long as they preach that Gospel, which is the power of God to their believing hearers; and mark ye, the professed builders of "one name" would very gladly get these sectarian "living stones" for their material, and thus have to admit that such are Christians, although they are called by various names, and in process of time a difference would arise among these very builders.

There are some christians who profess religion but do not join themselves to the church. Such endeavour to justify themselves in their non-membership, but they are not supported by the example given us at the reorganization of the church at the opening of the Christian Dispensation. "The same day there were added unto them about 3000 souls, and all that believed were together and the Lord added unto the Church daily," &c. If mere profession was all that was necessary, why were they *added to the church*, then, those who profess and do not join the church, are following their own notions and not the pattern given to us at the Pentecost. But whatever we profess we should in reality be. Secular Professors and Tradesmen should really be what they profess to be, this the world will admit; and certainly we should be so also with religion. A professing Methodist should be such in heart, if not, let him become such or go somewhere else. We want only men of heart sincere.

Yours, &c. . . .

P. E. Island, Jan., 1863.

Methodist.

Who answers to that name? May I not anticipate from a host of loyal-hearted Methodists a cordial response to this question, claiming that distinctive appellation as descriptive of their denominational preferences and predilections? Brethren, I greet you all in the name of our common Lord, with christian affection, and with you do I rejoice in a connection with a christian Church whose past history is fraught with results so eminently productive of glory to God, and of such wide-spread benefit to our sin-disordered world. And no less do I exult in the evidences—as doubtless you also do—so ample and so conspicuous on all hands that still we have this as our highest boast and most satisfactory ground of exultation, "The best of all is God is with us."

Contemplate the present attitude of Methodism, widely spread throughout the world, the sun never ceasing to pour its rays upon some portion of the widely extended field of her operations. Her songs of praise and acts of worship going up to the throne divine almost in one continuous and unceasing act—the accents of which scarcely die upon the lips of one company ere they are taken up by another—and again by another—thus encircling the world with one continuous, harmonious ascription of holy worship to Him who sitteth upon the throne and to the Lamb.

And, as to the future, does Methodism indicate any signs of decrepitude or inability of continuing, and extending her moral and religious triumphs? Are her resources for prosecuting her work of mercy exhausted—or her moral energies depreciated? Is her religious zeal for a world's salvation relaxed? Is she sparing and parsimonious of her silver and gold? Do her sons and daughters shrink from the toil and sacrifices of missionary life—and do we fail now to hear them in scores saying "Here are we, send us?" Has Methodism ceased to regard the world as its parish—the field of labour assigned to it by the great proprietor? Nay, surely not;—rather from year to year her means—her agents—her energies and her success are augmenting—giving evidence of continued vitality and increasing interest in a world's salvation, and due concern for the advancement of King Emanuel's universal reign. She is still advancing and prosecuting her labour of love with all the vigour of youthful zeal, and with all the wisdom, prudence and strength of matured manhood. Having outlived the feebleness and inexperience of youth, she is indicating by all her movements that zeal, and vigour and experience still animate and invigorate her for fresh labours and toil, so that with shouts inspired by confidence of certain victory, she is carrying forward the Standard of the Cross, determined not to relax her efforts until that Standard is erected upon the last fortress of error, superstition and sin, the world subjugated, and King Messiah swaying an undisputed sceptre over a subdued and willing world, and crowned Lord of all.

In indulging in these remarks, I do not anticipate being regarded by any warm-hearted Methodist as a visionary. The history of the past, and the facts of the present of Methodism warrent the conviction indulged by many well-informed Methodists, that the sentiment to which John Wesley gave utterance has truth for its basis, viz., that Methodism is destined to be a chosen, though not exclusive instrument in the hand divine of accomplishing great and glorious purposes of mercy towards our fallen but redeemed world. And does not every Methodist heart respond a hearty amen—so be it?

Assuming then for the foregoing remarks the characteristics of sobriety and truth, will not important consequences be involved in a correct answer to the question, "are Methodists generally as well versed in the history of their own denomination as for their own satisfaction, stability and usefulness it is most desirable they should be?"

That history is full of interest and instruction. The state of religion and morality, even in protestant communities the most favourably circumstanced, previous to and at the period when Methodism first entered upon the stage, was such as evidently required a mighty and vigourous interposition of the great Head of the Church, to stay the progress of infidelity and irreligion, and to inaugurate a renovated state of religious society, so that the true light and influence of genuine christianity might make a stand, and again rear its head to bless the world. The birth of Methodism at such a crisis, taking the lead in the revival of evangelical piety which then commenced, and which has since made such rapid progress among all denominations of protestant christians, evidently warrants her claim to divine paternity—to be the especial child of providence.

Equally interesting is the history of the agents raised up, qualified and made use of by the providence and grace of God at such a period and for such a work, as well as the manner in which they prosecute that work—so indefatigably, so disinterestedly—with so much self-sacrifice and success. And then to contemplate the co-adjutors of the principal and leading instruments of the work—their antecedents—their conversion, demonstrating the mighty and energetic interposition of the spirit and power of God—their wonderful labours—their sufferings—parallel in many cases to those of the ancient worthies who were treated as the "filth of the world and the off-scouring of all things," as 'not fit to live'—and then their insufficiency in the estimation of the wisdom of this world, and yet their sufficiency as of God—as evinced by their unparalleled success in winning souls to Christ. The biographies of those noble "Heroes of Methodism," and also those of the equally heroic and self-sacrificing saintly women of the early days of Methodism, should be familiar to every Methodist. There can scarcely be found any means better calculated to stir up the gift of God within us than the prayerful study of the history of those holy men and women.

Yours, &c.
A LAYMAN.

January, 1863.

[Continued in our next.]

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

Public lectures in this city have been numerous of late, viz.: on Monday evening of last week by W. A. D. Morse, Esq., on Tuesday evening by Mr. John F. Payzant, and on Wednesday evening by M. H. Richey, Esq. They all are reported as being able, and worthy of better audiences than they commanded. Mr. Richey's lecture on "the influence of individual mind" is especially spoken of as having been exceedingly interesting. The subject was illustrated by reference to the achievements of an army on the battle-field—the force of eloquence in swaying vast multitudes—the spread of imposture and superstition—the useful arts—and the labours of wide-spread benevolence. We regret we cannot in our present number give any report of the Volunteer Band Lecture delivered last evening by Lieut. G. R. Anderson, on "Robert Bruce, Scotia's Hero King."

RELIEF FUND.—We learn that at Broad Cove, Co. of Lunenburg, a meeting was lately held for the purpose of contributing to the Lancashire Relief Fund, John Smith, Esq., in the chair. The meeting was addressed by Rev. H. M. Spike, A.B., and others. The sum of $40 was subsequently collected.

A third instalment of $5000 in aid of the distress in England was remitted by last Steamer, making in all $25,000 remitted.

Wm. J. Coleman, Esq., has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the county of Halifax.

GERMAIN STREET WESLEYAN SABBATH SCHOOL, ST. JOHN, N.B.—The anniversary sermon for the above school was delivered by the esteemed superintendent of the circuit, Dr. Richey, on Sabbath evening last, from 2 Timothy, iii. 15, "From a child thou hast known the Scriptures, which are able to make thee wise unto salvation, through faith which is in Christ Jesus." We had a noble congregation, the largest and most attentive I have seen in the old "Mother Church" for a number of years: in fact, it reminded me of the days of my boyhood, when on the Christmas evening I could with difficulty get a seat on the long side bench up stairs. The scholars were present in the gallery, and took part in the singing, the female Bible classes occupying the choristry, and the other classes the adjoining pews on either side. The singing was conducted by Mr. J. R. Marshall, whose ability (after serving in the capacity of leader of the choir for upwards of twenty-five years) needs no comment; and when that vast congregation rose, and, led by the organ, which pealed forth its noble strains under the skillful fingering of Miss Marshall, with one voice (as it were) mingled with the softer, childlike tones of the juvenile choir, in singing the hymns so appropriately selected for the occasion, one could not but feel the force of those beautiful lines,—

"Lord, how delightful 'tis to see
A whole assembly worship thee," &c.

In bringing his discourse to a close, the Doctor remarked upon the length of time some of those still engaged in the school had been connected therewith, and that their interest had not diminished, but, feeling encouraged by the past, they would still continue in this labour of love. The eloquent appeal, urging the claims of the school upon the congregation, I am happy to say, was heartily responded to. When the collection was taken up, the sum realized exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine of the managers of the institution.—*Com. to Intel.*

The Carlton *Sentinel* speaks highly of a Lecture on India, lately given in Woodstock, by Rev. W. Wilson.

The result of the Elections for the House of Assembly of P. E. Island is highly favourable for the Government, giving them 18 against 12, a majority of 6. Another battle will be fought in the Election for Legislative Councillors, which is to come off shortly.

In Newfoundland the weather for the week ending Jan. 24 had been intensely severe, the thermometer ranging from 6 to 7 degrees. For several days previously the weather had been as mild as summer.

At St. John's, N. F., an accident occurred in the firing of a canon at the celebration of the marriage of T. R. Job, Esq., by which four persons, named Hawkins, Holland, Curtain, and Downing, were seriously injured.

American States.

The Federal campaign in Virginia, which had been reported as being on the move, has been brought to a dead halt, and the attempt to take Richmond abandoned for the present. It is said that on the day appointed for crossing the Rappahannock, a fierce storm commenced which lasted for three days, rendering an advance through Virginia mud an utter impossibility. Burnside in his disappointment has resigned, and Hooker is at the head of the army of the Potomac. A portion of this army is to remain for the defence of Washington—the greater part will go South and West. Four thousand Federal prisoners have arrived at Richmond. Federal officers will not be paroled nor released on any terms. It appears from intercepted letters that Lord John Russell gave Mr. Mason a cool reception, which fact shows that the British Government has been disposed to act impartially and fairly with the belligerents. The loss of the Federals at the battle of Murfreesboro is now officially announced to have been 14,000. We may expect shortly to hear of further battles in the West and South, attended by fearful slaughter. Rosecrans is said to be hear Murfreesboro, and fears are entertained that his supplies may again be cut off. Considerable damage has lately been done to Federal shipping by the Confederate cruisers *Alabama* and *Oreito*. To these has been added the *Harriet Lane*, captured by the Confederates, which may prove in Confederate hands to be a dangerous vessel for Federal merchant vessels. Federal naval operations on the Southern seaboard, may be looked for very shortly. Gov. Stanley of North Carolina, disapproving of the Emancipation proclamation, has resigned. The New York *Tribune* will go for peace by the 1st of May if the Federal arms have not decided success before that time. But the changes which may take place in the Cabinet by reason of the increasing influence of the Democratic party, may bring about a peace at even an earlier period. All is involved in uncertainty. Public opinion is manifestly, more and more, in favour of peace, and the Government seems inclining in that direction, and will perhaps be shut up to it as their only course. No idea seems to be entertained of replenishing their army, or of preparing for the expiration of the term of enlistment of the present forces, with the exception of the insane proposal of raising 150,000 negro troops. Navads, Colorado, and Nebraska are to be admitted into the Union as States. The value of gold in New York is still rising. The money pressure is excessively great.

ATROCITIES OF THE WAR.—From Southern letters to England, intercepted by the capture of a steamer running the blockade, and which have been published in the New York papers, we make an extract, showing some of the outrages of the war:

In New Orleans the ladies never go out of their houses if they can help it, and when they do so they go armed, as in fact the women in all parts of the state are. I believe I am the only woman in this part of the state who does not carry arms, and who does not know how to use them, and I think I could shoot too on an emergency, only I have such a distaste to weapons that I think I would rather be killed than to kill anybody. I would not shoot in defence of life, but I would of honor. The other day when the federals made their raid at the house of one of my relatives, a young girl was sick, just recovering from bilious fever. The other young lady of the same age, a widow of one week, seized a revolver and stationed herself at the chamber door of her sick relative, determined to shoot down the first soldier who dared to approach the room. Fortunately the officers showed humanity enough to prevent any outrages; but a faithful servant came to the young lady's parent after the federals had left, and entreated her "not to expose her young mistress ever again where the Yankee's were," as, she said, "the soldier's talked so dreadfully about the young ladies." At another house of a relative of mine the first question these wretches asked was, if "there was any marriageable daugnters?" In that house there are two.

After the battle of Batan Rouge a federal transport laden with two hundred and fifty wounded, was run into accidently by one of their own boats, and sunk, carrying all on board to the bottom of the river. The federals pretended to believe that it was not a collision, but shot from guerrilas which had produced the disaster. Landing at the coast, they proceeded to devastate and destroy the property near the place. They entered the house of Mr. ——, a gentleman of one of the oldest and most respected families in the state, a brother of ——, one of our senators, Mrs. —— was ill, and had an infant of one day's age lying by her side. In her room was a maid servant, in attendance upon her mistress. My pen almost fails me; I can scarcely find language delicate enough for the scenes that followed. They indulged in every outrage toward the maid-servant, regardless of Mrs. ——'s piteous entreaties to spare her servant and leave her chamber. They threatened Mrs. —— with insult if she did not hold her tongue. God, thou sawest all this. Mr. —— came in, and finding his wife thus exposed to insolence and outrage, his proud heart so swelled with indignation that the cords of life literally snapped, his heart broke, and he fell dead upon the floor, "O Lord! how long! how long?"

The dreadful effect of their barbarity quieted them for a time; but they soon returned again to their work. The servants had picked up their master's body and laid it out decently. The federals completely robbed the house of all the silver, jewelry, and valuables, and then bent off to their boats.

Another instance of the savagery of Butler is as follows: A friend of ours, in the last stages of consumption, was carried from New Orleans to Fort Jackson in spite of the entreaties of his poor wife that he might be permitted to die in peace, as his hours were numbered. The federals sent him off. Of course the fatigue and anxiety the unfortunate man had to undergo soon put out the glimmering lamp of life. His only crime was being a seccessionist and the son-in-law of a former confederate general. Ah well! There will come a day of retribution for all this.

During the federal occupation of the portions of Virginia between the Rappahannock river and Washington city large numbers of slaves, men, women and children, were enticed away from their owners into the encampments of the Northern army.

When the federal encampments were broken up and their armies retired, hundred of negro children, girls and boys of all ages, were left in the woods, totally unprotected and alone, to perish or fall a prey to animals, and many did perish and die. Their fathers and mothers forced away or were so neglected and overlooked in the confusion of the retreat as to be disqualified or prevented for caring for their own suffering offspring.

The negroes who have been enabled to make their way back to their owners report the hardships through which they have passed as far beyond any thing ever before known to them.

The credulity and submissiveness of the negro is as much a part of his nature as the color of his skin. Incapacity among the slaves for taking good care of themselves is so general that the most sedulous attention and watchfulness on the part of their owners is necessary to keep them healthy and decent in their appearance.

As to using the slaves for soldiers, as the United States government propose to do, it is simply absurb. They may make the negroes robers, thieves, or assassins, but they can never make soldiers of them.

The proposal to emancipate the slaves of the people of the Confederate States is placing a purpose for in advance of an event, the occurrence of which is more than doubted, and it can only be done after the conquest and subjugation of the whole country.

DOINGS IN THE SOUTH WEST.—A letter dated a few weeks ago from Wyatt, Miss., to the Newark (New Jersey) Journal, says:—

"I believe the time has come when I am ashamed to acknowledge that I belong to the Union army. Of all the disgraceful proceedings that I have ever witnessed, I think what I have seen on this march caps the climax. Two-thirds of Sherman's army is composed of new troops from Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, and they have come down here with the intention of burning and destroying, and well are they carrying out their intentions. The whole line of our march is one continued scene of destruction. Private dwellings burned, women and children driven out of there houses, and even the clothes stripped from their backs, to say nothing of acts committed by the soldiery which would make the blackest-hearted libertine blush for shame. This very day I have witnessed scenes from which I turned with loathing and disgust.

VANDALISM ON THE WAY TO VICKSBURG.—Several correspondents of Northern papers denounce the attrocities committed by the expedition against Vicksburg. We make an extract from the New York *Journal of Commerce*:

The progress of this expedition down the Mississippi will be memorable in history. It will be remembered by the dwellers along the banks of the Mississippi to their latest days, and will forever embitter them against every Northern. Were peace declared to-day, and the war to cease, I would hesitate to risk myself alone over night in any town by which we have passed, for twenty years to come, should it be known that I was a Northern man. An army without discipline! Imagine, if you can, the excesses it will commit.

The correspondent of the New York World with Gen. Grant's army, gives the following account of the conduct of the Federal soldiers:

As soon as Gen. Grant's army commenced falling back from Coffeeville and Oxford, every house not guarded was burned or an attempt made to burn it, especially in Holly Springs, and the city was only saved from total destruction by placing an entire regiment on patrol duty.

The explosion of ammunition in the public square was so great that hardly a window in the city but was blown to pieces. The Episcopal Church, a very neat edifice near the court house, was perfectly wrecked; the pews were thrown out of place, the organ and chancel demolished. But all this fell short of the desecration to churches in that city and La Grange by Union soldiers. From the church in question they carried off the pipes of the organ, and puffed them, like children, through the streets. A group entered the chancel and played cards on the consecrated tables, the bibles and prayer books were trodden under foot, and the pews were used for purposes too base to mention. A handsome marble tablet, erected to the memory of Rev. Dr. Ingraham, an author of some note in American literature, adorns the wall of this violated edifice, and it was only saved from destruction with the greatest difficulty. In La Grange all the churches have been occupied for some military purpose, but setting this necessity side, the soldiers have broken and destroyed all the furniture, windows, and ornaments.

TELEGRAPH DESPATCHES.

JAN. 30.—A naval combat is stated to be imminent at Savannah, between the Federal ironclad "Montauk" and the Confederate iron-clad "Fingal," which is reported to be guarding the steamer "Nashville."—A New Orleans letter states that the "Harriet Lane" is blockading Galveston Bay. The Confederates are fitting her out, and fortifying to resist attack.—The Federal fleet is considered ample to retake Galveston.—Gov. Stanley, of North Carolina, has resigned. He disapproves of President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.—The New York *Tribune* denies the charge against its chief editor, Horace Greely, that he had entered into personal negociations with M. Mercier, the French Minister at Washington, to promote intervention on the part of the French Government.

FEB. 2.—A letter dated Nassau, N. P., Jan. 19th, 1863, states that there are in that port the steamers 'Gladiator,' 'Douro,' and 'Flora,' blockade runners. The steamer "Leopard" had arrived at Nassau from Charleston S. C., with a cargo of cotton. Hogg Island, below Nassau, is lined with vessels, laden with contraband cargoes, bound to Southern ports. Intense Southern sympathy pervades Nassau, from the Governor down. Vessels from New York bring full cargoes, which they shipped to Southern ports. A bark from New York brought a cargo of coal to Messrs. Adderly & Co., and discharged a part of the same into one of the blockade runners lying in port.—A letter from Fortress Monroe says the Confederates had crossed the Blackwater, when Gen. Peck sent a force out against them, driving them back with severe loss. Federals lost forty killed and wounded in the encounter.—Court Mercier denies participation in any intervention scheme.—It is reported that the Confederates have commissioned agents, at St. Thomas, Bermuda, Kingston, Jam., and the principal ports on the Spanish Main.

FEB. 3.—Blackwater fight was between Confederate Gen. Pryor, with five regiments of infantry, nine hundred cavalry, and fourteen pieces of artillery. Federal force under Gen. Corcoran routed them from all positions.—Federal fleet left Beaufort, N. C., for Port Royal, consisting of sixty armed steam transports, with about seventy thousand men. 150 schooners with artillery, &c., would leave speedily.—Charleston despatch says, Federal gunboat *J. P. Smith*, 11 guns, surrendered on Friday, after sharp engagement in Stone River; Federal loss heavy. Another gunboat escaped crippled.—Reported that Burnside has been offered command of new department, consisting of North and South Carolina.

Late from Europe.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—The steamship *Saxonia* from Southampton 14th, arrived 1.30 p. m.

It was rumoured that Napoleon had renewed the proposal of a joint mediation in American affairs.

The *Times* thinks the only way to settle the dispute would be for the Federal Government to dissolve itself, and, declaring the sovereign independence of each State, leave each perfectly untrammelled to form its own connections for the future—a position of affairs which might enable, under mutual confidences, a new federation to be formed that should again comprise the whole of them.

FRANCE.—At the opening of the Legislative Chambers the Emperor said:

"The condition of France would be flourishing if the American war had not dried up one of the most fruitful sources of our industry. A public grant will be asked for cotton operatives. I have attempted to send beyond the Atlantic advices inspired by sincere sympathy, but the great maritime Powers not thinking it advisable as yet to act in concert with me, I am obliged to postpone it to a more suitable opportunity, to offer a mediation, the object of which is to stop the effusion of blood, and prevent the exhaustion of America, whose future cannot be looked upon with indifference."

New Works.

TREASURES FOR THE CHILDREN.—We call attention the supply of Juvenile literature at the Book Room. In addition to a good assortment of instructive and entertaining works for young people, we have a variety put up in convenient form in small boxes and packages, among which are.

BOOKS OF BLESSING. These are eight in number, neatly bound in red muslin covers, and finely illustrated. They are 16mos. range from 105 to 168 pages. Most delightful and entertaining stories for the young abound in these volumes. We should think that children would hardly weary in scanning their illustrations, or poring over their simple and tender thoughts. The names of the volumes follow: The Little Black Hen; The Two School Girls; Martha's Hymn; Gertrude and her Cat; The Prince in Disguise; The Carpenter's House; The Rose in the Desert; and Althea. We commend these neat volumes to such as wish to make presents to the young.

ROBIN RANGER'S LIBRARY for good little boys and girls comprises ten volumes got up in the same style as the preceding. Their titles are, The Magic Lantern, Up in the Garret, Sunshine Hall, Summer Days, Johnny and his Mother, Out in the Garden, Naughty Jack, Winter Days, Out of School, Grandma Gray. Price, $1.25.

AUNT HATTIE'S STORIES for the Little Folks at Home consists of ten delightful little volumes in a box for $1.25. Their titles are, Henry Maynard's Account; or, What I Owe Papa and Mamma; Henry Maynard's "Book of Thanks;" or, What I Owe God; Henry Maynard trying to get out of Debt; The Little Captain; or, Ruling one's own Spirit; Our Looking-glass; and what it taught her; Cousin Robert's Story; Katie and the Cup of Cold Water; Work and no Work; Constance and Carlie; or, "Faithful in that which is Least."

Very similar to the preceding are, Aunt Alice's Little Library, Auntie Ray's Little Library, Aunt Gracie's Little Library, each of these have 10 vols. Cousin Anne's Library, in 8 vols. Meadow Side Stories, in 8 vols. Also Illustrated books in packages, 1 dozen in each package, 25c. and 35c. per package. The Jessie Books, in 5 vols. in box. The Willie Books, 5 vols. in box. The Casket Library 4 vols. in box.

ELEMENTS OF DIVINITY; a clear and concise system of Theology, with appropriate questions at the end of each chapter.. By Rev. Thos. N. Ralston, D.D. Professor N. E. Cobleigh of McKendree College, gives the following recommendation of this useful compendium of Thelogy:

"Having carefully perused the above work, and having used it as a text-book in a class of young men during the last year, I am prepared to speak of it in high terms of commendation. It is systematically arranged, and eminently Scriptural. The author makes the Bible *prove* the doctrines of which he treats. It is not only written in an evangelical spirit, but in a simple, neat, and elegant style, which would not harm any young man to adopt as a model for his own composition. It is chaste, and free as it well could be from technicalities which are usually found in books of theology. The author looks upon the Bible as purely Arminian in its implied philosophy, and has produced a book which should be read in every Methodist family. It is not only designed as a Thesaurus for graduates in theology, but also as a household book for intelligent common people, which all our young people of both sexes ought to read and study. It ought to be used extensively in our Sunday schools, especially for adult Bible classes. Our young men, especially, need both the knowledge and the discipline which a careful study of it would impart."

THE PROVIDENCE OF GOD, viewed in the light of Holy Scripture. By Rev. Thomas Jackson. This work is worthy of attention.

"The excellencies of the book, in a word, are the excellencies of all Mr. Jackson's writings, —unfaltering loyalty to the Bible; impatience of whatever could nullify or becloud its obvious teachings; large and well-ordered knowledge of these teachings; a devout and tender spirit; and masculine sense, talking plain words, with just enough satire in them to show that the speaker must not be trifled with, and with a dash of humour now and again, which makes one feel Christian goodness is never lovelier than when it becomes as a little child."—*Wesleyan Methodist Magazine.*

BENGELS GNOMON of the New Testament. A new translation, in two vols. 1900 pages, printed on good paper, in bold clear type,—handsomely got up. We hesitate not to recommend this as a most useful commentary—one which will be valued increasingly as the student become familiar with it. Mr. Wesley calls Bengelins "that great light of the Christian world," and speaks in the highest terms of his *Gnomon Novi Testamenti*. The new translation of this invaluable work is recommended in very highest terms by competent judges.

CYCLOPÆDIA OF MORAL AND RELIGIOUS ANECDOTES; a collection of nearly 3000 facts and Incidents, arranged and classified on a new plan, with copies indexes, adapted to the fireside, the Sabbath School, the Platform and the Pulpit, by Rev. K. Irvine, A.M.

PULPIT ELOQUENCE OF THE 19TH CENTURY, containing Discourses of Eminent Living Ministers in Europe and America, with descriptive Sketches, of the most prominent Divines of England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Germany, France and America, by Rev. Henry C. Fish.

Burns' Cyclopædia of Sermons and Pulpit Cyclopædia, in 2 vols.

NEW PRONOUNCING BIBLE. Royal octavo. —The proper names are divided and accented, so as to be easily pronounced. Each book has an introduction—Maps, Marginal readings &c., in sheep $2.75. Roan Embossed $3.25. Morocco Gilt $5.50. A very complete Bible for private devotional reading, or as a family Bible, or for the Pulpit.

COVEL'S BIBLE DICTIONARY for Sunday School Teachers and Families with Maps and Engravings. 60 cents.

COLE'S CONCORDANCE. Price $1.00.

COMMON PLACE BOOK.—Prepared for Students by Rev. Jas. Porter, D.D. A valuable Book for men of system, industry and reading, simple and convenient in its arrangement, enabling the student to store up a vast amount of knowledge, and to have it at all times readily available.

BISHOP JANES ON CLASS MEETINGS ought to be widely circulated, and especially among our Leaders; also DR. CHAMBERLAYNE'S GREAT SPECIFIC AGAINST DESPAIR—showing the whole of life to be probationary. These two small, but very valuable productions, just issued, can be sent by mail without charge for postage.

Missionary Anniversary.

The services in connection with the Anniversary of the Wesleyan Missionary Society for the city of Halifax, will be held D. V., as follows:—

On Sunday next, the 8th inst., sermons will be preached on the occasion.

Brunswick St. Church, 11 a. m., Rev. J. Lathren.
" " 7 p. m., Rev. John Allison, A. M., of Sackville.
Grafton St. Church, 11 a. m., Rev. J. Allison, A. M.
" " 7 p. m., Rev. J. Lathren.

The Annual Missionary Meetings will be held in the following order:—

Brunswick St. Church, on Monday evening, 9th inst.

Grafton St. Church, on Wednesday evening, 11th inst.

The chair at each of these meetings to be taken at half-pats 7 o'clock.

A collection in aid of the Society's Funds will be made after each sermon, aud at each of the Missionary Meetings.

It is hoped that the friends of Missions will unite in earnest supplication at the throne of grace that a special blessing may attend the services.

JOHN S. ADDY,
Superintendent.

Worthy of Imitation.

A good Methodist, not in affluent circumstances, in addition to other earnest efforts to enlarge our Subscription list, sends us the following: "You will please send to my address another No. of the *Wesleyan*, making two for me. I am desirous of introducing it into some families who might take it, but do not. I hope by this to accomplish two good objects, first, to benefit your office, and secondly, my neighbours." He inquires, "Is there not to be found, at least one person in each circuit, within the bounds of our Conference, able and equally willing to take an extra No. for the purpose of lending to those who are unable to pay for one, and also to lend occasionally to those who might be induced to become subscribers." This hint could be taken with advantage by many in the Provinces who have the means to spare, and are desirous of going good. Our correspondent has led the way, and we hope his example will be followed up by many others.

A subscriber, desirous of extending our circulation, asks, "Are there not some wealthy or benevolent friends in Halifax who could be induced to supply the Superintendent of each Circuit with a few Nos. of the *Wesleyan* for judicious distribution? By this means your List might be enlarged."

To Ministers and Others.

We hope our brethren and friends will not relax their efforts to obtain new subscribers for *The Wesleyan*. *We expect a very large addition to our List during this month.* The Ministers will please look after those subscribers who are in arrears, and let us know about the probability of payment. The price of printing paper, which is now double what it was six months ago, will not admit of our sending the *Provincial Wesleyan* to that class of persons who do not make a conscience of paying for their religious Newspaper. There are such folk to be met with, and their name is *Legion*. If any of our Subscribers who are in arrears have not been called upon for payment, they will please hand the amount to the Minister; or, if he cannot be conveniently seen, send to this Office.

To Correspondents.

The condensation and alteration of articles sent for publication is no small tax upon our time and patience. If you wish your contributions to have an early insertion make them as short as possible. Don't think you add to the strength of your style, or the excellence of your composition by a multiplication of words, or by writing upon a subject all that can be written. Say the best things, in concise terms. Some articles on hand, on account of their needless prolixity, we are obliged to lay aside.

A Layman will oblige by copying the extracts to which he refers from Clarke and Hamilton.

Some Obituary articles are deferred till next week.

REVIVALS.—We are more than gratified to hear of the prosperity of the work of God on several of our Circuits, in addition to those mentioned last week. In St. John, N. B., in West Cornwallis, and in Barrington, the good work, we learn, is prospering. We are happy to be able to state also that special services which are in progress in Brunswick Street Church in this city, have been attended with very encouraging results in the conversion of souls. It is pleasing to be informed that the North Baptist Church in this city, under the pastorate of the Rev. Mr. Munro, has been favoured with "times of refreshing."

☞ The next Lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association, will be delivered by his Worship the Mayor, in Temperance Hall, on Tuesday evening next. Subject—*Physical Geography.*

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The semi-monthly meeting of the Halifax Temperance Society, will be held in the Division Room, Temperance Hall, on Saturday evening. Address by Rev. P. G. McGregor.

☞ The Quarterly Meeting of the Executive Book Committeee will be held on Tuesday next, the 8th inst., at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

Rev. A. B. Black (P. W., Chas. Barteaux $2, Chas. W. Young $1.12, Lawrence Phinney $2, Almira Rowles $2, John Bent $2), John S. Bennett, P. W. $2, Rev. J. W. Howie (P. W., Francis Grant $2, Jas. Grant $1, Adolphus Embree, new sub., $1), Rev. R. Duncan. We send part this week, the remainder next. Rev. Jas. Burns (P. W., Robt. Mack $4, Allen Mack $2, Benj. Mack $2, Stephen Mack $2, Andrew Mack $2, Edwd. Mack $2, Ephr. Mack $2, Wm. Shaw $1, Wm. Phelan $1, Wm. Hill $1, Geo. Middlemas $1,—$20, 3 new subs.), Rev. G. B. Payson, one new sub., W. Sargent, Esq., (P. W. $2 for two new sub. On acct. $26,—$28. Is not this a mistake?—Many thanks for your interest in our Paper), Major M. Parker ($1.50—can send the tracts at cheap rate, free of postage), Rev. J. L. Sponagle (P. W., J. B. McCallin $3, Mrs. Jas. Morton, Queens Co., $1), Rev. Geo. Butcher (P. W., J. Chapman, Esq., $2, Marcus Palmer $2, Jas. Black $2, Wesley Chapman $2,) Robt. McCully, Esq., (P. W. $2), Rev. J. J. Cotter (P. W., David Nelson $2.34, John C. Bent $2, Jos. Winser $2, Francis Gandin $1), Rev. J. W. Temple—(Hope you have received pamphlet. For claim apply to Pres't., Magazines for preachers not yet received), Rev. H. Pope, jr., (P. W., Joseph Johnson $1, Simon Caldwell, $5), John Nicholls, P. W. $2, Rev. E. Botterell, B. R. $65, Rev. A. Gray, Rev. D. Chapman (P. W., S. Chapman, new sub., $1, Mrs. G. Fordred, Guide $1), Rev. A. W. Nicolson, Jas. Elsdon (Guide, S. Mires $1, Mrs. Hampton $1.50, Mrs. Pierce 50 cts., Rev. E. Slackford (P. W., Thos. Colpitts $4), S. Fulton, Esq., (one new sub.)

Farmer's Market—Prices Current.

Oats, pr bush	45 *a* 50 cts.	Oatmeal, per cwt	$5.
Beef, per cwt	$5.50 *a* $6	Eggs, pr doz.	18*a* 20c.
Pork, per lb.	6 cts *a* 7 cts.	Turkies,	10c. *a* 12½c.
Cheese, "	9 cts *a* 12½ cts.	Fowls, per pr.	30 *a* 35c.
Geese, each	40 c. *a* 45c.	Mutton, per lb.	5c. *a* 6c.
Homespun, pr yd.	55 c.	Butter, per roll	18c. *a* 20c.; packed 16 *a* 17c.
Potatoes—Nova Scotia.	40 *a* 45c.; P. E. I. 35c.	Bacon,	8c. *a* 9c.
Ducks, per pr.	40 *a* 50c.	Hams,	8c. *a* 9c.
Apples, per bbl.,—first quality,	$2, *a* $1 50,	Veal,	none.
Lamb,	5c. *a* 6c.	Hay, pr ton	$15 *a* $16.

Are you afflicted with Asthma—Dont despair—There is a remedy for you,

Bill Town, Cornwallis, Jan. 9th 1863.

For over five years I have suffered sorely with *Asthma, Palpitation* of the Heart, *Nervous Affection*, during that time I have scarce been able to work.

Having used every means from which I could hope for relief without obtaining any permanent relief until about three months ago that I was persuaded to try *Graham's Pain Eradicator*, which I without any faith in it and to my agreeable surprise I have so affectually recovered that I have been able to work most of the time and have done more work since than I had been able to do for the five years previous and I believe that it has no equal for the above complaints and having used it in my family for various ailments and find it equally affectual and I would not be without it for any amount of money.

Having for several years kept the most popular patient medicine for sale I have never found any thing that sells so fast or gives such universal satisfaction, its sale increases daily and those who have used it would not let their houses be without it. HENRY PORTER.

HEALTH AND PURE BLOOD ARE INSEPERABLE.—Recollect that all sick arises from impurity of the blood, and that Judson's Mountain Herb Pills will as surely find out and cleanse these impurities from the system, that disease cannot exist. So simple and innocent are the herbs and plants that compose them, that it is not necessary to have them sugar coated in order that the stomach can bear them. In most cases, Pills are sugar coated because the materials of which they are made are so griping and malignant, that otherwise a delicate stomach could not bear them.

These Pills deal with disease as it is, and will not only cure by removing the cause, but will build up and restore the broken constitution. There are many who have so trified with their constitutions that they think medicine cannot help them; let not even these despair; incredulty and scepicism is overthrow by a mass of testimony which is truly irresistible. At first the virtues ascribed to these Mountain Herb Pills were deemed fabulous. The public have been so often deceived that they could not believe the simple truths advanced by their discoverer. Yet facts undeniable, attested by witnesses of the highest character and respectability, have proved, and are proving each day, the virtues of this "mighty healer." They mark by their miraculous efficacy and power a new era in medicine. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. Jan. 21 1m.

HIGH APPROVAL.—Rev. Professor Geo. Shepard, Theological Seminary, Bangor Me., writes—"I find friends who, on my recommendation, are disposed to make trial of 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum,' and there will have to be an agent in this place, the demand so increases as it becomes known."

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Depot, 198 Greenwich st., New-York.

TO PUBLIC SPEAKERS.—In a letter from Rev. J. H. Derr, Allentown, Pa., speaking of "Brown's Bronchial Troches" or Cough Lozenges, he says: They seem to have done me good. I am inclined to hoarseness from public speaking, or an over-exertion of the vocal organs, and I have found them very serviceable as a palliative, calculated to allay irritation, thus avoiding inflammation.

Wives, Mothers and Sisters, whose Husbands Sons and Brothers are serving in the Army, can not put into their knap-acks a more necessary or valuable gift than a few boxes of Holloway's Pills & Ointment. They insure health even under the exposures of a soldier's life.
Only 25 cts. per Box or Pot. 219.

Marriages.

At the Wesleyan Church, Chatham, N. B., on the 19th ult., by the Rev. W. W. Perkins, Mr. James J. Pierce, Junior Editor of the Miramichi *Gleaner*, to Harriet, daughter of Mr. Valentine Harding, of St. John.

At St. John's, N. F., on the 20th ult., by the Rev. C. Pedley, T. Raffles Job, Esq., to Agnes Beater, daughter of Robert Brown, Esq., Manager of the Commercial Bank, St. John's, N. F.

On the 29th ult., by the Rev. Dr. Knox, Mr. Wm. Lemee, to Miss Emma Bates, all of this city.

Deaths.

At Bailey Settlement, St. James, Charlotte County, N. B., Nov. 16th, in the 62nd year of her age, Ellener A., wife of Wm. Moore. During the last six months of her illness, she with calm resignation joyfully testified to the abounding consolations and unfailing support of the precious Redeemer.

In this city, on the 31st ult., Col. Horace Phipps Russ, of New York, in the 43rd year of his age.

On the 30th ult., Amy Ann, aged 29 years, the beloved wife of W. D. Harrington, and daughter of John Northup, Esq.

On the 31st ult., Jane, widow of the late Captain Samuel Harris, aged 76 years.

On the 31st ult., Ann, wife of John Power, aged 28 years, a native of Horton, N. S.

At Bentinck Arm, Vancouver's Island, in November last, of Small Pox, Mr. Angus McLeod, a native of Nova Scotia.