lish man that gives up
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will be strengthened.
let it lead where it may,
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Hope.

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some horror of drunkenness, let us not train them in habits that will foster pride, self-conceit, and love of display. While we are creating a deep aversion to the tap-room, let us not do it in a way that will stimulate a taste for the seductive pleasures of the theatre.

That the Band of Hope movement is destined to advance, there is no doubt. Is it not desirable to have it carried on in a way that will secure the sympathy and co-operation of Christian men, who conscientiously object to many of the practices which now obtain in these meetings?

These remarks are not made in a censorious spirit, but from a deep conviction, that were the defects complained of removed, many persons who now stand aloof from this enterprise would be found amongst its warm supporters. Wisely managed, these juvenile gatherings may be made not only attractive, but a valuable means of mental and moral discipline to the rising generation.

Let the youths selected to take part in public meetings be chosen on account of their good conduct, and not simply because of their facile utterance and unabashed confidence; let the pieces committed to memory be pure in diction and elevated in sentiment; not pandering to that which is low, but raising the taste of the children to a higher standard; let all that savours of theatrical exhibition be carefully excluded, and, in addition to this, let each meeting be opened and closed with prayer; and Bands of Hope may yet become all that the name implies—institutions next in importance only to Sabbath schools, and the means of permanently benefiting our youth.—*Wes. Chron.*

Church Isolation.

Everyone admires the sagacity of the old man in the fable, who summoned his sons around his dying bed, and required them to break a bundle of sticks. One by one, they could be broken with the greatest ease; but when so fastened together as to form a compact mass, the feat was impracticable. Nothing can be more trite than the saying that "Union is strength;" but, on the other hand, to secure the full advantages of union, each member of the community must be prepared to surrender, in a greater or less degree, his individual will. Mr. Spurgeon, at a meeting of Presbyterians, the other day, at Clapham, declared his preference for the connexional as compared with the congregational form of Church government. He objected to be classed with Independents, not being a believer in the theory that every separate congregation or Church possesses its own rights of supreme and unchallengable sovereignty. So far we are altogether at one with the far-famed preacher of the Metropolitan Tabernacle. As Wesleyan Methodists, however, we carry out the Connexional principle very much further than Mr. Spurgeon does—possibly, very much farther than he would at all approve of. For example, if he had been a Methodist minister, instead of residing in a substantial country house, driving one of the best horses in London, and enjoying the comforts of a thousand or two per annum, he would have been required to share the same abode, and to content himself with the same remuneration as the rest of his brethren. No doubt, it requires a special training and a peculiar love for the Church of his birth or of his choice to enable a man of superior abilities to remain content under the restrictions of such a system. Properly speaking, Methodism knows nothing of preachers' salaries—its ministers enter upon their life duties with the understanding that houses will be provided for them, which they must share in common with each other, and that their food and raiment will be provided in a plain way, with education for their children, and nothing more. There is, it is true, some difference between the stipends in particular circuits; but we have no such enormous disparity as exists in most other Christian communions in this particular. We have no rector dozing upon three thousand a-year, while his curate has to work hard for one hundred; nor have we the pitiable spectacle of a Congregational pastor starving, with half a dozen children, upon fifty pounds a-year, and compelled to turn print-seller, or tea-hawker, in order to eke out what is called by courtesy a living, while his brother minister in the large town ten miles off rejoices in fifteen times that amount. No one, we presume, will for an instant deny that there are now, and always have been, preachers in Methodism equal to the best class of men in other denominations. The thoughtful observer will not fail to note, as a phenomenon well worthy of attention, the restraint which such men, under certain circumstances of temptation, must of necessity exercise over themselves.—*Meth. Recorder.*

The Lancashire Relief.

The story of the relief of the distress in Lancashire is that of a whole Christian nation in its several classes acting and re-acting on each other, until the desired effect was the result; the people of these lands have considered one another, and have provoked one another to love and to good works. The mill-owners and employers were the first to show sympathy with the work-people and to make some sacrifice for their benefit. They continued to work their mills until it was no longer profitable to work them; and when it it entailed a loss to keep them at work, they continued to employ the hands, some four, or three or two days in each week; and when their stocks of raw material were exhausted and the high price of cotton amounted to a prohibition of further manufacture, they, in many cases kept their people from actual starvation by paying them two or more days wages without any work in return. We presume it was at this stage of the distress that the Mayor of Manchester deprecated any help to the workpeople beyond that which was available from local resources, and that the Lord Mayor of London declined to receive sums which were offered to him for the same purpose. As the pressure was continued the inconvenience was more widely felt. The neighbours of the work people, shopkeepers, dressmakers, and others were brought to the same common level of poverty. The clergy of the Church of England and other Ministers found it necessary to make extraordinary exertions on behalf of the poor.

Much distress was alleviated and many lives were prolonged by these early efforts. At length the Government was urged into action, and a Special Commissioner appointed to visit the distressed localities and report on their condition. He was welcomed by the suffering parishes and townships. He did his work, as he continues to do it, ably and faithfully, and the hope began to be entertained by employers and employed that the Government would regard the distressed as a national calamity, and would apply to it a national remedy in the form of a Parliamentary grant for the relief of the sufferers. But the inconvenience was too immediate to allow of the delay before the remedy of a Parliamentary grant could be applied. Local committees were formed to raise local contributions and to supply the necessaries of life to those who were ready to perish. To these local Committees contributions began to flow in from other quarters, and it became apparent that such contributions were indispensable—that without them the arrangements of the local authorities would fail. The Lord Mayor of London announced his readiness to receive contributions; the plan of an Executive Relief Committee in Manchester was urged upon public attention, and was adopted; congregational collections for the relief of the distressed wererre commended by the Methodist Conference; and the example of many of the clergy was followed by others of their brethren, and recommended to general adoption by the Bishops of the Church. The Dissenters had already begun to care for their own people. And, last of all, a pastoral from Cardinal Wiseman has commended the charitable work to the community which acknowledges his superintendence.

The hope of a Parliamentary grant having become more and more faint, and the national contributions having become almost general—amounting to about half a million, including the receipts from the Colonies—the landowners and gentry, and the employers of Lancashire, were roused to exertion. At their county meeting in Manchester, on Tuesday, 2nd of Dec., there were announced contributions to the amount of One Hundred and Thirty Thousand Pounds. The country had already felt that neither humanity, nor religion, nor self-respect, could allow the victims of the civil war in America to perish at our own doors. Whole parishes, separate congregations, and indiuiduals never thought to be charitable, taxed themselves voluntarily to an amount they would not have consented to be taxed by Government without remonstrance. The wealthy in their munificence, the poor in their poverty, have all combined to sustain at once the lives of our unemployed fellow countrymen and the credit and honour of the country. The good work still goes on; there are no signs of decrease, but rather the contrary, as the winter advances, and the magnificent contributions from India and the Colonies begin to be received. In all this there is no superfluity, nor any signs of superfluity. All will be required; and we shall be thankful at the close that, so far as human aid could be afforded, no life has perished, and no neighbourhood has been desolated. Meantime we confidently expect that all individuals and every community, and especially our own, will continue to do their duty in this crisis—*Watchman.*

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

HALIFAX CITY MISSION.—The Annual meeting of the Committee of this Society was held a few days since. The review of the labours of the past year afforded gratifying evidence of the faithfulness of the missionary Mr. Morton, and that his labours have not been in vain.

The Rev. Dr. Pryor delivered an able and interesting Lecture on "the Literary influence of the Bible," before the Young Men's Christian Association.

The Customs Revenue for this port for the year just closed shows an increase of $210,800 as compared with 1861. A debt of $135,689 incurred during the last session of the Legislature, payable in three years, has been liquidated in the short space of nine months.

The meetings for united prayer held during this week, have so far been well attended, and the interest is such as to encourage the hope that they will result in some degree of special good to the several churches. On Monday they were held in St. Andrew's Church, yesterday in Brunswick St. Church, to-day they will be held in Chalmers' Church, to-morrow in Granville Street Church, on Friday in Poplar Grove Church, and on Saturday in St. Matthews Church.

From the Montreal *Witness* we learn that the present is a time of special interest in various churches in that city. The Union meeting on Sunday afternoon in the Wesleyan Church, St. James Street—the largest Protestant place of worship in the city—was so crowded that from four to five hundred adjourned to the lecture-room below for prayer, and the two meetings went on stimultaneously. In the evening, the meeting in the American Church was also crowded; at which, besides the address from Mr Hammond, the Rev. Mr. Brookman, Episcopal Minister from the Diocese of Huron, made an eloquent and fervid appeal to the audience—to be reconciled to God in Christ.

The meetings on Monday afternoon in the American Presbyterian Church, and in the evening in the Wesleyan Church, were solemn. Not only has the hearing ear been vouchsafed to multitudes, but the broken and contrite heart to not a few. This, we think, can only be the work of the Spirit of God; and when the kingdom draws thus nigh to us, the responsibility laid upon Christians to improve the golden opportunity of laboring for souls is very great. It is a day of good things; and one may well say to another, Why sit we here idle?

A RELIGIOUS REVIVAL.—On this subject we copy the following from the Montreal *Witness*, giving gratifying information as to the state of the work of God in that community. There are a number of persons who have very confused ideas of this term.—They can understand what is meant by a revival of trade after a period of commercial stagnation. It therefore seems strange that a mistake should be made when this term is applied to religion. A revival of the latter refers altogether to the church. When Christian piety is revived, there is always connected with it, to a greater or lesser extent, a spirit of enquiry among the unconverted, and many are led to seek the Lord. Perhaps the scenes witnessed in a time of religious awakening would be of more frequent occurrence, if the love, zeal and piety of Christians were of a higher standard.

Looking to the churches, a revival of early piety is confessedly needed. It is acknowledged in prayers, it is evident in the low state of piety. Is there a single church which is satisfied with its spiritual condition? Is there a congregation where the conversions of sinners are as numerous as Christian love desires? A close pursuit of business, or of pleasure, or of some other object, tends to draw off Christians from realising that they have personally a part to take in the work of evangelizing the world. Till Christians become earnest and spiritually-minded, they will not feel that deep concern for their perishing fellow-men which will qualify them to instruct the impenitent, and guide them to the sinner's only hope,—Jesus Christ.

It is probable that the church is now prepared for a revival. It has long been desired. Many individuals have been looking for it, and expressing a willingness that it should come in any way that God may appoint. There appears to be no desire to limit the Holy Spirit's influence to particular channels.

The season of the year is a suitable one. The transition in time from an old to a new year is specially suitable to reflection. The past, with all its blessings and all its sins, comes up for review, and the future, like a dark night, shadows forth to many anxious hearts an eternity in which all is uncertainty.

In connection with the meetings held during the week, hundreds of persons of all ages have been awakened; a fact which, irrespective of any other consideration, at once suggests the duty of Christians of matured experience throwing themselves into the work, the nature and extent of which cannot be judged of by merely attending a meeting. Let a Christian man or woman go among the inquirers and it will be found that a great number of individuals are in a state of mind favorable to the reception of religious instruction and counsel. All doubting and cavilling should, therefore, be put aside in view of this cheering indication, and a readiness shown on the part of all who can sympathize with deeply anxious minds, and with hearts full of grief, to give such instruction as the thoughtful may seem to require. It is rare that we find hundreds of persons in the community prepared and even anxious for religious conversation, and therefore, all must acknowledge that such an opportunity, as now presents itself, should awaken Christians to prayer and effort. Christian parents and Sabbath school teachers should kindly speak to their children, for it is probable that many are in that state of mind which only needs a sympathising word to draw forth an avowal which will rejoice the heart.

COLDS. Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold," in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. "*Brown Bronchial Troches,*" containing demulcent ingredients, allay Pulmonary Irritation.

American States.

President Lincoln, as a military necessity, has issued the proclamation of emancipation to the Slaves in rebellious States, declaring them to be forever free. The advantage to result to the cause of freedom from this action is at best very doubtful. The effect in regard to the war will be to exasperate the South the more, and to render the strife more terrible. President Davis has issued a proclamation against the Federals, in which Butler is declared to be a felon, to be dealt with as such should he fall into Confederate hands, and that until Butler shall have met with due punishment no Federal commissioned officer taken captive shall be released on parole before exchange;—that, in consequence of Lincoln's proclamation, all commissioned officers in Butter's command be regarded as criminals deserving death, and, whenever captured, be reserved for execution;—that all slaves captured in arms be handed over to the authorities of the State to which they belong, to be dealt with according to the laws of said State;—and that like orders be executed with respect to all Federal commissioned officers found serving in company with said slaves. Gen. Banks has superseded Butler at New Orleans. Butler has arrived at New York, so that for the present he is beyond the reach of the Confederate arm. The bill admitting Western Virginia as a State, however unconstitutionally enacted, has received the assent of President Lincoln. Letters received from soldiers who were in the battle of Fredericksburg, and published in northern papers, describe that battle as having been the most terrific of the whole war—that it was in fact a great butchery, by which 20,000 of the flower of the army has been lost—that the confidence of the army in Burnside is gone, and that the feeling in favor of peace is becoming stronger every day.

One result of the recent elections in defeating the Republican party is to remove the gag which has muzzled the press and the people for so many months. The authorities of the State of New York are now speaking out in plainest terms as to the unconstitutional proceedings of the Executive in the numerous arbitrary arrests made, and in the suspension of *habeas corpus.* A number of released prisoners in Maryland have instituted proceedings against Gen. Wool for false imprisonment, estimating damages at $20,000 each. Frauds in the disbursement of Government Funds have been discovered to the amount of $800,000.

A desperate battle took place at Murfreesboro last Wednesday, in which several thousands on each side were slain, but the precise issue, if decisive on either side, has not yet reached us. President Lincoln, who amid all the disappointment and ruin attending the progress of the war has exhibited his disposition to drollery, is now represented as being deeply excited by the turn which events are taking. The N. Y. *World* on the inquiry as to the army going into winter quarters, says, the Administration is precluded from a winter campaign except by a land advance, which is, under circumstances, a military impossibility; and this will effect the value of the last levy of 300,000 men, whose service is only for nine months from the time of enlistment. The same journal further remarks:

The certainty that the Army of the Potomac must go into winter quarters, and postpone further offensive movements till spring, raises an inquiry as to the probable bearing of this necessity on the two political questions in which the country takes the deepest interest—the Emancipation Proclamation and the action of foreign governments. If, in the present posture of affairs, the President issues his threatened emancipation proclamation on the first of January, he will be simply an object of derision. To proclaim the slaves free immediately after the rebels have met him at the threshold of their territory and driven him ignominiously out, would be a piece of ridiculous bravado that would make him the laughing-stock of the world. If he happens to be in a proclaiming mood on the first of January, let him proclaim freedom to the northern citizens in the South who were overtaken there by the rebellion, and have not yet been able to get away. Let him proclaim freedom to the Union men of East Tennessee, who have so long listened in vain for the chariot-wheels of deliverance. Everbody sees how futile and ridiculous it would be for Mr. Lincoln to publish a proclamation declaring these classes free. But has he any more power to free the negroes than to free them? Have not they at least as strong a claim on the government as the slaves? If Mr. Lincoln has as ready a perception of the ridiculous as such an intellect as his should have, of jokes ought to have, he will postpone his "bull against the comet." It has become, however, a matter of no sort of consequence, either to the rebels or to anybody else, whether the proclamation be issued or not.

The recent proceedings of the Government seem to indicate preparation for dissolution.—If the administration has really abandoned its hopes of saving the Union; if, cowed by its want of success, it is looking about for fragments on which to escape from the wreck, its recent movements are intelligible, consistent, and deserve the credit of aiming at what would prove important geographical advantages if the rebels are destined to succeed. It needs but an inspection of the map to perceive the bearing of each of the three schemes to which we have alluded, if an independent nation is to be interposed between us and the Gulf. One of our principal objects of solicitude, in case of southern success, would be our possessions on the Pacific and the security of the internal lines of access to them. If the South commanded the routes suitable for the Pacific railroad we should have but a frail hold either on the states beyond the Rocky Mountains or the vast expanse of intervening territory. The secure possession of Texas—which stretches through the degree of latitude from the Gulf northward, and almost reaches the southern border of Kansas—would cut off the South from all possibility of a connection with the Pacific states, even if we should lose Missouri. We suppose the administration, of course, means to keep Missouri, and that Mr. LINCOLN'S paid emancipation scheme, though couched in general terms, is mainly intended to put the future of Missouri—a state so important geographically and commercially—beyond all question. This great state is the key of the distant West; while Mr. LINCOLN has an inch of manhood left he will fight for its possession, if necessary, as long as he has a soldier or an ounce of powder. But even if the rebels should get Missouri, our possession of Texas and Kansas would cut them off effectually from communion with the West; but their retention of Texas, which has the shortest and one of the best routes for the Pacific Railroad, would enable them to compete with us for the Pacific states, though we hold secure possession of Missouri. BANK'S expedition to Texas therefore, which is a costly absurdity if the Union is to be saved, would be, if successful, a movement of great importance if the Union is to be finally dissolved.

From the Richmond Examiner.

CONFEDERATE ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG.—Our loss has been heavy, but bears no comparison whatever to that of the enemy. We have to regret about 2500 killed, wounded and missing, while, according to the report of those best skilled and making estimates of this description, their loss does not certainly fall short of ten thousand, and in all probability greatly exceeds it. The Yankee dead and wounded literally line the ground as far as the eye can reach. We had the advantage of an elevated position and the "Stonewall." The enemy was therefore compelled to advance in the face of a raking fire up this inclined plain only to meet the death-dealing fire which our men so surely and steadily poured upon them. The enemy fought well. Our forces did better, and the result is, the Yankees, foiled in their "on to Richmond" scheme, lay upon their oars from day to-day without any effort to bury their dead or alleviate the sufferings of the wounded.

General Stonewall Jackson, who many almost believe lends a charmed life, had a very narrow escape. He was watching the battle, and standing at the time near an oak tree, when a bullet struck not more then two inches above his head. The old hero continued his observations unmoved by the incident.

We cannot close these observations without the consolatory reflection that the greatest efforts of the federal forces, both in the East and the West, being parts of a concerted plan and combined movement, of which Burnside's column was the central pivot, the crushing blow this last has received will shake the whole fabric. The news of Burnside's defeat will act like a stroke of paralysis on all the Northern army which undertook with him on the same day and the same hour. The commanders will, no doubt, as usual endeavor to conceal the truth from their men. But it will soon get abroad, even to the ranks, while its effects on the officers and commanders themselves, more than all, will be immediately disturbing and disheartening. The moral effects of the victory at Fredericksburg may be fairly considered a new and powerful element along the whole line of war. We hope it will assist us seriously at Kinston, and may counter-balance the change of command from the fighting brigadier who stopped the Yankee advance to a paralyzed major-general who has not yet fought.

TELEGRAPH DISPATCHES.

JAN. 2.—President Lincoln proclaims, as a military necessity, that slaves in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, except a number of parishes, including New Orleans, and Virginia,—except Western Virginia and certain countries in the Eastern portion of the latter State—forever free. And the Federal Government will recognize and maintain their freedom. In the promulgation of this act, President Lincoln invokes the considerate judgment of mankind and Gracious favor of Almighty God. He enjoins on those thus declared free abstinence from all violence, except in self-defence; recommends them to labor for wages; and declares that those found suitable will be received into the military service of the country.

General Rosecrans captured Mumfreesboro on Tuesday last, and he now occupies that place, the Confederates retreating to Tullaooma, making but slight resistance. General Morgan is reported as having captured Rosecran's wagon trains. General Butler has arrived at New York from New Orleans.

EVENING.—Reported Stuart succeded in retiring across the Rappahannock from his recent raid. Gen. Corcoran's brigade arrived at Suffolk. He is to take command there. A terrible battle was progressing at Mumfreesboro' on Wednesday. Federal line suffered terribly.—Four regiments of regulars lost half their men and all commanding officers. Majors Rosengarten and Ward killed; Gens. Stanley, Rousseau and Palmer wounded. Gen. Rosecrans personally superintends the movement. One shot killed two of his staff officers. At two o'clock Gen. Thomas broke Confederate centre, driving the enemy a mile. Confederate Gens. Cheatham and Rains killed. Gen. Crittenden's left wing had taken intrenchments at Murfreesboro'. Guerilla Morgan, hard pressed, was retreating rapidly in the direction of Columbia, losing caisons, ammunition waggons, &c.

JAN. 3.—Wednesday's fight near Murfreesboro was most desperate. The Federal loss is estimated at twenty-five hundred.—Two Brigadier Generals, six Colonels, three Lt. Colonels, and two Majors were killed.—The Confederate loss is believed to be even greater than that of the Federals. Gen. Cheatham is a prisoner.—The battle was renewed on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. Wood's and Cleave's divisions were in Murfreesboro, and the enemy in full retreat the same evening.—The gunboats accompanying Gen. Sherman's expedition up Yazoo river encountered a powerful battery. His force woulo debark and march to the rear of Vicksburg.—The Confederate camp at Elk Fork, Tennessee, has been routed.—Four hundred contrabands at Norfolk held a procession in honor of the President's Emancipation.—President Davis addressed the Mississippi Legislature on the 16th.—President Lincoln has signed the bill admitting Western Virginia as a state.

JAN. 5.—At the battle of Murfreesboro on Friday last, the Confederates charged heavily and were repulsed; on Saturday they again attacked the left wing of the Federal army, and were again repulsed. Colonel Anderson reports that the Confederates were decidedly "whipped," and that the Federal forces were nine miles south of Murfreesboro. The Confederates kill all Contrabands captured on the Federal wagon trains.—Gen. Sherman's (Federal) advance on Vicksburg had a terrible conflict with the Confederate forces, lasting five hours, driving the enemy in the city, and from his entrenched works. The next day there was a general advance made by the Federal forces, who succeeded in carrying a strong Confederate position situated on rising ground. The gunboats did not co-operate in the engagement. Gen. Banks and Admiral Farragut were expected to arrive at Vicksburg.—The Iron-clad "*Monitor*" foundered on Tuesday night last, near Cape Hatteras. There were three officers and thirty-eight men drowned by this catastrophe. The steamer "*Passaic*" which sailed in company with the "*Monitor*" has arrived at Beaufort, South Carolina.—The Richmond papers claim great successes to the Confederate cause in Tennessee.

EVENING.—Advices from Mumfreesboro to Saturday night, represent Federals as having gained an advantage, and will hold it. Everything favorable, unless enemy receive reinforcements from Richmond. Bragg reports to Richmond on Wednesday, that he gained great success over Federals, capturing 4000 prisoners, 81 pieces artillery, 200 wagons. Believed at Fredericksburg that large numbers of Confederates have gone to reinforce Bragg at Mumfreesboro. General Grant telegraphs gunboats engaged Vicksburg batteries. Grenada Appeal says that Yankees got possession of City. Six millions of property estimated destroyed by recent Confederate raid on Holly Springs. Gen. Blunt reports further success over the enemy in his department. Confederate Creek and Choctaw Indians desire to lay down arms. New York Commercial says another Senatorial raid in contemplation on President, to oust Secretary Seward.

European.

Per *Etna via* Cape Race. English papers were occupied in discussing President Lincoln's message mainly in relation to emancipation, which is almost universally believed to be impracticable. The *Times* speaks of it as the dream of a very weak man. The *Herrld* finds the message made up of absurdities and inconsistencies.

The *Morning Post* cannot imagine how the Federal Government arrived at the conclusion that Britain, after once recognizing the belligerent character of the South would recede from her position.

The *Star* says that Lincoln's plan may fail to break in pieces the corner stone of slavery.

The steamer Tuscarora (Federal) had overhauled the steamer Thistle when leaving Madeira for Nassau. The British steamer Leopard tried to stop the Thistle to see what the Tuscarora had done, but the Thistle would not stop. The Tuscarora represented that they had not taken the Thistle, but it was considered strange that she ran away from a British vessel. The Tuscarora left Medeira on the 30th Nov., to return in a few days.

The London *Globe* defends the British Government against all blame in the Alabama affair, and says the Federal agent could not get evidence sufficient against her, and that the Government could not possibly interfere.

The *Times* has an editorial to the same effect. It is reported that Slidell has had another audience with the Emperor Napoleon, and that M. Drouyn De Lhuys and Count Persigny favor the South.

England offers, with the consent of the other Powers, to cede the Ionian Islands to Greece.

King Ferdinand of Portugal declines to be a candidate for the Greek Throne.

ARE YOU TOUBLED WITH RHEUMTISM?—If so use Graham's Pain Eradicator and Magnetic Oil which is now universally admitted to be the most safe and effectual remedy known for that painful complaint in all its forms, and many who have been crippled for years, and used numerous remedies in vain, and long despaired of any cure, have been cured by its use, and can now rejoice in the use of the limbs, and freedom from pain; and from its effects in reducing inflammation, is unequalled in curing *Acute Rheumatism.*

Woodville, Cornwallis, Nov. 20, 1862.

I have been troubled with Rheumatism in my knee for 10 years, without being able to obtain a remedy, until about four months ago, when I was persuaded to try some of Graham's Pain Eradicator which I did without any confidence in it, and to my surprise I was quite free of pain in the morning and have not been troubled with it since.

J. N. COLEMAN.

Scurvy and Scrofulous Eruptions will soon cover the bodies of those brave men who are fighting their country's battles. Night air, bad food, drenching rains will make sad havoc with the strongest, therefore let every man supply himself with Holloway's Ointment, it is a certain cure for every kind of skin disease. Only 25 cts. per Pot. 215

VALUABLE TESTIMONY.—REV. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass., writes—"I have used, through the advice of personal friends, Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, for several months past, with great effect and entire satisfaction. *I am now neither bald nor gray;* my hair was dry and brittle, but has regained the softness of its earlier years."

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

☞ Rev. W. Smith writes from St. Andrews, N.B., under date of 29th ult., as follows:—A question was proposed at the late Conference relative to the best mode of supplying our Mission Houses with convenient furniture, and an answer was returned recommending an appeal to the members of the congregations. Acting upon this suggestion, we have made the appeal, and have been responded to with an amount of upwards of $100—the Ladies providing a bountiful tea, and the people crowding the Hall, where the meeting was held to its utmost capacity.

☞ Those who have had an opportunity of judging of the merits of the pupils of Mr. Curran's Classical Academy, at the recent examination, speak of it in the very highest terms as exhibiting Mr. Curran's efficiency and success as an Instructor of Youth.

☞ The next Lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association will be delivered by P. Lynch, Esq., on Tuesday evening next. Subject —London Churches.

☞ The next meeting of the Halifax Temperance Society will be held in the Division Room, Temperance Hall, on Saturday evening, at half past seven o'clock.

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

Rev. G. O. Huestis, new sub., Rev. R. E. Crane, S. Fulton, Esq., (P. W. Henry Fulton $3, A. McLean $1, M. David $1—$5, 2 new subs.) W. Fulton, jr., B. R., $1, D. Elliott, P. W., $2, Oliver Lockhart, P. W., $2, S. P. Fayle $1, Rev. R. Weddall (P. W., Wm. Briggs $1, H. Wellwood $1, Jas. Gray, senr., $1, W. Smith $1, Jos. Wray $1,—5 new subs. from Bro. Parker, who has our best thanks; Rev. John A. Mosher, Rev. H. Daniel—Last of this month, cost $3; A. M. N. Paterson $3, Rev. J. V. Jost (P. W., Wm. Seller $2, A. Gill $1, bal. on hand $1, 4 new subs.)—Rev. Dr. Dewolf, B. R., $40, Jos. Allison, Esq., P. W., $2.15, W. Sargent, Esq., E. Smith, new sub., $1,) R. B. Huestis, Esq., parcel forwarded; Rev. S. B. Martin (B. R., $8, P. W., Henry Gaetz $2, Simon Ritcy $1, A. Hawkins $1, F. Baker $1, R. Kent $1,—$14, 2 new subs.)—J. W. Allison, jr., B. R., $2, Rev. W. Ryan (P. W., Thos. Smith $2, I. Dowell $2, Chas. Smith $1, Geo. Corbitt $1,—$6, 2 new subs.)—Rev. W. Smith, Jas. Patterson, Esq., B. R., $5, Rev. J. R. Narraway, Rev. D. B. Scott (P. W., B. Beveridge, jr., $1, John Paterson $1, Samuel Everitt $1, 3 new subs.)—J. J. Blackburn, Esq., P. W., $1, Rev. A. M. DesBrisay (P. W., Wm. Trueman $4, Bayard Dodge, new sub., $1, Rev. W. Temple. Box went by Express, Oct. 21st—last one will go by packet, Rev. R. Johnson (P. W., B. Curry, Esq., $2.)—David Rockwell $1.50, Martin Williams $2, Rev. D. Chapman (B. R., $1, P. W., John S. Wells $1, Wm. Coates $1, Thos. Keay $1, John S. Keay $1, 4 new subs.)—Rev. W. McCarty (P. W., Wm. Roy $4, Rev. A. B. Black (P. W., A. Wilkins $3, Jacob Slocomb $2, one new sub.)—Smiler & Bichey, P. W., $2, Wm. Copp, P. W., $4.

Received for Lancashire Relief Fund, and paid to M. H. Richey, Esq., Secretary,
Wesleyan Church, Parrsboro', Collection on Christmas Day, $14.00.
J. J. Blackburn, Esq., Snubenacadie, 8.00.

We expect our correspondents, especially when writing on their own business, or sending articles for publication; to prepay their letters. Some always forget this requirement of honesty. We are grateful for the services of those brethren who have exerted themselves to extend our circulation; we hope their example will provoke the emulation of others. From by far the larger portion of our circuits we have received no response to our Appeal for new subscribers. Those therefore who are able and willing to render us help in this matter will please not limit their services by the average number called for from each. In regard to payment for the *Wesleyan,* *now is the time* for the settlement of arrears, and also the advance up to June next. The Ministers and other Agents will gladly forward any payments made to them.

☞ The Missionary Reports for Nova Scotia, received by the last steamer, have been fowarded to some of the Districts, and will be to the remainder by earliest opportunity.

Important to Mothers.

"Having examined the prescription from which Woodill's Worm Lozenges are prepared, I can state that they contain the most wholesome ingredients. I can also certify that they are efficacious having used them in my practice.

(Signed) HENRY B. FORMAN, M. D.,
Halifax, February 9, 1860. "Burgeon."

"DARTMOUTH, October 18, 1861.

"I hereby certify that I have made use of Woodill's Worm Lozenges in my treatment of worm cases with much satisfaction to myself and patient; and, having examined the prescription from which they are are made, I am enabled to testify that they are perfectly safe and efficacious, and hereby cheerfully recommend them to the public.

T. B. DESBRISAY, M. D."

IMPORTANT TO PARENTS.—This certifies that I have used Woodill's Worm Lozengers for my little children, which gave them entire relief. They were so agreeable to the taste that they ate them like candies. I gladly recommend them for general use.

MRS. H. NIKE SMITH,
The well known lecturer on Female Education.
Antigonishe, July 26, 1862.

Hundreds of such flattering testimonials have been received, but the above will suffice to prove the superiority of Woodill's Worm Lozenges over every other remedy for Worms equally as efficacious in adults as in children.

"MR. WOODILL—Many thanks for that valuable box of Lozenges. A week ago my little girl was so ill, (without the ordinary symtoms of having worms) that we thought she could not live. One box of your Lozenges has destroyed hundreds o worms, and now she is perfectly safe. I will re commend them in all my friends, and have sent you many customers for them.

Halifax, Nov. 24, 1861. G. W. CARTER."

February 28

Neuralgia, or *Nervous Rheumatism* was the first of a line of Nervous Complaints, to which *Hunnewell's Tolu Anodyne* was so signally adapted. It has proved all we claimed for it. There is but one, and only one obstacle to immediate results, which is *Indigestion.* As the Anodyne is based entirely on all objections to mercurials, so weakening to the muscular and intestinal parts of the body, a *simple Pill* perfectly adapted to the Anodyne is prepared by the proprietor, and will be sent, when requessed, "free" until plans are matured for placing their ture character as assistant to the Anodyne, and most perfect Family Physic before the world. See advertisement.

Dec. 17 1m.

AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC for 1863 is now ready for delivery gratis, at Cogswell & Forsyth Halifax who are happy to supply all that call for them. Every family should have and keep this book. It is worth having. Comprising much general information of great value; it gives the best instruction for the cure of prevalent complaints that we can get anywhere. Its anecdotes alone are worth a bushel of wheat, and its medical advice is sometimes worth to the sick the Wheat's weight of gold. Many of the medical almanacs are trash, but this is solid metal. Its calculations are made purposely for this latitude and are therefore correct. Call and get an Ayer's almanacs and when got, keep it. Dec. 17 1m.

DON'T FORGET THE HOPE!—Next to the man there is no nobler animal than the horse, obedient to all our wishes, patient docile and intelligent,—how could we "get on" without him,—then let us cherish and protect him. Have you a horse with a rough, scraggy coat and tight skin? Give them Carlton's Condition Powders. Do you work him hard? Give him Carlton's Condition Powders, you will soon see that one bushel of oats given with them, will go as far as four without. Bring your horses into condition with this medicine and do not abuse them with hard driving and no care. Get the Carlton's Condition Powders.—25 Cents per Package.—Sold by all Dealers.

Dec, 17 1m.

New Works, and Latest Editions.

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