel directly round, heading to the sea, thus enabling them, casting off the cable, to get out of danger. Vessels were saved from coming into contact with one another, and thus destroying both, only by great exertions and the wonderful providence of God. A young man by the name of Rich, of Truro, was washed overboard by a sea on the Saturday night of the gale, and, being struck by the main boom, was wholly disabled in one arm.

With heavy boots, many clothes, never having swam in his life, and the night very dark, there appeared little hopes of his recovery. A rope coming across his arm, he seized hold of it and pulled to get from under the water, which brought him up to the vessel, and they took him on board securing him by the collar. Another man, washed overboard by the same sea, was washed back into the vessel on the returning wave, and on his telling the crew that another hand was overboard they tacked the vessel, and thus the rope came in contact with Rich. Probably a hundred more equally remarkable providential occurrences could be narrated by those in peril.

ELECTRICITY.—It has for sometime been believed that we were on the verge of making some extraordinary discoveries as to the application of Electricity and Magnetism to the great purposes of life. The following extract from a letter, sent us by a friend in Dundas, will be read with the deepest interest as indicating a discovery which may probably affect the most important changes in the economy of light and heat. Mr. Bates, who has made this discovery, formerly resided in this city, and was the original projector of our Mechanic's Institute:—"Mr. Bates, of this place, has made a very important discovery. Some time ago, from the published description of Payne's alleged production of light by means of the decomposition of water, Mr. B. seized the conception that this simple subtle element might be produced by the more natural means of the decomposition of atmospheric air, as being in its nature more congenial with light, and as a medium of its transmission of much less density than water. Contemplating from this source a result similar to Payne's, he was encouraged to enter upon a series of experiments, and has now hit upon a simple and ingenious method of producing light of snowy brightness, from a peculiarly modified decomposition of common air—a method which combines clear smokeless brilliancy, with absolutely perfect safety, with extreme cheapness, (such as must put out of use gas, or carburetted hydrogen) with simplicity, and with facility of management and control in augmenting or reducing its intensity at pleasure. He intends shortly to exhibit it to the public, and to apply for protection by patent."—Examiner.

DOMESTIC.

A MAN KILLED.—There is a report in circulation, and we fear it is too true, that a poor man by the name of Currey, residing on the Backland at the East Bay, lately met with a violent death, by means of a wound inflicted in a quarrel which arose at a ploughing frolic. The unfortunate deceased refused, just previous to his decease, to disclose the name of the party who thrust the weapon, which caused his death, into his body. Such is the report; and it is further stated, that Mr. Coroner Robertson has proceeded to the east Bay, to investigate the facts connected with this lamentable transaction.

Just as we were preparing to go to press, we learned that a report had been received, stating that the Coroner's Jury had returned a verdict that the deceased died by the visitation of God.—Cape Breton News.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A boat with four men in her, laden with boards and shingles, whilst going from Seatarie to Main-a-dieu, on Saturday morning last, was capsized and the men in her drowned. Such is the presumption, from the fact that the boat was picked bottom up, and the hats of the men were found in some fishing nets. There is no doubt but that the poor fellows have met with a watery grave. Their names are—Hart (leaving a wife and seven children); Haley (leaving a mother who depended upon him for support) and the two Whalens, all of Main-a-dieu.—H.

WRECK.—The ship Lord Clarendon, Hannah, Master, hence for Liverpool, G. B., is reported ashore at Low Point. It appears that during the gale of Saturday night last she broke her tiller and one of her rudder irons, and being thus disabled, the master was obliged to seek this port.—A pilot was taken on board Monday afternoon, inside of Flint Island; and about 8 o'clock, during a snow squall, the ship grounded, and became totally unmanageable. There is a party of men engaged getting out the timber with the hope of lightening the ship, and getting her off.—H.

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Nov. 23.

Advertisements.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND RHEUMATIC GOUT.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Brunton, Landlord of the Waterloo Tavern, Conham, Yorkshire, 1848.

To Professor Holloway. Sir.—For a long time I was a martyr to Rheumatism and Rheumatic Gout, and for ten weeks previous to using your medicine I was so bad as not to be able to walk.

Besides my case of Rheumatic Gout, I have lately had proof that your Pills and Ointment will heal any old wound or ulcer, as a married woman, living near me, had a bad leg for four years, which no one could cure.

THOMAS BRUNTON

CURE OF A BAD LEG OF TWENTY-ONE YEARS' STANDING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Andrew Brack, Blacksmith, E. mouth, near Berwick, dated the 10th of August, 1848.

To Professor Holloway. Sir.—With pleasure and gratitude I have to inform you that after suffering for 21 years with a bad leg, which yielded to no kind of treatment, although I consulted, at different times, every medical man of eminence in this part of the country, but all to no purpose.

ANDREW BRACK.

AMPUTATION OF TWO TOES PREVENTED.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Oliver Smith Jenkins, dated Falkirk, August 13th, 1848.

To Professor Holloway. Sir.—I was superintending about six months ago, the erection of one of our Railway Bridges, and by the fall of a large stone my right foot was seriously bruised, which ultimately got so bad, that I was advised to go to Edinburgh to consult some of the eminent Surgeons, which I did, and was told that in order to save my foot, two of my toes must be taken off.

OLIVER SMITH JENKINS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A DESPERATE SKIN DISEASE.

On the 21st July, 1848, the Editor of the "Mofussilite" Newspaper, published in India, inserted the following Editorial article in his paper:—We know for a fact, that Holloway's Pills and Ointment act in a most wonderful manner upon the constitution, as an eccentric Cooke, called Eliza, employed in our Establishment, was affected with myriads of Ringworms, which defied all the Meercut Doctors, and promised to devour the poor man before he was under ground; we tried 'Holloway' upon him, and in a month he was perfectly restored to his former condition and cleanliness of skin.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:— Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Burns, Bunions, Rheumatism, Contracted and Stiff-joints, Elephantiasis, Erysipelas, Gout, Glandular swell, Ings, Lumbago, Piles, Scalds, Sore Nipples, Sore throats, Skin Diseases, Scurvy, Sore Heads, Tinnours, Ulcers, Wounds, Yaws, Rheumatism.

Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each Pot and Box. Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 224 Strand, London, and by most respectable Druggist and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world.

CAUTION.

None are Genuine unless the words "Holloway's Pills and Ointment, London," are engraved on the Government Stamp, pasted on every Pot and Box; with the same words woven on the water-mark of the Book of directions wrapped round the medicines.

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, and that Mr. William Doyle be sworn weigher for said scales.

JAMES S. CLARKE, City Clerk.

In accordance with the foregoing Resolution, Mr. WILLIAM DOYLE was this day sworn into office.

JAMES S. CLARKE, City Clerk.

LARGO PER VOYAGER, from New York, now landing at Clarke's Wharf, and for sale—14 Tons Braziletto Wood, 100 lbs. New York City prime Beef, 100 half Pounds fresh ground Buck Wheat, 200 lbs. Canada soft Flour.

GEO. H. STARR.

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, and no remedy has ever before been discovered that will certainly CURE CONSUMPTION.

The most strongly marked and developed cases of Pulmonary Consumption, where the lungs have become diseased and ulcerated, and the case so utterly hopeless, as to have been pronounced by Physicians and friends, to be past all possibility of recovery, have been cured by this wonderful remedy, and are now as well and hearty as ever.

Its operation is mild, yet efficacious; it loosens the phlegm, which creates so much difficulty, relieves the cough, and assists nature to expel from the system all diseased matter by expectoration, producing a delightful change in the breathing and chest, and this, after the prescriptions of the very best medical men and the inventions of kind and nursing friends, and Nurses, have failed to give the smallest relief to the Consumptive sufferer.

THOUSANDS OF CONSUMPTIVE persons have been deceived repeatedly in buying medicines which were said to be infallible cures, but which have only proved palliatives, and the medicine is not only a palliative but a cure for ulcerated lungs.

About 1000 certificates of almost miraculous cures, performed by this medicine, from some of the first Doctors, Clergymen, and Merchants, have been sent us for this medicine, but the publication of them looks too much like Quackery [will show them to any person, calling at our office].

CAUTION.—This medicine is put up in a large bottle, and the name of Judson & Co., Proprietors, New York on the splendid Wrapper around the Bottle. All orders must be addressed to Comstock & Brother, No. 9 John Street, New York.

Sold wholesale for the Proprietor in Nova Scotia at Morton's Medical Warehouse, Halifax; in Windsor by Mrs. Wiley; in Dartmouth by D. Farrell, and by one Agent in every town in N. S. and N. B.

Enquire for Comstock's Almanac for 1852 which is given to all gratis.

Wesleyan Day School, Halifax.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave respectfully to intimate to the Parents and to the Public generally, that the RE-OPENING of the above School will take place on THURSDAY, the 21st of this Month, when pupils of both sexes may be enrolled for arrangement in the following classes:—

INITIATORY AND JUNIOR DIVISIONS. English Reading, meaning, examination and Spelling, Lessons on Objects and Natural History, &c. History, English Geography, Solutions of Geographical Problems on the Maps and by the Globe, Grammar and Composition, Writing and Arithmetic.

SENIOR AND MATHEMATICAL DIVISIONS. Universal History, Ancient and Modern Geography, Use of the Globes, and Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Grammar and Composition, Writing, Commercial Arithmetic and Algebra, Geometry and Practical Mathematics.

LATIN AND GREEK.

McClintock & Crook's Series of Lessons, Anthon's Course, Greek Reader, and the Higher Classics, with Hours of Attendance.—From 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., and from 2 to 4 p. m.

A FRENCH Class will be formed, at a private hour in the afternoon. Pansy's Practical French Grammar. As new Classes are to be formed in the different departments, a favourable opportunity presents itself for any who may wish to attend at the Institution, and avail themselves of the advantages of the system of instruction pursued, which is uncalculating to encourage the personal efforts of the Students. It is desirable that pupils should enter at the commencement of the Term.

Halifax, August 16th 1851. ALEXR. SIMPSON REID.

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 sinuous fluids of horses. It is at these times they require an assistant to nature to throw off any disorder of the fluids of the body that may have been imbibed, and which, if not attended to, will result in the Yellow Water, Heaves, Worms, Bots, &c. All of which will be prevented by giving one of these powders, and will cure when disease appears, if used in time. They purify the blood, remove all inflammation and fever, loosen the skin, cleanse the water, and invigorate the whole body, enabling them to do more work with the same feed.

Remember and ask for CARLETON'S CONDITION POWDERS, and take no others.

Sold wholesale for the Proprietors in Nova Scotia at Morton's Medical Warehouse, Halifax; in Windsor by Mrs. Wiley; in Dartmouth by D. Farrell; and by one Agent in every town in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Enquire for Comstock's Almanac for 1852, which is given to all gratis.

ROBERT G. FRASER.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Ex-Morocastle from London, the subscriber has completed his Fall supply of DRUGS and MEDICINES, Patent Medicines, &c. and perfumery. Also on hand large assortment of Tooth, Nail, Cloth, and Hair Brushes, for sale very low at No. 139, Granville Street.

Also on hand—A large supply of very superior Medicine GOD-LIVER OIL, wholesale or retail.

ROBERT G. FRASER.

TO INTENDING EMIGRANTS FROM NOVA SCOTIA.

THE CANADA COMPANY would suggest to parties who may contemplate leaving Nova Scotia that the Western Section of Canada offers every inducement for them to settle there, rather than that they should proceed to the United States. In Upper Canada they will find a most healthy climate, and abundance of excellent Land to be obtained upon easy terms from the Government and Canada Company.

The Rents payable 1st February each Year, are about the Interest, at six per Cent., upon the Cash Price of the Land. Upon most of the Lots, when Leased, no Money is required to be paid upon the others, according to locality, One, Two, or Three Year Rent will be paid, and so on.

The Settler has secured to him the right of converting his Lease into a Freehold, and of course, stopping payments to the Company, when the expiration of the Term, upon paying the purchase Money in the Lease, and so on.

The direct trade now opening up between Upper Canada and Halifax presents facilities for cheap passage by the St. Lawrence, and the great number of valuable and valuable lands open for settlement.

Printed Papers containing full and detailed particulars, may be procured gratis from the Rev. E. Evans, Halifax, of whose permission the Company avail themselves to refer inquiring parties to him, as a gentleman long resident in Western Canada, and who will afford information respecting the Company's Lands, and upon Canada generally.

Commissioners of the Canada Company's Office, Toronto, C. W., April 5, 1851.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED has been appointed Agent for the TRENTON MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of TRENTON, United States, and having previously taken the Agency, received satisfactory proof of the good standing and respectability of the Institution, he begs to inform the public generally that he is now prepared to issue Policies for eligible fire risks at moderate rates of premium, and to receive proposals for Life Policies, which will be forwarded to the Directors, and if accepted, Policies will be immediately returned.

The Capital Stock of the Trenton Mutual is now £1,000,000, and secured by the most valuable property in the United States, and is doing a very large and as yet from its commencement in 1847, a very successful business.

In the Life Department they issued the first year, ending 1st October, 1849, 367 Policies—a number which very few Companies of long standing ever reached in the same time. The mutual system in Life Insurance is every day apparent, and is most favourable to all Policy holders in this Society, inasmuch as they receive a portion of each year's profits yearly, being deducted from the Premiums then payable, which are lower than any of the English Companies and not subject to stamp duty—all the particulars of which are fully set forth in the Pamphlets which the Agent has for distribution, who furnishes all Blank and every necessary information, together with the Medical Examiner's Certificate gratis. All persons intending to insure are invited to call on the Agent, who will give them every information.

RURS S. BLACK, Esq., M. D. is Medical Examiner for the Company. DANIEL STARR, Agent.

Halifax, 15th June.

NEW STYLE OF MELODEON.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having entered into an arrangement with the Invention of these beautiful Musical Instruments, called the PATENT ACTION MELODEON, now offers them for sale in this Province. They are equally adapted to the Church or the Parlor, having a powerful swell pedal, and are not liable to get easily out of tune.

These instruments have been examined by persons of the first musical talent in this city, who have declared them worthy of their recommendation. References given if required. Price from £15 to £25.

Please call and examine at THE MELODEON MANUFACTORY, No. 125 Barrington Street.

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

August 6, 1851. Wm & Ath. JOHN HAYS

CHEBUCTO HOUSE.

NEW & CHEAP GROCERY STORE.

NO. 48, UPPER WATER STREET.

Opposite Messrs. Crighton & Grant's Wharf.

R. G. HALL, respectfully intimates to his friends and the public generally, in Town and Country, that he has opened the above Establishment, on his own account, where he will constantly have on hand articles of warranted quality, connected with the GENERAL GROCERY and PROVISION BUSINESS, which will be supplied at the lowest remunerative profit.

Family and Ship Stores.

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

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

April 19. (93) Wm & Ath. 17 Nov. (17)

NOTICE.

LARGE assortment of GROCERIES and CHEAP for CASH, wholesale and retail, Tobacco, Molasses, Sugar, FLOUR, Coffee, Rice, Tea, Candles, Soap, Meat, PORK, HAMS, BUTTER, Lard, &c. &c. Pepper, Lard, and other articles too numerous to mention. Open up the Exchange, head of Steam Boat Wharf, MICHIGAN, No. 371 Water Street.

JOHN BOVINE, Agent.

REMOVAL!!!

CLEVERDON & CO.

DEB to inform their friends and the Public in general, that they have removed to the Granite Building, known as Acadia Corner, nearly opposite Her Majesty's Ordnance Gate, where they are opening an extensive assortment of EARTHENWARE, CHINA, GLASSWARE, suitable for City and Country Trade, which they will dispose of at their usual low prices.

Oct. 24.

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS, APERIENT PILLS.

FOR Dyspepsia—all Stomach and Liver Complaints, Head-ache, Vertigo or Giddiness, Nausea, habitually Greenishness, and as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE (which may be taken at all times, by both sexes, with perfect Safety,) these Pills cannot be excelled; their mild yet effectual operation and the absence of Calomel and all Mercurial preparations render it unnecessary to undergo any restraint in diet—the pursuit of business, recreation, &c.

Sold Wholesale and Retail at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, 101½ Hollis Street, first Brick Building south of Province Building, where also may be obtained Genuine British Drugs and Medicines, Leeches, Perfumery, Soaps, Spices, &c., of the first quality.

April 2

THE TRENTON MUTUAL LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital \$35,000 Safely Invested.

INSURES on Buildings, Stocks, Furniture, &c., at the lowest rates of premium compatible with safety; and on all insurable lives at rates of premium far below that of any English or Scotch Company, and all Policy holders participate in the profits of the Company, which have hitherto amounted to 45 to 50 per cent. on the amount paid in, and divided annually.

Blanks, pamphlets and every information furnished by R. S. BLACK, Esq., M. D.

Medical Examiner. DANIEL STARR.

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 which will be found of the best quality, and reasonable in prices.

October 18th, 1851. WM. LANGLEY.

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,

COATS—Beaver, Witney, Pilot, Flushing, Cloth, Do-skins, &c., various colours, qualities, prices and styles.

JACKETS—Beaver, Witney, Pilot, Flushing, Hooding and Cloth Jackets.

TROUSERS—In endless quantities and all prices.

VESTS—In great variety.

COSETS—Men's Lamb's Wool Vests and Drawers, fine White, Regatta, Red and Blue Flannel and other Shirts, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Braces, Men's Hosiery, Cloth Caps &c.

Also, a large stock of super. Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Do-skins, (some choice patterns), Beaver, Witney and Pilot Cloths.

A large assortment of Tailors' Trimmings of superior quality, fancy and plain Satins, Silk Velvets and Cashmere Vestings &c., all of which with his former stock is offered for sale at such prices as will defy competition.

—ON HAND—

500 Cloths Whips.

Clothing of every description made to order in the best style and at the shortest notice.

CHARLES B. NAYLOR, Tailor and Clothier.

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; Smith's Bellows, Axes, Vices, Screw Drivers, Files and Ranges, Plough Mounting, Plough Plate, Shear and Lock Moulds, Manure Forks & Shovels, Mill Saws, Circular, Pit, Cross-cut, and Hand Saws; Nails, Spikes, Latches and Hinges, Cast Steel Axes, Hatchets, Adzes, Draw Knives, Planes, Chisels, Braces and Bits, and Hammers, Tin, Iron, Wire, Rivets and Wire Cloth; Shoe Thread, Sparrow Bill, Putty, Whiting and Ocher, Gunpowder, Saltpetre & Black Lead; Salmon, Mullet, Mackarel and Herring Twine, Brunswick Black, Venetian Green, Polishing Paste, and a great variety of other articles, which he offers for sale at the lowest rates, for cash or approved credit.

Oct. 18. Wm & Ath. 3m.

AUTUMN AND WINTER GOODS.

JOST AND KNIGHT,

No. 2, Granville Street.

INVITE attention to their importation of new and seasonable GOODS, per Mic-Mat, Moro Castle, Prince Arthur, Cluny, Canada, from Great Britain.

Their Stock—Wholesale and Retail—includes Imperial 3 ply CARPETING, Druggists, Hearth Rugs, Wool Mats, Trunks, Printed Furniture, Table Linens, Towellings and other FURNISHING.

Long and square Wool and Paisley filled SHAWLS, Tweed, Cloth and Gait CLOAKING with a variety of DRESS MATERIALS Black and colored Silk Velvets and SATINS plain, fancy and Glace Silks, Ribbons and Lace Goods, Ladies Neck-Ties, GLOVES and Hosiery, MELANS and Trimmings, Gent's open and ariel TIES, black and printed BANDANNAS.

A large stock of CLOTHS, DOBSKINS and VESTINGS. Grey and white SHIRTINGS, blue and white Cotton WARP, TEA and INDIGO, &c. &c. &c., besides a great variety of articles of utility in every department which it is needless to enumerate.

N. B.—Warranted a quantity of Country Hosiery Yarn, and Socks!—

Oct 24.

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 now in course of erection in Grafton Street. Contributions in money, or materials, or articles for sale, are respectfully solicited, and will be thankfully received.

For particular information, reference can be had to any of the following Ladies, who will act as a Committee of Management:—Mrs. Evans, Mrs. McMurray, Mrs. Nordbeck, Mrs. Troup, Mrs. Harrington, Mrs. E. Jost, Mrs. Mignowitz, Mrs. S. F. Bass, Mrs. Frost, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Daniel Starr, Mrs. Crane, Mrs. Northup and Mrs. Jones. Miss Crane, secy.

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 1. Moss & Rec.

**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—Razon How, Halifax.  
 October 18, 1851. Wes. 119, Ath. 44.

**FALL IMPORTATIONS.**  
**Bell & Black,**  
 HERBY offer a choice stock of DRY GOODS, suitable for the present and coming seasons, comprising Welsh and Lancashire FLANNELS, Blue, Black and Fancy Wiggins and Beavers, Black and Fancy Cassimers and Doskins, A large assortment of COBURGS, Delaines, and other stuff Goods, White, Printed and Grey COTTONS, Various kinds of American Cotton and Woolen Manu factures, White and Blue Cotton Warp and Cotton BAITING, Long and square SHAWLS in great variety, BLANKETS, Gala Plinds, Hosiery, Ladies' Muslin and Crap 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, a 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 luns or large kitchens. IS to 30 inch close Canada Stoves; Franklins of all sizes; Vessels Cambosies 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 2, 6, or to 9 months if required. Orders from the country answered with despatch.  
 Nov. 22. J. M. CHAMBERLAIN, 124th. Importer of Stoves and Grates.  
 "Directory to the New Year!"

**BELCHER'S**  
**FARMER'S ALMANACK,**  
**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**  
 Nov. 22. C. H. BELCHER  
 The above Almanack can be had bound and interleaved, with an engraved view of "The General's Bridge, near Annapolis."  
 "BELCHER'S FARMER'S ALMANACK 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.  
 124

**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 Hearth Rugs to match.  
 ALSO—Woolen, Cotton and Hemp Druggies, 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 Trowsers, Sacks, Pants, Vests, and heavy winter wear, made of the best materials, 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, Lendrie's genuine Brown Windsor, Patey's fancy Soaps in great variety, Bartou's and Patey's Sand Balls.  
 FOR SHAVING.  
 Riggo's Naval and Military, Patey's Almond Cream Transparent Tablets and sticks, Oleophane, assorted soaps.  
 PERFUMERY.  
 Bayley's Ess. Bonnet; Hendrick's Sandalwood and Verbena; Atkinson's Jockey Club.  
 ALSO—Sandalwood; Perry's Balm; Circassian Cream; Vegetable Cream; Tortoise Dressing Combe; Ivory and India Rubber Rings for children; Violet Powder; Cachou Aromatic; Godfrey's Extract; Proust's and Butler's Court Plaster.  
 ROY. G. FRAZER, 123, GRANVILLE STREET.  
 Nov. 1.

**DRUGS AND MEDICINES.**  
 BY recent arrivals from England, Scotland, and the United States, the subscriber has completed his full importations of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, SPOONS, 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, 123 GRANVILLE STREET.

**ITALIAN WAREHOUSE,**  
 44, HOLLIS STREET.  
 TANDING this day, ex "Boston," and for sale by the subscriber—Oranges, Lemons, Dates, Quinces, Peppers, White Beans, Ground Cassava, Wooden Ware, Fancy Mills, Market Baskets, &c.  
 November 19. 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 Cornwalls 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.

**NUGENT'S PEOPLE'S ALMANACK.**—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, 44 Hollis Street.  
 Nov. 15.

**INDISPENSIBLE.**  
 "The brightest Gem in the World's opinion is the Golden Leaf of the Old Dominion, The Young the Old, the Grave and the Scenic Pronounce at once, 'This Indispensable'"  
 CHOICE TOBACCO of the above Brand, for sale at the ITALIAN WAREHOUSE 44 Hollis Street.  
 Nov. 29.  
**Superior Buckwheat Meal, & Prime New York Cheese.**  
 THE SUBSCRIBER has just handed from New York, 100 bags superior Fresh Ground Family BUCKWHEAT; 100 boxes prime New York CHEESE, suitable for the West India Market.  
 GEO. H. STARR, 44 Hollis Street.  
 Dec. 6. Wes & Athn 1 ins.

**ORANGES, LEMONS, &c.**  
 JUST received and for sale at 44 Hollis street, 1000 West India ORANGES, 2 boxes fresh LEMONS, Pickled PEPPERS and CUCUMBERS, Guava JAMMALADE, &c.  
 Nov. 15. W. M. HARRINGTON.  
**ANNAPOLIS CHEESE.**—20 cwt. prime ANAPOLIS CHEESE, just received. For sale at the ITALIAN WAREHOUSE, 44 Hollis Street.  
 Nov. 29.  
**FRESH FRUIT.**—Sultana Raisins, Turkey Figs, Jordan Lemons, Dates, &c. &c. All just received—for sale at the "Italian Warehouse," 44 Hollis Street.  
 Nov. 29.  
**BERMUDA SWEET ORANGES.**—Just received ex O'Donoghue. For sale at 44 Hollis Street.  
 Nov. 29.

**PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,**  
 HALIFAX, DEC. 3, 1851.  
 His Excellency the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR has been pleased to make the following appointments:  
 For the County of Victoria:  
 To be Justices of the Peace—Alexander Munro, William Kidston, Joseph Hart, Alexander Mc Rae, William Ross, Angus Buchanan, J. W. Burke, and Alexander McKay, Esquires.  
 To be Commissioners of Schools—The Rev. A. Farquarson, the Rev. J. Fraser, the Rev. Alexander McGillivray, Dr. Enslly, John Munro, Dugald B. McNab, and John Robertson, Esquires.  
 To be Commissioners for taking Bail in the Supreme Court—Alexander Taylor, and William Kidston, Esquires.  
 To be Chief Inspector of Pickled Fish—Mr. Robert Hasnell.  
 To be Postmaster at Baddeck—William Kidston, Esquire.

To be one of the Commissioners of Schools for the County of Lunenburg—The Rev. William Brine.  
 To be one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Shelburne—William Holden, Esquire.  
 To be Justices of the Peace for the County of Cumberland—Ashur Black, R. K. Smith, Robert Donkin, and Levi W. Eaton, Esqrs.  
 To be Harbour Master at Bridgeport—Mr. Walter Handrickan.  
 To be Justices of the Peace for the County of Cape Breton—Thomas D. Archibald, and Angus McDonald, Esquires.  
 To be Coroner for the township of Wilmot, in the County of Guysborough—Mr. Spinney Whitman.

To be Commissioners of Schools for the South District of the County of Pictou,—(the former Commission being revoked)—the Rev. David Roy, the Rev. Alexander McGillivray, the Rev. John Stewart, the Rev. D. B. Blair, and James Carmichael, John McKay, Alex. Forest, M. D., and James Crerar, Esquires.—Royal Gaz.

We direct attention to the communication of the Rev. H. PICKARD, A. M., in a previous column, respecting the Semi-annual Examination, &c., of Sackville Academy.

Belcher's interleaved Almanac, bound in Cambric, with an engraving of the Governor's Bridge, near Annapolis, has been laid on our table; externally, it is fit for the drawing-room table; internally, it will be found worthy of the confidence of all who consult such serials.

We acknowledge the receipt of a map of British North America with the line of railroad traced on it, from Messrs. A. & W. Mackinlay. The Map is neatly executed, and is very cheap—only 7d. We recommend our friends to purchase without delay.

**Labour and Prayer.**  
 (Translated from the German.)  
 Adam had tilled the ground, and made unto himself a garden full of trees and plants. The ears of his ripe corn field waved in the light of the setting sun, and his trees were covered with blossoms and with fruit. The father of mankind, with Eve his wife, and their children, reclined upon a hill, and contemplated the beauties of the field and the glory of the sunset.  
 The cherub who guarded Eden, now stood among them, without his flaming sword, and his countenance was mild and friendly.  
 And he spake unto them, and said—"Behold the fruits of the earth no longer spring forth of themselves as in time past, but ye must labour in the sweat of your brow, in order to gain your daily bread. But after toil ye enjoy the reward of your industry, and the full ripe ears present a pleasant sight. The merciful Jehovah has provided you with the means of creating an Eden for yourselves."  
 "Of a truth," said Adam "his goodness is very great even when he chasteneth. But Jehovah was formerly nearer to us, and blessed us and caused his face to shine upon us—what have we to compensate for this?"  
 "Prayer!" answered the cherub. "By labor he bestows upon you earthly gifts, by prayer heavenly blessings."  
 Then Adam, with Eve his wife, and their children lifted up their faces, and thanked God and prayed, and his eye glistened and his countenance shone, and he said—"The Lord is gracious and his mercy endureth for ever."—New York Organ.

**Letters and Monies Received.**  
 (See that your remittances are duly acknowledged.)  
 Rev. F. Smallwood (200s., also 65s. 6d., appropriated as requested, for which a receipt has been taken); Rev. M. Pickles (on Vol. II., 82s. 6d.—on Vol. III., 17s. 6d.); Rev. R. A. Chesley (15s., also 5s. appropriated as requested—2 new sub.); Rev. John Prince (a) (60s.); Mr. James Crowe, 7th (5s.); Mr. Wm. Elliot (per do. 5s.); Rev. H. Pickard, A. M.; Rev. G. C. M. Roberts, D. D. M. D., Baltimore.  
 (a) Can you not replace the names of those sent on by others?

**Marriages.**  
 At Cornwallis, on the 13th inst. by Elder George J. McDonald, Mr. WILLIAM H. BROWN, to Miss MARY ANN COX; on the 27th inst. by the same, WILLIAM H. HALL, to CLARISSA ANN DAVIS.  
 On the 16th Oct. at Port La Vaca Tenae, JOHN JAMES, Esq. of St. Antonio, to Miss ANNE, daughter of Col. W. P. Milby.  
 On Wednesday evening, 19th inst. by the Rev. John Campbell, JAMES BARRON, to MARY JANE LYONS, of Shelburne.  
 At St. John's, N. F. by the Rev. R. Walsh, Mr. THOMAS DOANE, of Barrington, N. S., to Miss FANNY GLASCOCK, of Newfoundland.  
 On the 25th inst. at Noel, by Rev. H. Pope, jr. Mr. ROBERT ESNALD, to Miss AGNES DALRYMPLE, both of the Township of Douglas.  
 On the Annapolis Circuit by the Rev. Mr. Pickles, Mr. A. FURNESS, State of Maine, to Miss ALBINA SPURR of Smith's Cove; by the same, Mr. ALEX. BELL, to Miss ELIZA JANE MATTHEWS, both of Annapolis.  
 By the same, Mr. PETER FRANKLIN, to Miss SARAH HADAN, both in the Parish of Granville.

**Deaths.**

At Charlottetown, on the 24th inst. ROBERT HILL, youngest son of Thomas Heath Haviland, Esq. in the 24th year of his age.  
 On Monday afternoon, of a lingering illness, Mr. GEORGE MITCHELL, a native of Kilmouyag, Inverness-shire, Scotland in the 74th year of his age.  
 On Sunday, Nov. 16, 1851, Mr. ROBERT TAYLOR, of Taylor's Settlement Middle, Musquodoboit, departed this life. During his illness he was frequently visited by the Rev. Joseph Peart, and apparently became a most sincere penitent. He ultimately professed to obtain a saving interest in Divine Mercy, and died under the influence of that peace of mind which none but the Great Author of our being can possibly inspire.  
 At Newburyport, Mass., on the 2nd of Nov. GEORGE PERRIN, aged 28 years, Son of Mr. George Perrin, of River John, N. S.  
 On Thursday morning last, Mr. CHARLES BATES, aged 59 years.

**Shipping News.**

**PORT OF HALIFAX.**  
 ARRIVED.  
 SATURDAY 29th—brig Sebim, Doane, Quebec, 12 days, to G. H. Starr; schrs Aurora, Crowell, New York, 9 days, to Fairbanks & Allison; and others; Nautilus, Vincent, 14 days, to A & J McNab.  
 MONDAY 1st—brigs Sebim, Doane, Quebec, 5 days, to Creighton & Grassie; Cygnet, Campbell, Montreal, 12 days, to Fairbanks & Allison; schrs Enterprise, Young, P. E. Island; Lady Campbell, Eastern Shore; Resident, Bay Chaleur, to J. H. McNab.  
 TUESDAY 2nd—brig Acadia, Lockhart, New York, 6 days, to Barrs & Harris and others; schrs New Messenger, Siteman, Miramichi, to J. Cochran and Fairbanks & Allison; Mary Ann, Lang, Sydney.  
 WEDNESDAY 3rd—schrs Isabella, Hadley, Guysboro', 5 days, to Fairbanks & Allison, and John McDougall & Co; Lily, Winsor, Shelburne, to Hugh Lyle; Mary Ann, Gabarus.  
 THURSDAY 5th—brigs Leader, Marmad, Montreal 11 days, to Fairbanks & Allison; Manilla, O'Bryan, Charlotte Town, P. E. I., 9 days—bound to Richmond, U.S.; schrs St. Patrick, Myers, Port au Basque, N. F., 12 days, to W. Pryor & Sons; Lydia, Bollong, St. John's, N. F., 14 days, to Creighton & Grassie and others; Samuel Noble, Torbay, to R. Noble & Sons; Amelia, do, to do; Peelin, do, to do; Betsy Bridge, Mombiquet, Sydney; Mary & Charles, Lorrway, do; Lady Caroline, Canso; Relief, Crowell, Barrington.  
 CLEARED.  
 Nov 28th—schr Annandale, Reynolds, George Town, P. E. I., by T. Bolton and others.  
 Nov 29th—brigs Loyalist, Pugh, Jamaica, by G & A Mitchell; Messenger, Cain, St. John's, N. B.; brig Contest, Griffin, B. W. Indies, by Salter & Twining and Creighton & Grassie; schrs William, Goodwin, Porto Rico, by J. Whitman; Blanche, Burke, St. John's, N. F., by J. & M. Tobin; Elias, Graham, Charlottetown, P. E. I., by George H. Starr and others.  
 Dec 1st—schr Indus, Day New York, by J. & Tobin.  
 Dec 2nd—brig Boston, True, Boston, by B. Wier & Co and others; schrs Expert, Day, Newell, by J. & M. Tobin; Young Hunter, Florian, Saint Pierre, Miquelon, by Dickson, Forman & Co; Economy, McDonald, Charlottetown, P. E. I., by T. & E. Kenney and others; Lady, Arsenau, Magdalen Islands, by master.  
 Dec 3rd—brigs Kingston, Durkee, Jamaica, by H. Yeomans; Mary, Marshall, Cuba, by N. L. & J. T. West.

**MEMORANDA.**  
 Boston, 22nd inst—arr schr Tenzer, Weymouth; cl'd, brig Lady, Sale, Sydney; schrs Paoli, Windsor; Return, Cornwallis; 24—arr'd, Odessa, Walton; 24th—cl'd brig Anne, McNab, Digby; schrs Chronicle, Cornwallis; Jane Spott, Sydney; Eagle, Yarmouth; Antelope, Digby; Peruvian, Cumberland; 25th—arr'd brig Tweed, Maitland; schrs Canilla, Cornwallis; Arctura, Parsboro; Industry, Londonderry; Fowler, Maitland; cl'd, brigs Rainbow, Maitland; Times, do; schrs Margaret, P. E. Island; Columbine, Walton.  
 Salem, Nov 21st—arr'd schr Prince Henry, Shaw, Yarmouth; 22nd—Mary Elizabeth, Durham, Weymouth; [had sails split in the gale of 21st]; cl'd, Trinidad, Yarmouth; Olive, do.  
 Richmond, Nov 21st—arr'd, brig Arrow, Michener, Windsor.  
 St. John's, N. F. Nov 11th—arr'd, brig Queen of the Isles, Gray, Quebec; 15th—arr'd schr California, Bathurst; cl'd, Lydia, Halifax; 20th—Waterwitch, do.  
 Boston, 2nd inst—sailed Petrol, Halifax.  
 Brig Acadia, reported, schr Mary, Tyrrell, sailed same day for Halifax.  
 Schr Lydia, Bollong, from St. John's, N. F. for Halifax, put into Pope's Harbour yesterday, and sailed; put into Little Harbour same days.  
 Schooner Isabella, from Guysboro', Spoke, 24th ult, brig St. Croix, from Sydney for Halifax, was previously bound for Quebec, has proceeded as far as Gaspe—was driven back by North winds—reports, five square rigged vessels at the entrance of the St. Lawrence.  
 Schr Hardenbergh, arrived here on Saturday last, reports:—Picked up lately at Magdalen Islands, a whale boat about 18 feet keel, painted green, had a small child on board in a coffin. In the boat was materials belonging to an Indian Camp, with \$35 in cash.  
 Schr Matilda, Degardina, from Quebec for Pictou, struck on Magdalen Isles 24th ult, and filled—total loss—one man washed overboard. Vessel sold by Lloyd's agent, for the benefit of all concerned.  
 Quebec, Dec 3rd—brig Arbutus, from Halifax, a total wreck near Cape Cove.  
 Ship Unicorn, which sailed from Liverpool, England, on Oct. 18th, for St. John, N. B., was dismasted at sea, and sunk in lat. 42° 30', lon. 57°. On board 258 steerage passengers.  
 The "Star of the West," lately arrived at New York with 90 passengers and 10 of the crew of the Unicorn, who had been transferred to her from the brig Harriet of Portland. The "Daniel Webster" from Boston for Liverpool had taken off the other 190 passengers. Vessel and cargo were insured at various offices in St. John, and New York.

**THE WESLEYAN**  
 Is published for the Proprietors, at The Wesleyan Office, Marchington's Lane.  
 JOB PRINTING executed at this office, with neatness and despatch.

Vol. III.—N  
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