The Family.

Counting Life.

I thought in my boyhood of eighteen years,
That my life was all before;—
That I was a babe only yesterday,
And that I might live to fourescore.

My purposes for life I planned:
But when I had doubled eighteen
I scarce could believe that I half and spann'd
The years of threescore and ten.

I'm now more than half way down the line,
That look'd so long ahead;
And yet how unwilling I am to confess
That so much of my life is sped.

I look forward still to a few more years,
On part that is yet to come;
Comparing with what have flown away
How small now appears the sum.

If ever I reach to threescore and ten,
Or haply to fourscore years,—
'Twill all be as short as the first was, when
I number'd my eighteen years.

I scarcely know how the remainder to count
By the figures we number below;
I ask for the wisdom that comes from above,
For the figures Thou only canst show.

Oh, grant my dull heart arithmetical skill,
The remnant to count to Thy praise;
That my last may be best—all number'd by Thee.
"So teach me to number my days."

Baie Verte, May 25th 1863.

"Johnny, You Must."

'O! yes, my son, you must go to school,' said a poor widow to her only child, one cold, cloudy winter morning. 'Never mind if it does rain or snow when you come home, a good wetting will not hurt a stout, brave little fellow like you.'

Johnny knew that when his mother said '*must*,' there was no use in teasing, so he put on his overcoat, and she packed up his dinner in his little basket, and after warming his mittens, which she found a little damp, she kissed him 'good-bye' and he marched off to school full two miles from his home.

As he walked along the way, kicking the snow as he went, he said to himself '*Must* is a *little bit* of a word, but it sounds awful *big* when mother says it.' John was not a lazy boy, exactly, but he loved to read better than to study, and he had a borrowed book at home that was so entertaining, that when he went to bed the night before he said to himself he hoped that it would rain guns in the morning, so he could stay at home, for he knew he could not stay unless the storm was unusually severe. But contrary to his wishes, the 'guns' did not come, not even the tiny snow flakes, nor the drizzling rain.

So Johnny had to give up the story of Robinson Crusoe until evening.—John's father died when he was almost a baby, so that he could not remember him, but his mother had often told him how much his dear papa loved him, and how often he prayed that Johnny might live and make a good useful man, and be a comfort to his mother. And often when she thought Johnny was asleep, he could hear her praying for him, and for herself also that she might be both father and mother to her little fatherless boy, and he did love his mother very tenderly, for he had a loving heart, and he seldom did anything to grieve her. But she knew that she must be decided with him, for he had a strong will of his own, but he soon learned what 'no' and 'must' meant, when they came from his mother's lips.

Two or three years passed away, and when John was about thirteen years old he began to *feel* his need of Jesus Christ for his Saviour and friend, more than he ever had before. Though he had been obedient to his mother, and faithful in his studies at school, he knew very well that his heart was not right, that he did not love God, and that unless he became a christian, he could not enter heaven, and could not please God.—The habit of prompt and implicit obedience to his mother, made it much easier for him to yeild his will to God, and when he felt that God was calling him, and saying, 'My son, give me thine heart, he came trustingly to him in prayer, and from that became an earnest and decided Christian.

When the time came for him to go out into the world, he did not shrink from work or care, he did not try to avoid duties, but met them like a man. He worked his way through college with his mother's help, and as he told one of his friends in after years, when he began to be discouraged, he would seem to hear his mother saying 'Johnny, you *must* do it,' 'Never give up,' and he would take courage. He became a useful and highly distinguished minister of the gospel, and his dear mother found a happy home with him in her old age. He often thanked her for her decision with him in his boyhood, and told her that he should have been a poor irresolute fellow, if it had not been for that little word —*must*.—*N. Y. Observer.*

The Seven Fairies.

A DAY WITH CONTENT.

It was a dark day—in itself, I mean—but people well acquainted with Content knew that she oftenest pays her visits in just such weather. In fact, too much sunshine does not agree with her.

On this particular morning, Grace was to set off on a party of pleasure, and therefore awoke very early; but when she opened her eyes the only pleasant thing she could see was Content. Not a sunbeam, not a bit of blue sky, not even a morning star to say the sun was coming; but gray clouds and wind and rain.

"Oh!" cried Grace, starting up in bed, "then I can't go!"

"No," said Content, quietly. "What of that?'

"Why, I'm very sorry," said Grace.

"Yes, I'm sorry," Content repeated after her. "However, it can't be helped."

"That's one thing," said Grace, thoughtfully. "I wonder what I can do?"

"I think your mother would like to have you amuse her," observed Content. "I'm sure she thought she would miss you very much."

"I wonder if she did?" said Grace to herself. "Well, I'll try to give her a pleasant day."

And with that, Grace jumped out of bed in such a hurry that she sprained her foot. Content was a little frightened at that, and stood off; but when Grace was safe on her mother's lap, and the lame foot well rubbed and cared for, then Content crept up and whispered, "You couldn't have gone now, even if it had not rained." And Grace smiled, and said it was not a bad thing to sit in her mother's arms all day, even with an aching foot; and Content said she would bring some of her particular friends to see Grace and take care of her.

The first one that came in was Quiet. She did not say much, but at once took Grace's foot and held it quite still in the best position; and after Quiet had done this for some time, in walked Comparative Ease, who was a good little cousin of Ease herself, though not much to be trusted. He said he thought Ease was coming, which made content look brighter than ever, for she loved Ease very much, though some people thought not, because she often lived without seeing Ease for months together. The morning passed away, and when after noon came, Comparative Ease said that Grace need not sit still any longer—he was very apt to give silly advice. But this time Grace listened to it. Her mother had gone down stairs to dinner, and Quiet had agreed to take care of her; but now nothing would do but Grace must try to walk. Comparative Ease said he would help her with great pleasure, but the very moment Grace put her foot to the floor he ran away and left her to take care of herself. Poor Grace! she did not know what to do. Even Content disappeared; but Quiet laid her gently on the sofa, and then Content came back bringing patience. And Patience laid her cool hand on the hot foot, and let Grace sigh a little, and wiped away one or two big tears that came into her eyes. Then Content softly becomed to the last of her friends—and that was Sleep.—*The Little American.*

Mending and Darning.

Most of our fair readers have a decided aversion to that part of their duty which falls under the "patching and darning" denomination. They are of opinion that "a rent may be the incident of a day; a darn, premediated poverty." But if they only knew how pretty a well executed piece of repair looks, when you see in its warp and woof the bright threads of economy, and independence, and womanly thrift crossing and recrossing one another, they would lay aside embroideries and crochet work, and take up, instead, the mending basket.

We rode down town the other day, when the only other occupants of the stage were a young gentleman and a lovely girl of, we should think, about eighteen. She was the prettiest, freshest-looking girl one would want to see—there were no tell-tale traces of midnight parties and head-achy mornings in those peach-blossom cheeks and clear, bright eyes; and all the numberless little items of her dress were as fresh and trim and she herself—from the pink bonnet-strings down to the neatly-fitting gloves and delicate gaiter-boots. If we had been an old bachelor, or a young one either, we would certainly have fallen in love with that girl, particularly after we had discovered that she was as industrious as pretty. And how do you suppose we found it out? The handkerchief that lay in her lap told us so. The neat little darn, elaborately executed, in its corner, with the small white stitches and skillful handiwork, had a tongue quite audible to our ears. Time, and patience, and wise economy had been there. The gentleman sitting opposite saw the little token also; we noticed his eye turning from the handkerchief to the blooming face, and back to the handkerchief again, and we knew perfectly well what he was thinking of—the good wife that young lady would make, and how neat her husband's cravats and stockings would be! Poor fellow, the edges of his shirt bosom were a little frayed, and one or two buttons were missing, whose detection the most skillful arrangement of his cravat ends could not conceal. Perhaps he had a wife who didn't believe in mending and darning—perhaps he had none at all. However that may have been, his admiring eyes appreciated the darn on the handkerchief more than if it had been the richest and most sight-destroying embroidery—not for what it was, but what it betokened.

Girls! don't shrink from a mended place as if it were a plague spot; the longer your old things last, the better able you will be to have new ones by-and-by. Sensible people read your character in little things; and nobody will think the worse of you, whatever may be your station in life, for the exercise of economy and thrift. A stitch in time saves nine, and sometimes it saves a great deal more than that.—*English Paper.*

Agriculture.

Ten Rules to be Observed in Making Butter.

In making good butter, there are several nice operations to be gone through with which require an eye to cleanliness, forethought, and little experience.

1. On milking clean, fast, but gently regularly twice a day, depends the success of the dairyman. Bad milkers should not be tolerated in a herd; better pay double the price for good ones.

2. Straining is quite simple, but it should be borne in mind that two pans, about half full each, will produce a greater amount of cream than the same milk if in but one pan; the reason of this is the great surface.

3. Scalding is quite an important feature in the way of making butter in cool weather; the cream rises much longer, the butter is of a better color, and churns in one-half the time.

4. Skimming should always be done before the milk becomes loppered; otherwise much of the cream turns into whey and is lost.

5. Churning whether by the hand or otherwise, should occupy forty or fifty minutes.

6. Washing in cold soft water is one of the preserving qualities of butter, and should be continued until it shows no color of the milk by the use of the ladle; very hard water is highly charged with lime, and must in a measure impart to it alkaline properties.

7. Salting is necessarily done with the best kind of ground salt; the quantity varies according to the state in which the butter is taken from the churn—if soft, more; if hard, less; always taking the taste for the surest guide.

8. First working, after about twenty-four hours, is for the purpose of giving the butter greater compactness.

9. Second working takes place at the time of packing, and when the butter has dissolved the salt, that the brine may be worked out.

10. Packing is done with the hands or with a butter mall; and when butter is put into vessels, they should be soaked two or three days in strong brine before using. After each packing, cover the butter with a wet cloth and put a layer of salt upon it; in this way the salt can easily be removed at any time, by simply taking hold of the edges of the cloth.

Butter made in this way will keep any length of time required.—*J. C. Adams, in Genessee Farmer.*

Hay Making.

The impression is becoming more general among judicious agriculturists, that generally speaking, grass is not cut soon enough. All plants exhaust themselves in the formation of seed. Grass is no exception to the rule. There is more virtue in early cut hay, and a sward will retain its productiveness longer than if the seed is allowed to mature. The grand argument for cutting grass early is the excellent quality of the hay thus made, as evinced in its feeding properties. Those who have only fed ripe hay, have no idea of the nutriment that is lost by delay in hay making. Some farmers are in the habit of fatting cattle chiefly on hay. The practicability of doing this will be doubted by many, but if they will cut their grass, and cure it well at the stage when it possesses fattening properties in the greatest abundance, they will doubt no longer. If cattle can be fattened on grass while in a green state, why cannot they be fatted on hay if saved as it ought to be? Early mowing has also the advantage of enabling the farmer in good seasons to take off two crops of grass from his meadow land. Of course in order to this, the land must be rich. When this is the case, and the spring is somewhat dry, the after-math is especially valuable, often exceeding in quantity and quality, the first cutting. On the system usually adopted, there is a vast amount of waste, especially with farmers who have a pretty large breadth of grass to cut, and are obliged to use the old-fashioned scythe. Failing to begin their haying until the grass is in blossom, they are unable to get through until some of the grass is dead ripe, producing hay little if any better than straw. In a word, more arguments than we have space to urge, call upon every intelligent farmer to cut his grass early.

Hay Caps.

These are laughed at by many as part and parcel of an effeminate parlour style of farming, but subjected to the test of experience, they commend themselves as well worthy of adoption by all judicious enterprising tillers of the soil. Some are incredulous about them and think they will get wet through like the cotton shirt on a labourer's back. On the contrary, they will shed rain like a cotton umbrella, or like the covering of a tent. It is said by those who have tried this expedient, that coarse clover will remain safe through a week's rain with such protection. And while preventing rain from coming in, cotton caps will permit the steam from the hay to go out. Mr. Emerson, an experienced New Hampshire farmer, says he has used hay-caps for upwards of 15 years, and recommends them to all his friends and neighbours. In reference to the time consumed in putting them on, an objection urged by many, he says they save time, inasmuch as they render less particularity needful in trimming and shaping the cocks. And while he has often had uncapped cocks, of hay tipped over, or the tops blown off by gusts of wind, he never had such accidents occur when they were properly capped. Another reliable American agriculturalist, writing to the *New England Farmer*, says, "Hay-caps do pay, and no mistake." On the whole, a farmer of moderate means who cuts much coarse hay cannot afford to be without some thirty or forty of them. He will save their value in one such season as this, or that of last year.

For the guidance of such as are disposed to give hay-caps a trial, we copy the following directions from the *Country Gentleman*:—"Take four yards of yard wide cotton sheeting; sew it together so as to make two yards square; hem the rough edges; turn up each corner two or three inches and sew it strongly; tie in a short strong twine to form a loop, and you have a hay-cap ready for use. Four sharp wooden pins of hard wood, half an inch in diameter, eighteen inches long, to be thrust upwards into the hay at the bottom of the cock, complete the preparation."

Clover as Green Manure.

We were lately travelling in a section of Canada, where the use of clover as a green manure has effected a complete revolution in farming. The land had become so impoverished by a too frequent repetition of wheat without proper renewal of the soil, as to render the favorite crop an unprofitable one. Resort to clover has cured this state of things, though even now a bad system is pursued, wheat being raised usually once in three years. This is too often. Even the famous "Norfolk rotation" as it is called,—the plan on which wheat is grown once in four years, is condemned by the best agriculturists as involving a too frequent return of the same cereal, and that a most exhausting one. But it shows conclusively the value of the clover alternation, that wheat can be grown with profit, at such short intervels.

It requires much moral courage especially in a good hay season like this,—and some faith too, —for a farmer to make up his mind to plow under a splendid crop of clover as a manure bed for his fall wheat. The prospect of perhaps two tons or more to the acre of first rate hay, is very tempting no doubt, but those who have made trial of it, give a testimony that is most conclusive as to the extraordinary results in adding fertility to the soil. If barnyard manure were abundant, there would not be the same reason to urge resort to this process, but generally speaking, want of manure is the grand obstruction to high and profitable farming. Green crops effect the land in some way not yet explained fully by agricultural chemistry, but so as very speedily and effectively to add to its productiveness. Nothing makes a more fertile seed-bed, or a better preparation for winter grain, than a crop of green clover turned under by the remorseless plow.—Let doubters try it.—*Mon. Wit.*

How to Sharpen a Scythe.

"Mower" writes to the *American Agriculturist*: "To properly grind and whet a scythe, requires some little practical skill, in the attainment of which the beginner may be assisted by a few hints.—The cutting edge of a scythe or similar instrument, when examined by a microscope, shows numerous fine projecting points or a series of minute wedges which are to be driven into the substance operated on, to separate the adjoining parts. In order that they may enter the more readily, these points should incline in the direction of the stroke given with the blade of instrument. In cutting with the scythe, the edge strikes the grass at an angle of about forty-five degrees, and hence the grinding should be done so as to have the points set in that direction to to the blade.—This is done by keeping the blade firmly upon the stone, with the point drawn toward the body of the holder, at the above mentioned angle with the edge of the stone. Commence to grind at the heal and move it steadily along as the work progresses, until the point is reached, then grind the other side in the same manner. Never rub the scythe back and forth upon the stone as though endeavoring to whet it. The revolution of the stone will wear away the steel much better than rubbing it in this manner, by which the edge is likely to be made rounded, and to be set irregularly. It is preferable to hold the scythe so that the stone will revolve toward the edge. In this way the holder can see when the edge is reached, and the particles ground off are carried away clean. In the opposite method of grinding there is danger of making a "feather" edge which will readily crumble off, and leave the scythe almost or quite as dull as before. The blade should be ground equally on both sides. In whetting a scythe, lay the rifle or whetstone flat against the side of the blade, and give a light quick stroke downward and forward in the direction of the edge, so that the scratches it makes, shall keep the points set in the same direction as given them by grinding. By following these simple suggestions, a scythe may be made to hold its edge twice as long as when the rifle is drawn along the edge almost at random. A few strokes carefully given will enable the workman to keep the right direction and whet rapidly."

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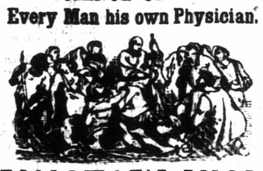

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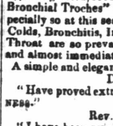
SWEET ORANGES, APPLES, NUTS,
Lemons, Dates, Table Raisins,
BISCUITS, in great variety
TEAS, SPICES, SUGARS, MOLASSES,
PICKLES, JAMS AND SAUCES,
Hams, Bacon, Cheese, Lard,
FAMILY AND PASTRY FLOUR, MEAL,
Brooms, Buckets, Candles, Fluid, Soaps.

TEAS, TEAS.

Strong Congou, 2s - - Fine Congou, 2s 3d
VERY BEST 2s 6d TEA IN THE CITY
BUTTER, retail, 10d, 1s and 1s 1d
SUGARS, " 5d; best only 5½d
Call and look at the *quality* and *price* of
Family Groceries
—AT THE—
London Tea Warehouse,
North End Barrington Street,
Near Northup's Market,
HALIFAX, N. S.
Jan. 22

GRAHAM'S
PAIN ERADICATOR,
And Magnetic Oil!!
General Agent for New Brunswick,
HENRY GRAHAM,
December 3. Union Street, St. John.

COLDS! COUGHS!!



Brown's Bronchial Troches
Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza, any irritation or Soreness of the Throat, relieves the Hacking Cough in consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrah, clear and give strength to the voice of
PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "ALIGHT COLD" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are a most valuable article, especially so at this season of the year, when Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness and Sore Throat are so prevalent. The Troches give sure and almost immediate relief.
A simple and elegant combination for COUGHS, &c.
Dr. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston.
"Have proved extremely serviceable for HOARSENESS."
Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
"I have been much afflicted with BRONCHIAL AFFECTION, producing Hoarseness and Cough. The Troches are the only effectual remedy, giving power and clearness to the voice."
Rev. GEO. BLACK,
Minister Church of England,
Milton Parsonage, Canada.
"Two or three times I have been attacked by BRONCHITIS so as to make me fear that I should be compelled to desist from ministerial labor, through disorder of the throat. But from a moderate use of the Troches I now find myself able to preach nightly, for weeks together, without the slightest inconvenience." Rev. E. B. RYCKMAN, A. B.
Wesleyan Minister, Montreal.
Sold by all Druggists in the Provinces, at 25 cents per box.
August 6, 1862. (1 y)

Country Produce Depot.
S. J. COLAHAN,

WISHES to inform his Country Customer that in addition to his large stock of
DRY GOODS,
Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rubber Boots and Shoes
Hoop Skirts, &c., &c.
He has added a large stock of STAPLE
GROCERIES,
Selected especially for the Country Trade, and can now supply the best article of Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Flour, Leather, Tobacco, Dry Fish and Herring, etc., etc. at the lowest Cash prices, or in trade for Country Produce on the same terms.
☞ Remember the One Price Stores,
197 and 203 Barrington Street, Halifax, N. S.
☞ Near Cody's Country Market
March 18. 1m

NEW SUPPLY OF BOOKS.
FROM THE STATES.
At the Wesleyan Book Room.

ARVINE'S Cyclopædia of Religious Anecdotes.
A Pulpit Eloquence of 19th Century, Rive's Quotations from the Poets, Pearson on Infidelity
Pulpit Cyclopedia and Cyclopedia of Sermons, by Rev. Jabez Burns, D. D., of London, Eadie's Analytical Concordance, Hibbard on the Psalms, Edmondson's Short Sermons Landis on Immortality and Future Punishment, Burder's Village sermons, Pulpit Themes and Art of Preaching, Prince of the House of David, Ripley's Sacred Rhesoric, Caughey's Revival Miscellanies, Earnest Christianity, Showers of Blessings, Conflicts with Scepticism, Perfect Love, by Rev. A. Wood, New Testament Standard, by Rev. W. McDonald, Mrs. Palmer's Works, Tefft's Methodism successful, Porter's Compendium of Methodism, Carter's History of the Reformation, Peter Cartwright and Jabob Gruber, Russell's Pulpit Elocution, Wayland's Moral Science, Paley's Nat. Theology and Evidences, Ralstone's Divinity, Bengal's Gnomon, Burnet on 39 Articles, Pearson on the Creed, Harris' Great Commission, Benson and Clarke's Commentaries, Watson's Exposition and Dictionary, Wesley's, Journal, sermons and works, Fletcher's Checks Smith's Patriarchal Age, Hebrew People, Gentile Nations, Harmony of Dispensations, Steven's History of Methodism, Bishop Janes on Class Meetings, &c., &c. March 11.

China, Glass and Earthenware.

THE subscriber has received by Fall ships a complete assortment of
CHINA, GLASS AND Earthenware.
Embracing everything belonging to the Trade
Also—Tobacco Pipes, Liquor Jars Milk, Pans, Drain pipe, Cream Crocks.
COAL OIL LAMPS,
in great variety
Kerosene and Paraffine Oils.
The public are invited to call and examine the stock, which will be sold *WHOLESALE and RETAIL* on the best possible terms for Cash.
☞ Balance of stock to arrive per ship *India.*
THOMAS P. WAY.
(Late of Firm of Cleverdon & Co)
Corner of Jacob and Water streets opposite Commercial wharf. Oct 22

SACRED MUSIC!!
A NEW SUPPLY.
Just received at the Wesleyan Book Room.

THE American Hymn and Tune Book.
The American Vocalist.
The Anthem Dulcimer.
The New Lute of Zion.
The Melodeon, 30 cents.
The Revival Melodies.
The Golden Chain.
The Musical String of Pearls.
The Sunday School Vocalist, &c. &c.
March 4.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having succeeded to the business of his brother, the late JAMES L. WOODILL, desires to inform the public that he is prepared to perpetuate the established reputation of the *CITY DRUG STORE.* His lengthened experience in the business of a Druggist both in this city and in one of the largest wholesale, retail and manufacturing establishments in Canada, and his having passed at McGill College nearly all the entire course of study prescribed to medical students, afford him peculiar qualifications for judiciously selecting his stock of DRUGS and CHEMICALS, and for intelligently serving the public.
He would solicit a continuation of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon the former proprietor of the City Drug Store, and will assure all who may favor him that their orders will be executed with punctuality and care.
All of his brother's many valuable preparations, among which are Woodill's Worm Lozenges, Woodill's Baking Powder, Woodill's Crimson Marking Ink, Woodill's Effervescing Citrate of Magnesia, Woodill's Glycerine Lotion, Woodill's Gargling Oil and Condition Powder, Woodill's Oleine cum Quina, Woodill's Choice Syrups, &c., &c., are prepared by him, and may be had as usual at the old stand.
N B—Will personally attend to Dispensing.
ALFRED H. WOODILL,
City Drug Store,
April 29 No 131 Hollis street.

A HIGHLY USEFUL WORK
FOR Ministers, Divinity Students, Local Preachers, Sabbath School Teachers, &c.
A system of Theology,
By the Rev. John Locke, Wesleyan Minister of the British Conference.

Extract from correspondence in relation to the work. The Rev. B. Firth of Runcorn says, "It is an admirable Compendium of Theology that ought to be in the hands of all our people, our young people especially. In my opinion it is one of the best and cheapest issues of the religious literature of the day."
The Rev G. Laird, of Huddersfield writes, "I have carefully perused those chapters which treat upon subjects of vital importance; and the least I can say is that I am very much pleased with your volume. It is full of thought sufficiently condensed, the style of the composition good. It is a book calculated to do good. I hope it will have an extensive circulation among the Preachers and Sabbath School Teachers of the various denominations." The Rev. John Tucker of Richmond says, "I beg to thank you for this great boon, you have conferred, by the publication of the above work upon a large class of earnest and devoted labourers in the Lord's vineyard." A hundred favorite testimonies from Ministers of the Wesleyan Connexion and others, and from laymen of various denominations. In Greart Britain this work has been well received. More than 4000 copies have been sold. On sale at the Wesleyan Book Room. Price only $1 50 with usual discount.
March 11th, 1863.

WESLEYAN BAZAAR,
—AT—
WOLFVILLE.

THE Ladies and friends of the Wesleyan Church at Wolfville, respectfully inform the public, that they intend to hold a BAZAAR the ensuing Summer, to raise funds for the liquidation of a debt on their new place of worship. Due notice will be given of the day and place for holding the Bazaar. Contributions will be thankfully received by the following Ladies:—Mrs. Daniel, Mrs. Arthur Patterson, Mrs. Jno. Hea, Mrs. Robt. Stewart, Lower Horton; Mrs. Wm. J. Johnson, Mrs. George Forsythe, Wolfville; Mrs. Lewis Davison, Mrs. Henry Neary, Greenwich; Miss Jane Lydiard, Miss Priscilla Neary, Kentville; Miss Bessie Hennigar, Canning; and Mrs. Lewis P. Harris, 28 Barrington Street, Halifax.
April 1, 1863.

Per Barque Halifax from Boston.
A New Supply at the Wesleyan Book Room.
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

Also, Books for young people,—Christian Maiden, Story of Pocket Bible, Palliscy the Potter, Poet Preacher, My sister Margaret, Hidden Treasure, Object of Life, Pleasant Pathways, and an assortment of Sabbath school Books. March 11.

EVERY
METHODIST'S TUNE BOOK,
(THIRD EDITION.)
[Best Music, adapted to every Hymn in the Wesleyan Hymn-Book and Supplement.]
THE
Hand-Book of Wesleyan Psalmody
Handsomely printed, with Words and Accompaniment. Price 90 cents only. For Sale at the Book Room Oct 9

Those who cannot attend Church
AS WELL AS THOSE WHO CAN!
Will be pleased and Benefited by Reading
PUNSHON'S SERMONS:
BEING THE SELECT LECTURES AND SERMONS OF OF THE
Rev. William Morley Punshon, A. M.,
Of the Wesleyan Conference, England.

REV. MR. PUNSHON is one of those brilliant lights which appear on the horizon not oftener than once in a generation. His fervent piety, burning zeal, and chaste but glowing eloquence having stirred as with a mighty impulse the hearts of his hearers throughout England, and given a new importance to the teachings of the Pulpit and the Platform. His Lectures and Sermons, unlike the efforts of most popular preachers, lose none of their interest when divested of the circumstances surrounding their production and delivery. They comm