reek should be faithfully translated into Eng-
h. Baptist and Baptize are Greek. They
ust be translated, not transferred. And this
inciple has been adhered to in these and
hdred words; but such other Greek words as
rist, Synagogue, Mammon, &c., are trans-
red without scruple. They are capable of
ng rendered into English by words that will
cisely convey the original idea, which is more
n can be said of the word that has begotten
new version. Such is the glaring inconsis-
cy and the want of firm adherence to pub-
ed principle which we encounter on first
ning the book. And now attend to a few
sages from this very New Testament:

In those days came John the Immerser,
aching in the wilderness of Judea, saying:
ent, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand.
Then went out to him Jerusalem and all
a, and all the region about the Jordan, and
immersed by him in the Jordan, con-
ng their sins. But when he saw many of the
isees and Sadducees coming to his immersi-
e said unto them: Brood of vipers, who has
ed you to flee from the coming wrath?
I indeed immerse you in water
epentance; but he that comes after me is
ier than I, whose sandals I am not worthy
r; he will immerse you in the Holy Spirit
re.

en Jesus comes from Galilee to the Jordan
n to be immersed by him. But John
to hinder him, saying: I have need to
mersed by thee, and dost thou come to
And Jesus, answering said to him: Suffer
; for thus it becomes us to fulfill all righte-
. Then he suffered him. And Jesus,
e was immersed, went up straightway
e water."

ose verses we have the *animus* of the
work; let us now read a few verses from
utiful "Sermon of the Mount:"
d seeing the multitudes, he went up into
n; and when he had sat down, his dis-
me to him. And he opened his mouth,
ght them, saying:
y the poor in spirit; for theirs is the
of heaven.
they that mourn; for they shall be
d.
the meek; for they shall inherit the
e.
they that hunger and thirst after
ness; for they shall be filled.
the merciful; for they shall obtain
y.
the pure in heart; for they shall see
d.
the peacemakers; for they shall be
s of God."
on.
he common English version corrected!
e same chapter "candlestick" is cor-
o "lightstand," and onward, "bring
ny," is corrected into "bring me a
" and "a hundred pence" into "a bun-
ries." The rich man being in hell, is
into being "in the underworld," cer-
ry delicate way of putting it; and the
promise that the gates of hell, shall
against the Church, is corrected into
f the "underworld." "Forgive and
forgiven," is changed to "acquit and
acquitted," which must be intended
r jurors and judges. The old-fashion-
f the present tense, setteth, saith,
meth, heareth, &c., is changed to
ears, comes, hears, &c., giving to the
iar, commonplace expression that is
va to good taste. Our version of
on scene reads, "They put the vine-
mouth;" this new version has it,
it to his mouth." Mind not high
e our Bible; but these refined trans-
t, "Aspire not to things that are
we have taken up too much space
ly. It is below criticism. We have
he solitary change for the better,
t believe there is in the whole book
much improved as to justify the
his mountain labor Christian people
y have already expended $330,000,
one quarter of the Bible is here.
rate $1,320,000 will complete the
when it is done, what is it?—*N. Y.*

esent Position of the Provinces.

rchbishop of Halifax, Dr. Connol-
ed an able letter on this subject,
make an extract:—

ituated as Nova Scotia now is,
and a sparse population, can
e to maintain its independence
able period. Unless we are to
ption, and an anomaly in the
s, some change must come, and
avalry raid visit from our Fe-
orseback, through the plains
he fertile valleys of New Brunis-
cotia, may cost more in a sin-
federation for the next fifty
is the security even at the
ainst such a disaster? With-
er of the Mother Country by
he concentration in a single
ngth of British America, our
a glance. Whenever the
ill terminate,—and who can
e will be at the mercy of
victorious or otherwise, they
ilitary people, and with all
ence about annexing this
endly feelings that may be
the power to strike when
precisely the kernel and
the whole question. No
wer of conquest that did
t the very first favorable
s said of the magnanimi-
mighty nations, can be
le of sheer expediency,
he whole face of Europe
he Dynastics of many
swept away within our
e of might alone—the
as some would have
ll titles.' The thirteen
ca, with all their pro-
ave been all the time
er, and by negotiation,
until they more than
y within sixty years;
are they now of their
ll stop? No; as long
ey must go onward,
power to grip what-
It is not their hostile
their power, and only
now state it as my
becomes the duty of
se Provinces to con-
insane policy of at-
, but by strengthen-
the whole power of
ir level; and so be
y. There is no se
the communis
d timely
of se-

seen. To be fully prepared is the only practical argument that can have weight with a powerful enemy, and make him pause beforehand and count the cost. And as the sort of preparation I speak of is utterly hopeless without the Union of the Provinces, so at a moment when public opinion is being formed on this vital point, as one deeply concerned, I feel it my duty to declare myself unequivocally in favor of Confederation; as cheaply and honorably obtained as possible, but Confederation at all hazards and at all reasonable sacrifices.

After the most mature consideration, and all the arguments I have heard on both sides for the last month, these are my inmost convictions on the necessity and merits of a measure which alone, under Providence, can secure to us social order, peace, and rational liberty, and all the blessings we now enjoy under the mildest Government, and the hallowed institutions of the freest and happiest country in the world.

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

THE ANNAPOLIS ELECTION.—Mr. Ray has been elected by a majority of 265.

The new brig *Iris* of Barrington, Doane master, was run down at sea. Crew saved.

THE ABSTAINER has been much improved in appearance, and is worthy of the support of Temperance men.

A soldier ran off with two watches from Mr. Crawford's shop, Barrington St., one evening last week, and has not yet been apprehended.

ASSOCIATION LECTURE.—The Rev. Professor Ross will Lecture in Temperance Hall on Tuesday evening next, subject—A Happy Life.

FANCY SALE—The Ladies of the Wesleyan Congregation at Windsor, intend having a Fancy Sale, and also Refreshments, &c., on Tuesday next.

CONFEDERATION MEETINGS, at which able speeches were delivered, and much enthusiasm evoked, have been held in Truro, Antigonish, and other parts of the Province.

FIRES.—The new School House at Milton, Yarmouth, not quite finished, was destroyed by fire on the night of Wednesday last, partially insured. Loss $5000. A new building at Shelburne, owned by Mr. Condon, was burnt down on the 5th inst. No insurance—Loss $1250.

NEWSPAPER CHANGES.—The *Chronicle* has changed its base, Mr. Annand the proprietor having assumed its management, in order to render it an organ for the Anti-Confederation party. The *Morning Journal* has become the *Unionist*, under new editorial leadership, to supply to the advocates of Confederation, the loss sustained by the change in the *Chronicle*.

We regret much to learn that the beautiful and extensive Conservatory owned by the Hon. Judge Wilmot, was totally destroyed by fire on Wednesday night last. Much of the rare and valuable stock consumed, cannot, we are sure be replaced by any supply on this side of the Atlantic; and under any circumstances it will take years to bring the establishment to its original perfection. The fire is supposed to have originated from some failure in the steam pipes.—*Fred. Reporter.*

American States.

Peace rumors continue to absorb attention. The latest is from the Washington correspondent of the *Tribune*, who predicts that a cessation of hostilities preliminary to peace negotiations, will take place within ten days. Newspaper correspondents state that the rebel Peace Commission consists of Vice President Stephens, Judge White of Georgia, Messrs. Boyce and Orr of South Carolina, Leach and Gilmore of North Carolina, Rives of Virginia, and Smith and Snigleton of Mississippi, also that Jeff. Davis favors the movement.

President Lincoln, on the other hand, is disposed to be as lenient as possible, but insists that the first public action on the part of the South is to lay down its arms and acknowledge the supremacy of the Union; that the total abolition of slavery must be assented to.

The Boston *Post* says:—"There cannot be a doubt but that the North yearn for peace with their countrymen—ordained to be permanently such by the Providential impress of geographical affinity and the ties of blood and interests—and they will respond to a policy, as to peace, which bears the Christian marks of "leniency, generosity and justice." Mr. Cox and Mr. Brooks have just spoken a national word anew on the floor of Congress, when they said they would not consent to divide the republic. Peace with the preservation of the Union under the Constitution, they would consider "an honorable peace," and they would ask no more.

The *World* says:—"We are confident that we run no hazard in assuring the President and his advisers of the cordial support of every Influential Democrat, in any sincere endeavor he may make to close up the horrible chasm which divides the North and the South, and yearns for the mangled bodies of our brothers and countrymen."

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—The United States Senate, yesterday, by a vote of 31 to 8, adopted a resolution requiring the President to give a notice of the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada.

The steamer Melville from New York on the 6th, bound for Hilton Head, foundered at sea the second day out, and forty-six of the passengers and fourteen of the crew were lost, and only three persons belonging to the steamer were saved.

A late number of the Richmond *Enquirer* has the following:—"A call is out for a Convention of the Confederate States. The intention of the authors of the call is to revolutionise the revolution, to depose Jeff. Davis, wipe out the Confederate Congress, and appoint a Dictator in his stead, and perhaps surrender to the enemy."

SHERMAN'S DESPATCH.—The N. Y. *Independent* is much annoyed by Gen. Sherman's reference to captured negroes, taken on his march, of whom he speaks as though he regarded them as chattels. The *Independent* says:—"We are sorry to have to add a single word of criticism upon Gen. Sherman's dispatch. His allusion to the loyal blacks who flocked to his standard is brutal. He takes pains to speak twice of "negroes, mules, and horses." His "first duty will be to clear the army of *surplus* negroes, mules, and horses," lumping them as all beasts alike. Did he forget the negro garrisons in Tennessee which made his march possible?"

Steamer *Arayo*, from Port Royal 9th, brings reports that several Counties of Georgia have recently held elections and declared in favor of a return to the Union by overwhelming majorities. It is also reported that the people are arming to protect themselves from Secessionists. Gov. Brown is said to be the principal promoter of these movements, and has disbanded the Georgia Militia, who have returned to their homes. These rumors are published in the Savannah *Republican* of the 7th inst.

Late Richmond papers are violent in their criticisms for and against Jeff. Davis, and his conduct of the war.

Hood's defeat and Sherman's triumphant march through Georgia, are attributed to imbecility of Southern leaders.

Tennessee State Convention passed resolutions abolishing slavery in that State forever unanimously.

Gold 215.

A Nashville letter-writer says:—"Tennessee is now perfectly safe; no future attempts will be made by the rebels to occupy and hold it. Therefore, a new base of supplies will be found. The line of railroad from Nashville, south, is very long, and hence requires the detachment of a great number of troops to guard it, and from this point North, the Louisville Railroad is often cut, and the Cumberland River is only navigable in winter. I believe, though, that Nashville will soon cease to be of much importance, as a military centre. A strong guard will be left there, and the base of supplies will be changed to Florence.

The Tennessee is navigable for small boats from Chattanooga to its mouth, at all seasons; and for large ones from Florence to its mouth, in high water, the only exception being between Decatur and Bainbridge, over the muscle shoals. Around these there is a railroad of only forty-five miles in length, and this could be kept open with comparatively few men. Above the shoals there are numerous boats which run to Chattanooga, and there are also several small gunboats on the river open.

The following is an extract from a letter written by a gentleman in Savannah, Ga., to a friend in this city. It is dated Dec. 31st. It fully confirms the accounts previously received. "Savannah is in the hands of the Federal army. We are all here and have been well treated. It is a fact that considering that a victorious army of sixty or seventy thousand men has entered an evacuated city we have been wonderfully blessed. I have not suffered at all by depredations, nor have the citizens generally. Some cases have occurred where houses have been entered and everything taken, but this has not been general and is decidedly against special orders."

FROM RICHMOND.—EMANCIPATION AND A EUROPEAN PROTECTION PROPOSED.—The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 2nd inst, and the *Enquirer* of the 3rd, contain long, forcible, and earnest articles, grappling boldly with the difficulties which at present beset the Confederacy. The means of securing peace is the chief topic dwelt upon, and if the papers named reflect public sentiment, the people of the South are willing to sacrifice the institution of slavery, and become a dependence of a European power, rather than return to the Union and be ruled by Abraham Lincoln. The article in the *Sentinel*, which the New York *Tribune* alleges is from the pen of President Davis—opens as follows:—

"It becomes us coolly and calmly to look into the circumstances of our condition, and adopt with firmness and energy such a policy as wisdom may point out and our necessities constrain. It is childish to whine under misfortune. It is cowardly to sink under it. It is absurd to be enfeebled by it. A brave man struggling with adversity is worthy of special admiration—a spectacle for gods and men.

We think that our late reverses have done much toward preparing the minds of our people for the most extreme sacrifices if they shall be adjudged necessary to the success of our cause. And in truth they are not sacrifices at all when compared with our situation. If subjugated, it is a question simply whether we shall give for our own uses, or whether the Yankees shall take for theirs. Subjugation means emancipation and confiscation.

All our servants and all our property yielded up to assist in the defence of our country would mean no more, but it would be far more glorious to devote our means to our success than to lose them as the spoils to the enemy. Our situation, too, stripped of our property, but master of the Government, would be infinitely better than if despoiled by the enemy and wearing his bonds.

These views have long received the theoretical assent of our people. They are now our practical realizing conviction. A thousand prejudices, a thousand consecrated dogmas, are now ready to be yielded at the bidding of necessity. Any sacrifice of opinion, and sacrifice of property, and surrender of prejudice, if necessary to the defeat of our enemies, is now the watchword and reply. Subjugation is a horror that embraces all other horrors, and adds enormous calamities of its own. The people see this. They have a vivid perception of it. They are ready on their part for the duties which it implies. Now our authorities, State and Confederate, rise to the level of the great occasion.

Troublesome times are upon us. Great exigencies surround us. We need all our strength and all our wisdom. Let there be a conference of all our wise men. Let there be a calm investigation of our wants and a catalogue of our resources. Then, by common consent, let all obstacles to the employment of these resources be removed. So long as we have a man or a dollar, and the man or dollar be needed, let the call be honored.

The clouds that have thickened over us admonish us of the possibility that the time may come when statesmanship, if it cannot deliver us, must at least secure to us the utmost palliation of our misery. If it cannot save, it must at least save us from the Yankees.

We lately published from a thoughtful correspondent, a suggestion that, in the event of being unable to sustain our independence, we should surrender it into the hands of those from whom we wrested or purchased it, into the hands of Britain, France and Spain, rather than yield it to the Yankees.

From the favor with which this suggestion has been received, we are sure that in the dread event which it contemplates, our people would infinitely prefer an alliance with European nations on terms as favorable as they could desire, in preference to the dominion of the Yankees.

THAT POWDER SHIP.—One of the most ridiculous incidents of this war is the effort of Porter and Butler to take Fort Fisher with a powder ship. They had heard some wonderful story from Europe about the effects of explosion; so they loaded a ship full of that material and beached her in the night within five hundred yards of the fort. Then the crew fired the slow match and pulled for life, the whole Porter-Butler armada steamed out twelve miles to sea that it might not be hurt, and the ship exploded. Porter says it broke some glasses—whether in Butler's cabin or his own, he does not explain. Certain it is that the garrison of Fort Fisher were not broken. *They did not know what it meant.* The reader doubtless recollects that in the telegrams from Wilmington during the siege, it was mentioned that one of the enemy's gunboats got aground and had to be blown up. This was the explosion of the powder ship.—*Richmond Examiner.*

BARBARISM OF WAR.—Accounts have been given frequently of gross barbarity and wanton cruelty practised toward prisoners in the South, which are almost too horrible to be credited, showing the influence of war in brutalizing humanity. The following instances afford a sample:—C. E. Tibbles, G. N. Tibbles and James R. Compton, on the night of the 14th of March, 1864, were captured by a superior force of the rebels. They were immediately disarmed, their hats, coats, boots, and all their money taken, leaving them exposed to the weather, which of itself was enough to induce severe disease without the other cruelties practised. Other prisoners soon increased their number.

Out of the party of twelve who had been marched barefoot, but two survived—C. E. Tibbles and James R. Compton. The others' feet would swell and burst, and the victim die; some died even before they burst. Lying in the rain day after day, night after night, upon the cold ground, without medicine or care, it seems almost a miracle that even they are left to tell the tale.

During the day, while stopping a few minutes, C. E. Tibbles, who had a few rags tied round his feet, noticed one of the party whose feet were more mangled than the rest, told him to ask one of the guards to take him to a house near by and ask the woman to give him a few old rags to tie them up; but she cursed him as an abolitionist, and said if he did not get out of the house she would scald him. The march was again commenced, and such were their sufferings that the party might have been tracked by their blood.

On their first arrival in Andersonville there were about 6,000 prisoners; subsequently all the prisoners they had were sent there, and crowded the pen so that it was impossible for them all to lie down at once. They had no shelter and no clothing but what they made out of empty meal sacks. The scorching sun of the day, the cold dews of the night, beat alike upon them. The sick and dying were so numerous that it was impossible for their scarcely less feeble and starving companions to assist them. If a well man should start to go across the prison and would stop to help all who would cry piteously for water or aid to rise he would not make the journey in a week. Many well and hearty young men with their hair black as the raven, would in twenty-four hours be raving maniacs, and their hair be white as snow at the horrible scene before them. Add to the continual moans of those who were dying, the horrible shrieks of the maniacs, the cavernous looks, naked and sun-burnt forms of the remaining prisoners, and it is no wonder that reason would take its flight.

The regular ration issued each day to the prisoners, was one half pint of meal, and four ounces of bacon. So that the prisoners were always hungry, and whenever they would lie down to sleep, no matter how weary they were, they would constantly dream of something to eat. There is one queer fact connected with this, that they would dream of *eating*, but always would wake as they were about to taste it; their anxiety being so great that it would awake them. Whenever it would rain hard many of the sick would drown; being weak and faint, and unable to move themselves, the rain would pelt upon their faces and strangle them. In one night of a particularly severe storm more than 200 drowned.

The following took place at Andersonville: Some time in the last of April, the prisoners were all called up in line and vaccinated with some deadly virus that killed hundreds of them. Their arms would rot, and then the boy-surgeons whom the rebels sent to tend the sick, would practice with unjointing them at the shoulder. Our party, who were detached to work in the grave yard, would one day receive a lot of extra sams with the dead, and the next day would always follow the armless bodies. Many were suspected what they were doing [illegible] and cut the virus out of their arms and saved their lives. C. E. Tibbles, who [illegible] me, is still broken out with [illegible] though he has been in our lines over [illegible] and the best physicians attending [illegible].

As a further illustration of the barbarism which war induces, we may mention, that on Gen. Sherman's recent march through Georgia, a Methodist College was wantonly destroyed, including an extensive library and very valuable philosophical apparatus.

SOUTHERN SITUATION.—The following on the Southern situation is from the Richmond *Whig*:—"How often since the fall of Fort Donelson have our affairs been of so gloomy an aspect as to make the faint-hearted predict the impossibility of escape. Every considerable disaster brings a repetition of these predictions. 'Now,' exclaimed the weak-kneed, 'the worst has come to the worst. This is undoubtedly the darkest we have ever seen. How shall we get out of the present difficulty no man can tell.' And yet, over and over again, we have emerged from the difficulties in a manner and by means which were surprising only in consequence of their extreme simplicity.

"If it be contended that all previous troubles were as nothing compared to those which now surround us, we shall not take the trouble to refute so gross an error. If it should be affirmed that our cause is in more peril than it has ever been since the beginning of the war, we shall dispute the proposition, because we have no desire to overate any evil, however great its magnitude. We counsel patience and hope and a recurrence to the lessons of the past.

"To go no further back than the campaign just ended in Virginia, we may recall several occasions when the fate of the Confederacy, so far as its capital and its chief army were concerned, was, to say the least, doubtful. Within two weeks after the campaign opened every railroad leading into Richmond had been cut. Sheridan was in Lee's rear and had destroyed his provisions, Jenkins had been defeated, the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad had been terribly damaged, and Butler, advancing from Bermuda Hundred to Chester, interposed his army between Richmond and Petersburg. Two weeks afterwards this whole network of difficulties had disappeared. Again, after Breckinridge had left the valley, and William E. Jones had been defeated near Staunton, the whole of Virginia seemed open to the legions of Hunter and Averill.

"A few days elapsed, and Hunter was fleeing for his life beyond the Alleghany mountains. So again, when Early was defeated at Bunker Hill and again at Cedar Creek, it seemed that our resources, so far, at least, as this state was concerned, had been exhausted, and that there was no power to stay Sheridan's advance, without depleting Lee's army to the extent which would make it the easy prey of Grant. Yet, after the first flash of despondency was over, it was discovered that we have ample means, not only to arrest Sheridan, but his attempt to advance, but were able to force him back to his intrenchments at Winchester.

"Hood has been badly defeated. His army was larger and more important than Early's, but it may learn a lesson of endurance from Early's campaign, and Hood may profit by Early's example of obstinate courage. We never knew until this summer how many reverses an army could stand without being destroyed, or even virtually injured in its defensive and offensive capacity. Now that we do know this, it would be folly to despond because Hood has lost a number of cannon and prisoners. If Hood's defeat proves to be worse than the Yankees' and our own fears led us to believe, it will be the first instance of the kind which has occurred during the war. Let us be patient and hopeful, and the cloud which now hangs over us will soon pass away."

HUNNEWELL'S

Universal Cough Remedy

There is, probably, no line of diseases which has been more erroneously treated than *Throat* and *Lung Complaints*.

There is also not a recipe written, nor a preparation before the public for the above complaints, that does not contain *Ipecac, Antimony, Lobelia*, or *Opium*, in some form or other, which I claim to be *entirely* unnecessary in nine-tenths of such cases, as they produce nausea, cause the stomach to repel food, and allow disease to triumph over what nature requires to keep up strength.

Again, these objectionable components cause doses to be placed so far apart, that the irritation which causes the cough gets the upper hand, and the foundation of weak lungs or *consumption* is permanently laid.

A true Cough Remedy should not only be the *pocket, bedside*, or *nursery companion* of all, and to be used just as often as the case is *tickling* in the *throat*, or disposition to *cough*, but to allow of its free use after the cough is checked, to clear away all remaining irritation, and make the cure perfect.

Cases of most violent *Sore Throat*, with all the symptoms of *Diptheria* have been entirely cured by making a constant use of the Cough Remedy as a Gargle. For Hoarseness it is invaluable.

JNO. L. HUNNEWELL, PROPRIETOR,
Practical Chemist, Boston Mass.

☞ For sale by all dealers.

Avery Brown & Co., Cogswell & Forsyth, G. E. Morton & Co., Wholesale Agents, Halifax.

We the undersigned inhabitants of Cornwallis, having observed the astonishing effect resulting from the use of *Graham's Pain Eradicator and Magnetic Oil*, and having used it ourselves and in our families with the best success, for the removal of complaints for which it is intended, confidently recommend it to the public as surpassing any other Liniment or Pain Killer now in use.—

WILLIAM MURRAY, Pastor of the North Cornwallis Presbyterian Church.
JAMES PARKER, Pastor of the 3rd Cornwallis Baptist Church.
JAMES G. HENNIGAR, Wesleyan Minister, Canning, Cornwallis.
JOHN R. KEAN, Pastor of the Congregational Church, Canning, Cornwallis.
DAVID FREEMAN, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Canning, Cornwallis.

Ebenezer Bigelow, J. P.	Amasa Loomer.
Levi W. Eaton, J. P.	James W. Sharp.
John H. Clarke, J. P.	Hanford C. Shafner,
David Ellis, J. P.	S. G. Kerr.
Philip Weaver, J. P.	Charles E. Burbidge,
Peter Wickwire, J. P.	Joseph Jackson.
Thomas Lovett, J. P.	Benjamin W. Jacques
John Northup,	John W. Ells,
Amasa Blenkhorn,	James Hamly,
Arnold S. Burbidge,	James Tupper,
George E. Eaton,	Alert Chase,
Elijah Loomer,	Thomas H. Gigliatt,
Daniel Cogswell,	David Palmer,
Foster Woodbury.	Henry Porter,
David Harris Newcomb,	J. N. Coleman,
Charles E. Parker,	Thomas B. Jacques,
	Campbell Bowles,

We find in Ayer's American Almanack, (now ready for delivery gratis, by the Druggist of Halifax N. S.,) the remarkable statement that the temperature of the earth has hot diminished more than 1-206th part of one degree Fahrenheit for 2000 years. To our enquiry how he could make such an assertion, Dr. Ayer writes us the following answer: "*Hipparchus* gives the exact record of an eclipse in his time. This enables us to measure with extreme accuracy the earths' diurnal revolutions since to any eclipse now. Diminution of its heat would by concentration, shorten its axis and consequently its time of revolution on its axis. The data shows that this change has been only such as I state it, mathematically and indisputably true"—*New York Journal.* Jan 11 4w.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Provided with these remedies, a person of the most delicate physique may brave any climate. They comprehend within the circle of their curative influence all internal diseases not organic, and all the varieties of outward inflammation. Sold by all Druggists.

It the readers of this 'notice' cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the Drug Store, in his place, let him write to me, enclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicine on hand because they cannot make so much profit as on other persons make. 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per pot. Manufactories, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London

VALUABLE AND CONVENIENT.—"*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are widely known as an admirable remedy for Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Coughs, and other troubles of the Throat and Lungs. They are of great value for the purposes for which they are designed, while they are usually and pleasantly efficacious, they contain no hurtful ingredients, but may at all times be used with perfect safety.—*Boston Recorder.*

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS AND AGENTS.—We are [illegible] by the payments of arrears recently [illegible] and we hereby express our acknowledgments to our Subscribers and Agents who have readily responded to our appeal for payment. Further efforts of the same kind will aid us very [illegible].

We are hoping to hear from all our Circuits in regard to arrears yet standing, prior to our new arrangement of figures in connection with subscribers' address. From quite a number of our agents we have not heard for a considerable time. An early communication from every agent, with as large remittances as possible, and information in regard to any papers to be discontinued, would oblige us very much.

Annapolis District.

JUBILEE MISSIONARY MEETINGS.

Annapolis—Sabbath, 5th February, Sermons by Rev. H. Daniel, and Meetings on the 6th, 7th Feby., Deputation Revs. R. Weddall and J. Taylor.

Bridgetown, Sabbath 12th Feb., and 13th Feb., Dep. Revs. Henniger, Weddall, Lockhart.

Wilmot, Sabbath, 19th Feb. and Monday 20th Dep. Revs. H. Daniel, W. McCarty.

Aylesford, Sabbath, 12th, and 13th Feb. Dep. Co-Delegate, Revs. J. Bent, S. W. Sprague.

Horton, Sabbath, 5th and 6th Feb., Dep. Co-Delegate, Revs. J. F. Bent, J. G. Henniger.

Cornwallis East, Sabbath 26th Feb. and 27th, Dep., Co-Delegate, Revs. S. W. Sprague, DesBrisay.

Cornwallis West, Sabbath, 19th Feb. and 20th Berwick, Feby. 21, Miss. Meeting Grafton, Dep. Revs. J. G. Henniger, W. Sprague, DesBrisay.

Digby, Sabbath, 26th Feb. and 27th, Dep. Revs. C. Lockhart, R. Wason, C. Dutcher, E. Moore.

Hillsburg, Sabbath 5th, Wed. 8th Feb., Dep. Revs. J. Taylor, C. Lockhart, E. Moore.

The Superintendents of Circuits will arrange the time and the places of holding the Love-Feasts and public meetings in their respective Circuits.

By arrangement of the Fin. Dis. Meeting.
T. H. DAVIES, *Chairman.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—*A Young Man.* A good address for the Sabbath School; but no purpose would be served by its publication.

L. G. Several violations of rule, which we cannot undertake to mend. Excellence in that style of poetic composition can be attained only by rare genius.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK MINSTREL.—The third No. of the Minstrel has made its appearance, containing the following choice pieces:—The Genius of our Land, composed by Prof. Colman, words by Jas. Hogg Esq., on the occasion of the N. B. Exhibition; The Old Arm Chair—an old favorite; Our Good Old Friends; Just after the Battle; Sea Shell Polka, a spirited composition; Near the Banks of that Lone River; being, in the whole, twelve pages of good Music, at the low price of 30 cents. The publication is issued in [illegible] per annum $2 50 in advance. F. W. Cozzi, Publisher, 155 Union St., Saint John, N. B.

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONEYS RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

Wm. Gullett $4, C. E. Bishop $4, Wm. Munro $2, Rev. J. Sprague (P.W. Mrs. Clanton $1 is sent regularly in Village parcel) Rev. J. Lockhart (P.W. O. Bradley $1, N. Franklin $2, D. Scott $2, Jas. Stoddart $1, L. Smith $2—$8) Rev. J. L. [illegible] (B.R. $1, P.W. Saml. Bent $2, Mrs. J. Morton $2—$5 all right) Rev. C. Stewart (B.R. $9, P.W. R. Dobson $1, Wm. Trenholm $2, Robert Trueman $2, C. Trueman new sub. $2—$16) Rev. Dr. Pickard, Rev. S. F. Phoenix (P.W. J. Green $4, J. Kirkpatrick $1, J. Simpson $1, A. Lindsay $1—$7) Rev. S. W. Sprague (B.R. $1, P.W. G. N. Fuller $2, J. Fuller $1, P.W. Jas. Taylor (P.W. Mrs. Taylor) $2, W. B. Bent $2—$4) H. Forrest $3, R. Crook $5, M. Ritchford $1, S. W. Pineo $2, D. Ruddick $2, Rev. J. Read (B.R. $10, P.W. R. Harrison $2, E. Kerr $5, D. Yorke $4, G. Dickenson $1, J. Dickenson $2, M. Hatfield new sub. $2—$27.) J. N. B. Fiderkin Esq (B.R. $2, P.W. $2—$4) Rev. J. Prince (B.R. $15, P.W. J. Crowell $2, W. Williams $1, R. Woodworth $2—$20.) Rev. J. W. Howie (P.W. Wm. Watts $1, Jas. Duff $2, J. H. Hart $3—$6) Rev. J. Lathern, England (P.W. I. Carver $2, J. W. Weeks new sub. $2.) J. W. Allison Jr. (B.R. $15, P.W. J. Weeks $2, P. Mosher $2—$17, new subs.) Rev. G. Harrison (P.W. I. Bogart $2, S. Armstrong $2—$4) E. Taylor (B.R. $20.) Rev. A. M. DesBrisay (B.R. $2, P.W. J. S. Black $2, B. Taylor $1—$5.) Rev. W. McCarty (P.W. F. McMahan $2, W. S. owes to 1st Jan $2.20 (B.R. paid up.) Rev. W. Brown (P.W. R. Cole $2, W. McAfee $2, Wm. Fowler $1—$5.) Rev. R. Tweedy (The obituary prepared by yourself or colleague would be inserted. Its present form inadmissible.) Rev. Jas. Hart (B.R. $1.50, G. Middlemas $5 50, P.W. D. Richards $4, A. Carder $4, Mr. Brick $3, Jas. Hennison $2—$20.) Rev. G. Hunter (P.W. J. Chapman $2, Jno. McFarlane $2—$4) Rev. J. W. Parker (B.R. $4.) Rev. R. Wilson (P.W. W. Neely $1, E. Foster $2, Mrs. Mace $2, Mrs. I. Oakes $1, J. Bent $2, R. Douglas $1, M. Young $4, Jno. Balten $1—$11. Former letter not rec'd. Have made inquiry at P. O. Perhaps you may yet trace it.) R. McCoy, Esq. (P.W. $2, Dr. Taylor $1, J. B. Cox $1, M. Kaihian $1—$5), D. Laird (B.R. $1.25, Stanton, Esq. (P.W., G. O'Brien $2, I. Salter $5, S. Cantlin $2, W. C. Stevens $1, Jas. H. Harris $1, R. O'Brien $3, M. David $2—$16) Rev. T. H. Davies, Rev. D. W. Le Lacheur (P.W., J. A. Phillips $2), Rev. G. S. Minnison, A.M. (P.W. Hon. C. Connell $2, Hon. C. Perley $1, W. L. Baird $2, W. Lindsay $2—$7). Rev. I. W. Smith (B.R. $3, P.W., W. F. Blair $1—$4), Rev. C. Lockhart (P.W., H. Rose $2, G. Hawkins $2, Miss Spurr $2, Capt. A. Foster $2—$9). W. A. Porter (supply expected daily).

Instruction in Writing.

Mr. Staples gives instruction in Writing every day and evening at his Rooms, No. 57 Granville street. Gentlemen are taught a bold, rapid hand for business purposes and the Ladies a fine, rapid and pretty style of writing.

Visiting, Wedding and Address Cards furnished and sent to order. All orders by mail promptly attended to.

B. F. STAPLES
Teacher of Writing.

Jan 18 6m

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of advanced stages of the disease.

SO well is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every town throughout the country abounds in persons publicly known and who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use.—When once its superiority over every other expectorant is too apparent to escape observation and when its virtues are known the public no longer hesitate which medicine to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs. As a remedy for the diseases of our climate, which are prevalent in every section, it has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the sick, relief to the suffering, never forgot, and prolonged cures to numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten. We do not wish to deceive the public, that its quality is superior to all others, but to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all that has been done.

Great numbers of clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have given their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of our remedies, but space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our American Almanac in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the complaints they cure.

Those who require an *alterative medicine* to purify the blood will find AYER'S COMP. EX. SARSAPARILLA the remedy to use. Try it once, and you will know its value.

Nov 2,—3m

PUBLIC BENEFACTORS.—Mrs. S. A. Allen has [illegible] by the payments of arrears recently [illegible] and we hereby express our acknowledgments to our Subscribers and Agents who have readily responded to our appeal for payment. Further efforts of the same kind will aid us very [illegible].

We are hoping to hear from all our Circuits in regard to arrears yet standing, prior to our new arrangement of figures in connection with subscribers' address. From quite a number of our agents we have not heard for a considerable time. An early communication from every agent, with as large remittances as possible, and information in regard to any papers to be discontinued, would oblige us very much.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED
THURSDAY, Jan 12.

Steamers Franconia, Nickerson, Boston, City of Petersburg, Hill Bermuda, schrs Jolly Tar, Garrison, Newfld; Rival, Dunlop, Liverpool.

FRIDAY, Jan 13.

Brigs Mirella, Curtis, St Jago; Eureka, Davies, St John, P R; Express, Howard, Kingston; Alma Jane, Flinn Cape Breton, Rescue, Landry Sydney, schrs A C Maria, Perry, Philadelphia; Frank, Ambrose, New York; Junet, Simpson, St John, N B, Sultan, Stileman, Bay of Islands.

SATURDAY, Jan 14.

Schr Lone Star, Kearns, St Margaret's Bay.

MONDAY, Jan 16

Schr Susannah, K. Clark, Boston.

CLEARED.

Jan 12—Steamer Almanderez, Poitras, Havana; brigs Henry Guild, Hall, Bermuda, Eliza, Dickson, Cow Bay; schr Harmonia, Nocaxson, Boston.

Jan 13—brig Hadee, Davidson, Porto Rico; schr Rambler, Tom, and Sydney.

Jan 14—Brig Chanticleer, Matson, Jamaica; brigs Annette, Newell, B W Indies; Watchmate, Reddy Nassau, schrs Traveller, Thomas B W I, Friend, Campbell, Nassau; Hope, Carroll, New York; Vernon, Stanwood, St John, N B.

NEW GOODS FOR WINTER

AT THE

COMMERCE HOUSE,

No. 144 Granville St.

R. McMURRAY & CO. beg to call the attention of their friends and purchasers generally to the large Stock of

WOOLLEN GOODS

which they have imported this Season, and are now offering at the most reasonable prices:

—COMPRISING—

Lancashire, Welsh and Saxony FLANNELS, Anti Rheumatic and Milled Flannels, Heavy Kerseys, Scarlet and Blue Flannels and Serges, Printed and Fancy Wove Shirting Flannels.

Mantle Cloths.

New and Elegant Mantles in large variety; Handsome Wool Shawls; Paisley Filled do.

A large stock of CLOTHS for Gentlemen, in Elysians, Witneys, Beavers, Meltons, Doeskins, Tweeds, &c. &c.

Ladies' WINTER DRESSES in immense variety Aberdeens, Winceys, Barathea, French, Merinoes, Coburgs, Camlets, Poulinette Robes, De Laines, CHEAP PLAIDS from 7½d per yard and upwards.

A large stock of Plain and Fancy Skirting, very cheap.

BLANKETS at	4s 6d to 7s 6d	per pair.
Heavy do	8s 9d " 14s 6d	"
Witney do	12s 6d " 14s 0d	"
Super do	17s 6d " 22s 6d	"
Extra do large size	25s 0d " 30s 0d	"

Men's Winter Clothing.

Overcoats, Reefing Jackets, Coats, Vests and Pants, Shirts, Collars, Ties, Hdkfs and Braces; White and Shetland L. W. Shirts and Pants.

Hosiery and Gloves.

CARPETS, DRUGGETS and CRUMB CLOTHS, White and Colored Cotton Warp