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A PULPIT SKETCH.

BY THE REV. M. RICHEY, D. D.

Intended for Family Reading,

ON CHRISTMAS DAY.

"But when the fulness of the time was come, God sent forth his Son, made of a woman, made under the law, to redeem them that were under the law, that we might receive the adoption of sons. And because ye are sons, God hath sent forth the Spirit of his Son into your hearts, crying, Abba, Father." *Galatians* IV: 4, 5, 6.

The first oracle of Redemption was coeval with man's apostacy. In one pregnant sentence He who is "wonderful in counsel and excellent in working," announced the destined overthrow of Satan's usurped dominion, the deliverance of the victims of his malignity, and the means by which both were to be achieved. That memorable prophecy contains the germ, and affords a sure guarantee, of all the subsequent disclosures and accomplishments of the grace that bringeth salvation. Along the whole course of the Divine administration, from that hour to the present, may be traced by the lights of sacred history, illustrations of its progressive fulfilment. But its consummate accomplishment is reserved to signalize the final triumph of the Redeemer when death, the last enemy, shall be destroyed.

In the evolution of this stupendous scheme, for the recovery of our sinning race from the ruins of the fall, it was fitting that the grand, central epoch, should be marked by the auspicious event which we to-day commemorate; the event that on each recurrence of this anniversary, simultaneously guides all the streams of Christian meditation into one channel—evoking from every sanctuary, and from every godly household, glad responses to the angelic song that hailed the advent of the Son of God to our revolted world.

In the text which I have chosen, the incarnation of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ, offers itself to our contemplation, in *the mystery of its character,—the infinite benevolence of its objects,—and the appropriateness of the time of its occurrence.*

I. Without controversy, brethren, great is the mystery of Godliness, God was manifested in the flesh. "God," as the same momentous truth is expressed in our text, "God sent forth his Son, made of a woman, made under the law."

Of this sublime mystery, we know nothing, and can know nothing, but as it is revealed to us in the lively oracles. To indulge a spirit of rationalistic speculation on a subject at once so awful and so consoling, were not only vain but preversely irreverent. Our highest wisdom, and indeed the only legitimate function of reason, in relation to problems of which the volume of inspiration only can supply the solution, is, with all humility to ask, What saith the Scripture?—and to receive with meekness and gratitude the Divine response.

Now the grand mystery of Redemption being the incarnation of Christ, the fact that, the clearness and copiousness of the Bible with respect to it are proportioned to its transcendent importance, is one that should call forth our fervent ascriptions of praise to the Father of lights. Prophets, Apostles, and Evangelists unite in holy harmony, and in the richest variety of phrase and illustration to attest the coalescence of essential Deity and true humanity in the person of our Redeemer. Shall I refer to the testimony of Isaiah, called by eminence the evangelical prophet, who saw the Lord sitting upon a throne, high and lifted up—and heard the magnificent antiphony of the the veiled seraphim, celebrating the glory of Christ the Lord? With what rapture does he anticipate his incarnation, and with what graphic power does he portray, the apparently irreconcilable, yet really inseparable properties of his unique personality! "For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given: and the government shall be upon his shoulder: and his name shall be called, Wonderful, Counsellor, the mighty God, the everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace." Shall I refer to the animated testimony of Micah, when rapt by the revealing spirit into the same auspicious era? Listen to his thrilling words:—But thou Bethlehem, Ephratah, though thou be little among the thousands of Judah, yet out of thee shall he come forth unto me that is to be ruler in Israel; whose goings forth have been of old, from everlasting." Let the writer who closes the canon of the Old Testament, close for the present our reference to the cumulative evidence of prophecy on this topic: And the Lord whom ye seek, shall suddenly come to his temple, even the messenger of the covenant whom ye delight in, behold he shall come saith the Lord of Hosts."

In striking accordance with the testimony of Jesus, which is the spirit of prophecy, the Gospel narratives are replete with illustrative exemplifications of the distinctive peculiarity of the person of Christ as the God-man. His descent to the scene of his humiliation occasioned no interval of suspension in the adoring homage paid to him by the most illustrious order of created intelligences, in the preexistent glory which he had with the father before the world was. "When He bringeth his First begotten into the world, he saith—and let all the angels of God worship him." Though he was made of the seed of David, according to the flesh, and by his sacrificial death on the cross proved to be mortal, yet was he "declared to be the Son of God with power, according to the spirit of holiness, by his resurrection from the dead."

I have anticipated the full disclosures with respect to God our Saviour that are scattered in such profusion over the apostolic epistles. Nor is it necessary minutely to point them out. If the worlds strewed through measureless realms of space, and their sustentation in their respective orbits, can be supposed to be the works of a dependent creature—if worshippers on earth and in heaven may render supreme homage to a created being, not only without incurring the guilt of idolatry, but in obedience to an impurative injunction that all should honor the Son even as they honor the Father, then, not otherwise, may Christ be regarded merely as a creature of unrivalled dignity—a God, not in the proper sense, but by virtue of derived excellence, and delegated authority. But if reason instinctively revolt at such assumptions, as alike baseless and blasphemous, then let every knee bow to Him, and every tongue confess, that Jesus Christ is Lord, to the glory of God the Father.

The fulfilment of His mission of mercy to mankind, involving as it did, the necessity of his death, demanded, according to the counsels of eternal wisdom, that he should assume the nature of the being whom he undertook to redeem. Nor was that preliminary condition to be satisfied by the creation of an isolated being, however perfectly assimilated in his constituent parts to our race, as the shrine of our Lord's Divinity. It behoved him to be made like unto his brethren by the ligament of consanguinity, as well as by resemblance of attributes. "Forasmuch then as the children are partakers of flesh and blood, he also himself likewise took part of the same; that through death he might destroy him that had the power of death, that is, the devil; and deliver them who through fear of death were all their life-time subject to bondage." By his miraculous conception, through the power of the Holy Ghost He was *made of a woman*; and by taking upon him the form, and assuming the obligations, of a servant, that he might fulfill all righteousness, he was *made under the law*. Thus it was that being in the form of God, and thinking it not robbery to be equal with God, he yet humbled himself and became obedient unto death, even the death of the cross.

II. To know the love wherewith God has loved us, we must consider in connection with the peerless dignity of him whom he designated to work out our redemption, the means by which it was procured, and the rich heritage into the conscious possession of which those are introduced who believe to the saving of the soul.

The supreme purpose of the incarnation of Christ was, that by giving himself a ransom for all he might obtain for us eternal redemption. Other and highly important objects were comprehended in that general design; but they were important only as being subsidiary to *its* accomplishment. The clearness and sublimity of his doctrinal; and the purity and range of his preceptive, teaching—the manifestation in his person of the glory as of the only begotten of the Father, full of grace and truth, together with the exemplification of perfect holiness that gave a celestial lustre and loveliness to his human character, were all tributary to the grand design of his earthly sojourn; but that design could not have been realized without the shedding of his precious blood as a propitiation for the sins of the world. It behoved him to suffer, and to rise again from the dead, that repentance and remission of sins might be preached in his name among all nations.

Salvation presupposes sin; and "by the law is the knowledge of sin." The holy rectitude of its precepts demonstrates the obliquity and guilt of our rebellion. But, brethren, if we would measure the depth and dimensions of our ruin we must view it in contrast with the grace and the grandeur of our redemption. It is thus that we acquire the most vivid perception of our guilt, depravity, moral enslavement to Satan, and exposure to the overwhelming wrath of God. All this is included in our being *under the law*. For we are not merely, as moral agents, under its *code*; but as sinners we are under its *curse*. And the curse of an offended God is, you know, the dark presage of endless woe. From that terrific doom the incarnated Son of God died to redeem us. The value of his transcendent sacrifice justifies the highest estimate of the riches of redeeming grace. There full expansion will require an eternity of bliss. But the appropriation through faith of their inexhaustible treasures, be it remembered, begins in time. "Therefore being justified by faith, we have peace with God, through our Lord Jesus Christ; by whom we have access by faith into this grace wherein we stand, and rejoice in hope of the glory of God."

This blessed privilege forms a part of the salvation common to all the members of God's spiritual household. To be assured that we have passed from death unto life—that our past sins, however numerous and aggravated, have all been blotted out, and our names enregistered in the Lamb's book of life, is obviously essential to enlightened peace of conscience, and a lively hope of the inheritance of the saints in light. Without a *conscious* interest in the covenant of reconciliation, shadows, clouds, and darkness must rest upon our present relation to God, and our eternal prospects. Surely, my brethren, it can not be be will of Him who spared not his own Son, but delievered him up for us all that, in relation to a question so vitally connected with our happiness, the habitual feeling of our souls should be characterised by the alternation of transient hope and trembling solicitude. Can it be imagined that in one great object of his redeeming enterprise Christ has failed, namely, "to deliver them who, through fear of death, were all their lifetime subject to bondage?" Perish the unhallowed thought! On no subject are the Scriptures more explicit and unequivocal. "For as many as are led by the Spirit of God, they are the sons of God. For ye have not received the spirit of bondage again to fear; but ye have received the spirit of adoption, whereby we cry Abba, Father. The Spirit itself beareth witness with our spirit, that we are the children of God" In the text this consolatory blessing is represented as given to those who are accepted in the beloved, *in virtue* of their filial relation to God: "And because ye are sons, God hath sent forth the Spirit of his Son into your hearts, crying Abba, Father." The inference is, admitting the possibility of our being the children of God without the conscious possession of the Spirit of adoption that we grievously wrong our own souls if we live without the enjoyment of the love of God shed abroad in our hearts by the Holy Ghost which is given unto us; for that is unquestionably the spiritual birthright of all the sons and daughters of the Almighty Lord.

With respect to the *nature* of the witness of the Holy Spirit to our adoption—namely, whether it is *direct* or *inferential*, systematic theologians, as is well known, do not see eye to eye. Happily, however, although those in whose hearts Christ dwells by faith may differ on this point in *theory*, they perfectly agree in *experience*. As Methodists we cling with conscientious tenacity to the former of those views; yet not the less cordially would we say of all, without exception, who are sealed with the holy Spirit of promise, the earnest of the purchased possession, though differing from us in doctrinal sentiment, "The same is my brother, and sister and mother."

III. In respect to appropriateness of the time of the Saviour's advent—a topic susceptible of expanded and interesting illustration—our present observations shall be brief. It is emphatically designated in our text the *fullness of time*. It was so in the counsels of God, to whose prescience all the ages and revolutions of time were present, and who alone was competent to determine the fittest period in the world's history for the mission and manifestation of his Son. Let it be observed also that it was a period of intellectual culture and brilliancy, unsurpassed, if equalled, by any previous era, in the display of the energies of the human mind; and of which indeed the works of genius, in the different departments of literature, are still regarded with undiminished admiration. This is a fact which claims especial notice, because it effectually exempts Christianity from the objection that it stole into the world amid the darkness of an age of barbarism. Moreover, the almost universal supremacy of imperial Rome, and the liberal genius of its political institutions afforded greater facilities than had ever before existed for the general propagation of the Gospel.

But the phrase *the fulness of time*, was probably meant by St. Paul particularly to denote the arrival of the time, when, according to the prophetic oracles, the Messiah, the long desired "consolation of Israel," and "Desire of all nations," was to come. That the expectation of the appearance of some illustrious personage, to proceed from Judea, the destined agent of an ameliorating change in the condition of mankind, was, at that crisis, extensively prevalent in the heathen world, we learn from the Latin historians Tacitus, and Suetonius; and the same anticipation undoubtedly supplied the inspiration of Virgil's Pollio—the beauties of which are felicitously blended with imagery borrowed from the prophecies of Isaiah in Pope's Messiah. Among the Hebrews, from whose sacred writings that hope was derived, it was of course cherished with a deeper interest and intensity.

When the mystery of God shall be finished, when the whole scene of the world's and of the church's history shall spread out its ample volume before the assembled myriads of the intelligent creation in the unshaded light of immortality, then will be known, not only to our race, but to the principalities and powers in heavenly places, the manifold wisdom of God in selecting the foretold era of the coming of Christ, in preference to all others.

The theme, my brethren, that has engaged our meditations on this happy anniversary, is one the interest of which will continue unabated through all the coming ages of time; and whose inspiration will impart to the songs of the redemed their richest rapture through the limitless cycles of eternity.

It is replete with practical instruction. Let me close by simply indicating one or two of the many important lessons of which it is suggestive.

Who can devoutly contemplate the majesty and mission of the Son of God, without adoring wonder at the Divine philanthropy manifested in our redemption? And that wonder will rise in proportion to the justness and humiliation of the views wherewith we are impressed of our own ingratitude and unworthiness. "Herein is love, not that we love God, but that He loved us, and sent his Son to be the propitiation for our sins!" Equally entitled to our thankful recognition is the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ who, for a time, disrobed himself of the majestic form of his Divinity, and exchanged the wealth of heaven for the woes of earth, that we through his poverty might be made rich. Nor ought we to be less powerfully impressed with *the love of the Spirit*, by whose holy energy the love of the Father, and the infinite virtue of the propitiation of the Son come to us, not in word only, but in power, and with the blissful assurance of present salvation. He it is who evokes the filial cry Abba, Father, from the enraptured heart of the pardoned penitent. He it is who quickens, and then consoles the awakened conscience. He it is whose effective compassion helps our infirmities, and assists us at the Mercyseat with groanings that can not be uttered. And it is He who having given us such exceeding great and precious promises by his inspiration, enables us, by embracing and appropriating them, to cleanse ourselves from all filthiness of the flesh and spirit, perfecting holiness in the fear of God. O come then, my brethren, and in contemplation of the amazing love of the Triune God, let us give utterance to our consentaneous emotions in the jubilant words of the familiar and favorite doxology:—

Praise God from whom all blessings flow;
Praise Him all creatures here below;
Praise Him above ye heavenly hose,
Praise Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

Amen!

THE PIETY NEEDED IN CITIES.

Nowhere else on earth is virtue so imperiled and vice so powerful as in large towns. The great cities of the globe are its plague spots. In them wickedness aggregates and perpetuates itself; festers and gangrenes until the very existence of the social fabric is threatened. It is enough barely to mention London, Paris, and New York. London, with its thieves' quarter, which no policemen dares to enter after nighfall, and the shameless effrontery of the "social evil" in all its thoroughfares; Paris—(unhappy Paris, groaning under the judgment of that God she once voted out of the universe,) with an exterior so splendid and a demeanor so engaging to the uninitiated eye, that it is hard to realize what a mass of moral putrefaction is thus hid from view; "New York, with its immense greed for gold, and its large districts of heathendom—the two symbolized by Broadway and Five Points.

This is but one side of the truth concerning cities. There is another class of facts about them. They have often been the last and best defenses of liberty. They are the great patrons of commerce, and art, and philanthropy, and even of religion. Metropolitan piety has nothing to fear from a comparison with that of rural districts. Yet the truth we first announced is so manifest as to give a profound moral significance to the statement that "God made the country, but man made the town."

What sort of piety is fitted to cope with the enormous evils of a great city, and to diffuse throughout the masses of its population the leaven of virtue? We select only two of the more important elements of the kind of piety needed in cities; the one of which is the essential foundation of unconscious influence, the other of successful effort.

It must be an *uncomprising*, thorough-going, through-and-through style of piety; a piety which takes God's word for its Bible, and refuses utterly to be led by fashion or impulse at the expense of principle. Many a man's life is regulated by this creed: "This must be true, everybody says so; this must be right every does so." Who is everybody? Is he God? God said, thirty five hundred years ago, "Thou shalt not follow a multitude to do evil." That well-meaning, but weak hearted religiousness which utters a faint inward protest and bows the knee to the great golden image, is a very different thing from the Shadrach-Meshach and Abednego sort of rectitude which braves all perils, and calmly says, "We are not careful to answer thee in this matter. Be it known unto thee, O king, *we will not serve thy gods*, nor worship the golden image which thou hast set up."

There must be no compromise at all with any immorality. God demands, and the Church greatly needs, the general prevalence of a piety characterized by the most transparent honesty and the most scrupulous truthfulness. The business morality of our day is far too lax. We are liable to be tainted by it; and a Christian so tainted is a Sampson shorn. The Spartans are said to have taught their children that theft was allowable and smart, if it was only so slyly done as not be found out. It seems to be very commonly assumed nowadays that a man may do anything that he pleases if he only does it so adroitly as to go unwhipped of justice.

In walking rapidly up Broadway, one day we passed two men in earnest conversation about their business difficulties. One said to the other, "I would have paid you long ago, if you had not inquired of my acquaintances about my reliability." The man felt his honor touched, and he retorted with dishonesty. The loose, inaccurate, over reaching way in which some apparently sincere Christians do business accounts for their being stumbling-blocks in the way of sinners. Moral laxity is sure to undermine spiritual power.

Nor must there be any compromise with the spirit of worldliness—a very potent spirit—which works immense mischief in the Church. A Christian man is put up for office; he needs the courage of a hero to resist the temptation to covert bribery and to the defilment of base associations. There are dinners of councils and committees, and military balls, in which Christian principle is outraged; the Christian members have not the courage to be absent, and so the dear Christ is wounded by his professed friends.

We throw out these hints concerning a prevalent evil, in the firm belief that worldly conformity is a vampire sucking out the life blood of the Church. Let the new Testament morality and unworldliness prevail in any church and its members will be "living epistles," which scepticism and indifferentism *must* read and tremble.

Another demand—nowhere so urgent as in great cities—is for a *laborious* style of piety—a piety which can bear burdens patiently, and which judges as Paul did, "that they which live should not live unto themselves." The spirit of that mighty worker was stirred within him when he walked the streets of Athens, and found them full of idols. Would it not be stirred as deeply now if he could walk our streets? We weep tears of pity over the heathen in India. God pity the heathen in America.

Many a Christian has no conception of the work the Church has yet to do in the most enlightened parts of the earth. It is startling to hear that, after eighteen centuries of Christian effort, two thirds of the human race have never heard the name of Jesus—to say nothing of Mohammedans, Romanists and Jews—and that not one-twelfth of the population of the globe are nominally Protestants. But these facts are not so startling as two others yet to be stated: *More than one-half of the inhabitants of the Protestant countries are practically heathen*; and, in the judgment of the largest charity, *not one tenth of them are regenerated persons.*

The persons who go to Church at all certainly do not outnumber the aggregate sittings in our churches; for it is presumable that two thirds of those who go at all go regularly, and on any fine Sabbath morning our churches are not, on the average two thirds filled. New York city has a population of nine hundred and thirty thousand and church sittings for only two hundred and ninety thousand. Suppose two fifths of the population to be small children, invalids, and other persons who could not go out on Sunday morning, if all the rest should attempt to go to Church, two hundred and and sixty eight thousand of of them must remain in the streets—the churches would not hold them! And worse yet; if two hundred and sixty eight more churches were built for them, they would not come! We have in New York hundreds of thousands of inhabitants as truly heathen as any in Hindostan.

How is this wide spread and terrible municipal destitution of the gospel to be supplied? The answer is single and simple: By the aggressive movements of the Church. There will come no new star of Bethlehem, no new flight of angels, no new tongues of fire. There must be the persistent use of the old means, energized by an increase of the old, ever new power.

The people used to come to the temple, Christ destroyed the temple, and sent living temples to the people. He did not bind his Church together when he left it. He scattered it. He did not say, "Hold together for mutual comfort and defense." He said, "Go and I will comfort and defend you." "Go"—that word contains the veay spirit of the gospel—"go" with the glad tidings on your tongue; keep going, and never stop until you step forth into the golden streets.

The inspired writers labor to show us that this duty is incumbent on all Christians, and not simply on ministers. They tell us that the early disciples were "all scattered abroad, except the Apostles," and that "they that were scattered about went everywhere preaching the word." All other good news all men tell. All other philanthropic effort men undertake without special ordination. If your neighbor's house is on fire you don't fold your hands and say I am not a regular fireman."

After a long and fearful war, a messenger came running breathless into a vast concert hall, in one of the capitals of Europe, with a white flag in his hand, crying, "*Peace! Peace!*" The rapturous music of the orchestra was instantly superseded by this more rapturous solo. The hall was quickly cleared. The streets became vocal with the shouts of hundreds of thousands, "*Peace! Peace! Peace!*" Every man proclaimed it to his fellow, until the most distant hills in all the land had echoed and re-echoed the glad evangel.

On the last page of the Bible every man who hears the gospel is commanded to proclaim it. "Let him that heareth say, Come." That is every Christians ordination parchment. Let the Church obey this divine behest and the world will soon be Christ's.—*Christian at Work.*

LEAVE ALL TO HIM.

Leave all to Him who knoweth all,
To whom there's neither great nor small,
But one vast comprehending plan,
Thyself involved, ere worlds began:
Leave all to Him.

Leave all to Him, He guideth all;
He hears the weakest when they call,
For none are mightier than those
Who on His unseen arm repose;
Leave all to Him.

He'll scourge thee, when naught else will do,
But make thee more than conqueror too;
Scourge thee, perhaps, against thy will,
Yet trust in Him—He's thy Father still,
Leave all to Him.

Though friends may turn to bitter foes,
Leave all to Him, He ever knows,
When thou would'st lean too much on these,
And seek, with them, thyself to please;
Leave all to Him.

Leave all to Him, thy want, thy care,
That nameless grief that none may share,
The daily sum of wearying toils
Which vexes and thy peace despoils:
Leave all to Him.

Leave all to Him, then sweetly lie
Beneath His watchful, loving eye;
And say, fulfil Thy will in me;
In life, in death, eternally.
Leave all to Him.

FOR USELESS PEOPLE.

The blind preacher, Milburn, in advising a young man who had lost his sight, charged him above everything else, never to pity himself. The advice was very excellent, not only for the blind young man, but for all of us who have any burdens to bear; as who has not who lives in a world with an atmosphere, and consequently with storms, and miasms, disease, accident, and death?

It seems a part of human nature to commiserate suffering and to pity the sufferer, especially when the pitier and the sufferer chance to be one. And so when we feel ourselves afflicted we grow morbidly tender of ourselves, and give way to querulousness, or we become morose and discontented, or we get headaches and commit suicide, according to our temperaments. We pity, and therefore humour ourselves. We indulge all our little caprices and nervousnesses, and cultivate in ourselves a degree of petulance and general disagreeableness which we would tolerate in nobody but a dear invalid.

Another effect of self-pity, and a still more common one, is the abandonment of all effort, under the idea that invalids or people otherwise afflicted are of no use in the world. And this is all the more unfortunate in that the conviction makes the fact, and the person who sets himself down as of no use in the world is apt to be so in very truth.

Now, we have great sympathy for people in any way stricken in body, and for this very reason we write these words for their benefit. We have letters almost every day from people of this sort, and the burden of all is the same: "I am of no use in the world." We sincerely and earnestly sympathize with the sorrow of such people. We are sorry they are afflicted, but we are still more sorry that they pity themselves, because that very self-pity is by all odds the worst of their ills. And so we write these words by way of encouragement, and not of censure, in the hope that some one of such may learn to believe himself of use in the world. We know well enough that anybody can bear the toothe-ache but him that has it," and we do not argue that invalids exaggerate their sufferings. We only say they may, if they will, make themselves of use to themselves or to somebody else, in spite of their helplessness of body.

In their patience and gentleness many severe sufferers teach lessons they could never have imparted but for ailments. Their helplessness serves to soften those about them, and to cultivate in them a habit of self-sacrifice and a helpful disposition they would never otherwise have developed. In a thousand ways these people influence their friends for good, and who shall weigh the value of such a life-work until He that counteth the hairs of our heads and looketh even after the sparrows shall make up the account? But even in other and more direct ways people striken in their bodies may often make themselves wonderfully useful in their day, if they only resolutely set out to accomplish what they may without lamenting what they might have done.

We never see the blind man begging on the street corner with a face that prolonged self pity has wrought into an animated book of lamentations, without contrasting him with the blind professor we once knew, who, spite poverty and sightlessness, had worked his way to a chair in a college, where he lectured upon mental and moral philosophy to the upbuilding of hundreds of young men, who were never conscious of the worker's blindness, except as he would slip his arm into theirs for a stroll through the streets. We never see the one armed soldier grinding an organ and begging pennies in the streets that we do not remember the one we saw following the plow in Illinois, who had managed to buy and pay for a farm by his own exertions, and was bringing up a household of sturdy boys and girls to be so many brave earnest workers in the world. We pity the organ grinder not so much because he has lost an arm, as because he consents to be a beggar. We love and honor the one armed farmer, not because he has lost an arm, but because, having lost it he has manhood enough to make the most of the one hand left him.—*Hearth and Home.*

A USEFUL MANIAC.

Cruden's Concordance of the Bible has maintained its pre-eminences as the best work of class for more than a century. The result of indefatigable and more faithful labor it has left to imitators little opportunity for correction, enlargement or improvement. Yet this great undertaking was accomplished by a man who spent many years in madhouses, and when not in confinement acted as if his sole object were to get into an asylum.

Alexander Cruden was born at Aberdeen, Scotland, in the year 1701. Virtuous and pious from boyhood, he naturally sought the ministerial profession, but abandoned the intention on the completion of the preparatory collegiate course, it is believed, because of a development of aberration of mind. The disease was not hereditary, and is attributed by some to a disappointment in love. After a beneficial residence in an asylum, he went to London at the age of about 30 years, and pursued the double employment of bookseller and proof reader. In 1737 he published the first edition of his Concordance. He had worked so hard on it for years that his business appears to have suffered. He consequently became a bankrupt in 1739, and soon after was decidedly insane. He was sent to a private asylum, and, in accordance with the barbarous practice of the day, chained to a bedstead. He contrived to escape, however, and being very fierce against his imagined prosecutors, published a pamphlet, in which he violently attacked the proprietor of the asylum. He also instituted a legal prosecution against him and the attendant physician. The defendants were acquitted, whereupon Mr. Cruden published a report of their trials, dedicating it to the king.

For fourteen years after, he appeared fairly rational, working as a proof reader, but in 1753 was again put in confinement for a few weeks. On his release, he issued what he called "proposals of reconciliation" to his sister, who had been instrumental in having him locked up, the satisfaction he desired being that the lady would submit to forty eight hours' imprisonment in Newgate and pay him the sum of ten pounds. He afterwards modified the conditions to forty eight hours in the tower and fifteen pounds payment. As these efforts were rejected, he brought suit for ten thousand pounds damages against his sister and three other persons, but they were acquitted, and a new trial refused him. He then published a whimsical account of his troubles, entitled, "The Advantures of Alexander, the Corrector," a name which he henceforth applied to himself.

He imagined that he was inspired to correct the morals of the age, and visited Oxford and other places to exhort the inhabitants to repent of their evil ways. He applied to the King and his Council to recognize him formally as Corrector of the People, and to confer upon him the dignity of knighthood. He was unsuccessful in both objects, and complained that Earl Paulett was the only great man that did not treat him badly. In explanation of this fact, he curiously enough said: "Being goutish in the feet, he could not run away from the Corrector, as others were apt to do."

The next project of poor Cruden was to get himself elected member of Parliament. Being defeated, he bore the disappointment with resignation, saying that "he had the hearts of the people, though their hands had been promised away."

Soon after we find him in love. The object of his suit was Miss Elizabeth Abney, a wealthy lady, daughter of Sir Thomas Abney, the benefactor of Dr. Watts. Cruden made no scruples of telling Miss Abney that her fortune influenced his choice, though he only wanted to use her money for the public good. She refused even to see him, and neglected to answer his innumerable letters and protests. He finally published some of them, and, despairing of specific measures, sent her what he termed a declaration of war. He asserted that being a very great man, he "would shoot off great bullets from his camp: namely, by earnest prayer to heaven, day and night, that her heart might be softened." Availing himself of her absence from the vicinity of London, he sent requests for prayer for her safety to the different city churches, and on her return thanksgiving for her deliverance from the dangers of journeying. He so pestered her with letters and calls, that her servants resorted to rather violent measures to keep him away.

Nearly all the time, in spite of his mania, Mr. Cruden was working hard on the version of his Concordance, and as proof reader of the *Daily Advertiser*, a paper rendered famous by its publication of the letters of Junius. About 1758 he seems to have become more settled in his mind. He was constant in labor, and unwearied in acts of benevolence. His actions were sometimes whimsical, but were often generous and beneficial. He was instrumental in saving an ignorant forger from the gallows; prevented a disheartened man from committing suicide; took home and reclaimed a wretched street walker, who remained his faithful servant until his death, and proved herself a sincere penitent; and distributed large numbers of tracts and catechisms. It is related that on a certain occassion being disgusted with the conceit of a young clergyman, he gave him very solemnly a little volume called "The Mother's Catechism, dedicated to the Young and Ignorant." He died very suddenly in the year 1770, being found dead kneeling against a chair.

Cruden's insanity must have made him at times a very disagreeable acquaintance, but of the goodness of his intentions, and the purity of his life there was no doubt. The work by which he is known has given him lasting fame, and earned him the gratitude of all biblical students. It is remarkable that a compilation requiring so much exactness and such protracted toil should have been prepared by a man who was seldom if ever perfectly sane.

THE PASTOR'S ASSISTANT.

A young minister was once called to a young and plastic church. One of the first questions which he asked was, "Do your people take good religious papers?" The elders scarcely knew. He was unwilling to accept their call unless they would see that the congregation was well supplied with that sort of literature. They liked his proposal. The people began to read more upon Church and Christian affairs, and he began to arouse them to earnest working and generous giving. The contributions increased wonderfully, for the people were learning of the real wants of the Church. The preaching was blessed. Press and pulpit lent a force to each other. Pastor and editor were mutual helpers in the same good work. And here is the real design of an earnest, thoroughly Christian paper. It is not to draw dividends upon the large investments, not to wage controversy, not to deal out the mere news of the day, not to publish brilliant essays; its leading design is to do what the pastor should be doing, if they knew everything, and could be talking and teaching every week in every house. It is his assistant and vicar in the parish. It supplements his work. It goes on wings, while he must walk. It goes when and where he cannot go. It makes a Sunday call on his people, and fits them for hearing the next day's sermons. It follows up his preaching, whispering again to the conscience and the heart. It is the unfailing supply in vacant churches. It is never down with a cold, nor absent on a vacation. Fifty-two times a year it brings happiness into the homes of thousands, and in every house tells the same "old, old story of Jesus and His love," of the Church and her conquests, of holiness and of heaven. Let every church have a devoted pastor and a Christian paper, and the Gospel will move the world.—*Interior.*

PRIVATE PRAYER.

In the morning the mind is calm, the temptations of the day have not beset you; the duties of the day have not filled your mind and begun to vex you. Before you go to the duties of the day, to its cares, anxieties, and temptations, begin the day with prayer. Temptations you certainly will meet; trials of virtue and patience will overtake you; and many times before night you will need the aid of your Father to shield you. Go to Him, and ask his counsel to guide you, his power to uphold you, his presence to cheer you, his Spirit to sanctify you. Then will you have done what is equivalent to half the duties of the day, when you have thus engaged his care and assistance. And when the evening comes, when you have done with the duties of the day, the body is wearied, and the mind is jaded, when the world is shut out by the shades of night, when you come to look back and review the day, when you see how many deficiencies have marked it, how many imperfections still cluster around you, how many sins stare you in the face, how little you have done for yourself, or for others, or for God, the day past, then is the hour of prayer It will be sweet to feel that you have One to whom you can go, and who will hear you; One who will accept your evening sacrifice and give you strength for the morrow and gird you with his righteousness. This hour, if rightly improved, will be like the cheering countenance of a most beloved friend. Take care that nothing comes between you and those hours devoted to God. —*Dr. Todd.*

Men and women have come to think, somehow, that Christian calmness finds its test hour only when some great affliction crushes down. There never was a more sad mistake. Christian calmness has meet opportunity for exercise daily and hourly. It is the little trials that test it most.

When we remember an absent friend, we usually think with deep intcrest of the place where he is, of the business in which he is engaged, and of the time when we shall meet him. Christians, you know where your Master is. You know what he is doing. Think, then, much and often, of the heaven where He resides, of the perfect wisdom, fidelity, and constancy with which he there manages your concerns.—*Payson.*

Our mistakes; the partialisms of our life; all its imperfections—these things should have a part of meditation at times and in due measure. For the past life would be lost in some of its best elements if we did not from it learn how to take a better course in time to come. Every man's past life should be his critic, his censor, his guide. He who lives, and is done with life the moment it drops hour by hour from his hand, is not half a man. He is like a plucked plant that stands in water without roots of its own, and can have no growth, and soon fades and passes away.—*Beecher.*

The principle of Scripture biography seems to be that of recording a man's life and deeds so far as they have tended to the furtherance of the kingdom of God, and to leave almost or quite unnoticed the manner of his departure hence. I think there is no exception to this rule in the New Testament but that of Stephen, which, after all, is no exception, but a confirmation of the rule; for the death of the protmartyr of the faith was precisely his contribution toward the great cause.—*Goodwin's Hulsean Lectures.*

Provincial Wesleyan.

WEDNESDAY, DECMB'R 25, 1872.

JESUS THE CHRIST.

The genial and festive Christmas season has returned to us. We give it a joyful welcome. It comes to us freighted with memories dear to the hearts of many, many millions of men. It reminds us of the natal day of humanity's truest friend, the most illustrious personage that ever made his appearance among mortals or immortals. It speaks of Jesus Christ who was born in a manger, and who died upon the cross. The children of Adam will never forget Him. They have good reason for remembering Him. He was the one being that shared their blood whose character was wholly perfect. In childhood, in youth, in the maturity of his manhood, every where and at all times, He was precisely what he ought to be. He never made a mistake. He never fell short in the performance of duty. He never went beyond the boundary of right, His foot never trespassed on forbidden ground, His hand never fractured the tables of the law, His lip was never ruled by passion or swayed by folly.

The contemplation of His perfection does not chill and depress us. We may never hope to equal Him; yet when we study Him, we cannot but feel anxious to resemble Him. His character does not dazzle and blind us by its surpassing radiance. It subdues us. It attracts us. Its majesty and purity are so attempered by meekness and tenderness, by gentleness and compassion that this name becomes to us the sweetest of all words, and this memory the dearest of all recollections.

Then, how beautifully accordant were His doctrines with His character. There was nothing of strength and sublimity wanting to them, and, on some sides, they skirted the regions of the unfathomable and incomprehensible. But manward what a charming aspect they wore. How pure, how practical, how wonderfully well adapted to meet the requirements of all ages, of all states of mental and moral culture and and of all states of mental and moral debasement. They unfolded some mysteries which Deity alone can comprehend. They unfolded others of the most vital importance with a fullness and clearness that enabled the heart of childhood to respond to their sweet and tender disclosures.

And the deeds of Jesus, where they not wonderful? Were they not in keeping with his nature and words? What an exhibition of power they constituted; and also what a revelation of heart. He did nothing for mere display. He indulged in no waste of force. His object as a thaumaturgist was ever to benefit mankind—to assuage suffering or to win confidence and love in order to save. How fittingly the deeds of his life were crowned by his tragic, self-immolating death. The passion in Gethsemane, the humiliation at Gabbatha, and the agony on Golgotha must not be out of mind even when in the most joyful mood we chaunt our Christmas carols, or ring our Christmas chimes.

The memory of Jesus wears well. Near or afar He bears inspection; and challenges admiration and love. Surveyed from a distance through the medium of celestial light, He towers up in peerless grandeur above cherubum and seraphim, above principalities and powers that hold highest rank among created intelligences, and who cast their crowns in loving reverent homage at his feet. Gazed upon near by us, He seems as it were the child of our mother, bone of our bone, flesh of our flesh, blood of our blood, with gentle hand and loving lip and melting eye and tender heart; with knees that seem made for anguish to clasp, and a bosom on which sorrow might sob itself to rest.

Ah, if the religion of Jesus prevailed all over the earth, what a joyful world ours would be! What painful problems would be solved, what terrible wrongs would be righted, what dreadful evils would be chased away. That religion is fated to prevail. Prophecy declares it. Providence indicates its probability. The long-expected day comes slowly, but it will come. Meanwhile, one who loves his race could breathe no nobler aspiration for it than that the kingdoms of this world may soon become the kingdom of our God and of His Christ, throughout which His word shall be law, supreme and unquestioned.

One who loves his country could frame for it no wish more patriotic than that Jesus may be in all its palaces for a refuge, and behind its lofty turrets and within its lowly cottages as a source of safety and joy.

One who loves his kindred could in his most fervent supplications in their behalf offer for them no more appropriate petition than that, however situated, by whatever temptations assaulted, by whatsoever sorrows and trials afflicted, to whatever perils exposed, Jesus may befriend them at all times, and that they may have resource to Him freely in every hour of need. And the writer can desire for PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN readers at this or any other season nothing better than that living or dying they may with all their hearts love and trust Jesus the Son of Mary, the Son of God.

J. R. N.

ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE.

Newman Hall's New Christ's Church—"Telegraph from England to Australia."—"A strike among London Policemen."—"Death in the Coal mine."—The Jesuits flocking to England—"November's retrospect."

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

The famed Surrey chapel, so long known as the centre of the ministerial work of Roland Hill, James Sherman and Newman Hall, is about to pass away. The lease has almost expired, and cannot be renewed. Another central and most valuable site has been secured and preparations have been made for the immediate erection of a spacious sanctuary in which all the agencies connected with the old chapel will find ample room and will be conducted on even a larger and more liberal scale. An interesting question has arisen among the promoters of the new scheme as to what shall be the name by which the building shall be known for all future time. Mr. Hale lately preached a sermon from the words "Jesus Christ of whom the whole family in heaven and earth is named," and announced the name which had been selected. The household was named after Christ, why not the house also? "*Meeting House*" had a good old Puritan sound, but yet it was decidedly controversial and sectarian and was not at all distinctive as to the object. "*Chapel*" was Popish in its origin, and architecturally it signified only a part of a sacred building and not the whole, while ecclesiastically it indicated subjection to a more important establishment. "*Tabernacle*" pertained exclusively to Judaism and the wilderness, "*Temple*" also belonged to the dispensation which had passed away. The preference was given to "*Church*" a good old English word meaning the "House of the Lord," and thus used among the Germans, the Scotch and all denominations in America, while it is never used to designate any other buildings except those used for Christian worship. Still further, it was determined that the new building was not to bear the name of any apostle as St. Peter or St John, nor was it to be known as Wycliff's, Bunyan's, Howard's or Wesley's Church. It was to be "*Christ's Church*" as by far the most appropriate and specially so to that congregation which belonged to no special denomination, had no terms of communion but loyalty to Christ, and acknowledged as brethren all who loved the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity. It was to be "*Christ's Church*"—not the clergy's—not the Parliament's—nor a denomination's—but only Christ's. Christ was to be theme of the preaching, the subject of the praise, the object of the worship, the foundation of all hope, and the bond of all fellowship.

We think that the decision at which Mr. Hall and his co-workers have arrived is an admirable one, and that their reasons will have weight and value in the determination of similar questions on both sides of the Atlantic.

Another great achievement in the Telegraphic system has been successfully wrought out, and England has been placed in instantaneous communication with her great Australian possession. This new link is a most important one, and great joy has been manifested at its completion. The line that thus unites this country with those far away lands, is about 12,000 miles in length, and for 2000 miles it traverses an uninhabited and almost pathless desert. Starting from Falmouth on the Western coast, it stretches away to Gibraltar, from Gibraltar to Malta, from Malta away to the Atrican coast, and by the Suez isthmis to Aden on the Red Sea; thence away to Bombay, Madras, and Singapore, until landed at Port Darwin, it well-nigh girdles more than half of the earth in its wondrous length. Every grand event must in this England of ours be celebrated by a banquet, and on this occasion Lord Kimberley the Colonial Secretary, and a great company of merchants connected with the Australian colonies met in the Cannon Street Hotel in London, simultaneously with festive gatherings in Australia; and messages were sent during the earliest stages of the meeting to the Governors of the Colonies, and ere long direct answers were received. The completion of this great undertaking will bind the British Empire yet more closely together, and help to defeat the evil forebodings of world-be-prophets who proclaim the approaching disintegration of England's possessions.

Among the many strikes for higher pay, less work, and better terms and times, now so general throughout England, that of the London police must receive a passing notice. Those staid guardians of our peace, and maintenance of law and order in large numbers protested against their payment, and at length some hundreds refused to go on duty, and parts of London were left defenceless. No very serious consequences ensued, and the authorities having dealt summarily and sharply with 180 of the most troublesome of the force, by dismissing them from the service, the others have returned to their allegiance and order is restored. Much discussion has resulted from this little "*emute*," and the result will probably be some concessions in favor of the men, for it is certain that their pay has not risen in proportion to the increase of all necessaries of life. They appear to have a good case, but were in the wrong in the way they took to enforce their claims.

Another accident in a coal-mine must be added to the long list of casualties which this Autumn has furnished. The occasion of this recent calamity was the breaking in of water from some disused workings, or an old mine, and so sudden and overwhelming was the deadly torrent that the few who were at the bottom of the shaft were rescued with great difficulty, but twenty-two poor fellows perished. The whole of the mine was filled, and many days elapsed before the immense accumulation of water could be pumped out, and search made for the missing and the lost. While the agent of this destruction of life is clearly ascertained, it is not yet made plain how the breach was effected. It is made imperative by law that where workings are being wrought close to old pits, that borings be made ahead of the new excavations, and extreme precautions are taken to guard against such a formidable danger as an irruption of water, and the deadly foul air which almost invariably accompanies it.

England is threatened with an influx of Jesuits. Germany has become wearied of their presence and can no longer tolerate in its midst their interminable plottings against the quiet of the State, and for the aggrandisement of the Church of Rome. There is no place more hopeful for the carying on of their dark designs than England, and there are not wanting those who are ready and able to furnish them with the means. Ditton Hall, near Preston in Lancanshire, has been placed at their disposal. It is a spacious and valuable edifice, and will soon be taken possession of by those dark plotters against our religious and national privileges. Nothing can be done in the present state of our laws to prevent the Jesuit Fathers from thus settling in our midst, but it is certainly a loud call upon the real Protestantism of the land to be up and doing, and counteract their dark designs.

November has been a wild and stormy month; fierce gales have swept over land and sea; shipwreck and loss of life have been almost of daily record. It has been dark, wet, and in every respect a trying time to health and spirits. We are thankful to be thus brought safely through it, and feel that one of the dreary winter months is over and gone.

B.

November 30, 1872.

GROW in grace, because this is the only way to be certain that you have any grace at all. If we aim not at growth in grace, we have never been converted to goodness. He that is satisfied with his attainments has attained nothing.

Circuit Intelligence

LABRADOR MISSION.—*Dear Mr. Editor,*—I have much pleasure in forwarding the accompanying "Report" of our Labrador Mission for the past summer. The deeply interesting information therein contained demonstrates the wisdom of the Conference in following the thousands of people who visit that coast from Newfoundland and other places, with the ministration of God's word. Reference is made in the "Report" to "Red Bay," where a number of Wesleyan families permanently reside. They are without pastoral oversight, and would thankfully welcome the appointment of a Missionary to reside in their midst. It may be so arranged that the Labrador Missionary shall reside for the winter months at this interesting place—and itinerate along the extensive coast during summer. The "Report" also alludes to "Bay of Islands." This place—rapidly increasing in population and importance—was inserted in the Minutes of Conference for the present year, as a Home Missionary Station to be supplied. The earnest wish of the people in that remote settlement (about 400 miles to the westward of Saint John's) for a minister is being strikingly exhibited by their determination to erect a Methodist Church, in which they hope the gospel message may soon be proclaimed. The people on the "French Shore" situated about 300 miles to the Northward of Saint John's—have recently forwarded a petition for the appointment of a Missionary and guarantee upwards of *Two hundred dollars* toward his support. Other portions of our extensive Islands are presenting most enticing fields for evangelistic toil. Want of means alone prevents us from entering the many open doors. "St. George's Bay," "Boone Bay," and "Saint Pierre" to the Westward—"Musgrave Town" and numerous contiguous settlements in "Bonavista Bay"—and Musgrave Harbour"—are among the fields that offer every inducement to the spiritual husbandman, and where rich harvests of souls may be reaped for Christ. Some of these places are *wholly* destitute of religious ordinances. They are literally as sheep without a shepherd. Scenes of appalling wickedness are there witnessed, and the enemy of their souls is sowing tares with none to counteract his hellish purposes. The "broad way" is thronged, with none to point out and invite to the narrow way. Souls are perishing, and the voice of no herald of the cross is crying; "Behold the lamb of God, that taketh away the sin of the world." Let those to whom God has entrusted the talent of wealth prayerfully reflect upon this woeful spiritual destitution, and determine to consecrate a certain portion of the means entrusted to them by the Master for the great work of evangelizing the masses of our fellow men who are to be found within the bounds of Conference—and who as urgently need the elevating and purifying gospel, as the Hottentot in his kraal, of the New Zealander at our antipodes. The Home Missionary Stations in this District at present occupied, are presenting many pleasing features. From "Sinal Harbour," "Random Sound," in Trinity Bay, Bro. Swann, our Missionary, writes:—"The cause of God in this Mission, continues to increase. In all the places there is a strong and I think increasing desire to hear the word of truth; and, thank God, in some instances that word has not been preached in vain. To visit all the places in this neighborhood with any degree of regularity, is impossible. The travelling must either be done by boat, or through the woods where there is scarce the vestige of a path. To see the people scattered like sheep without a shepherd, destitute of the means of grace on the Lord's day does indeed many times deeply affect my mind. In two or three places I have induced the people to teach the few children whom they can gather together. In some places the people hold service; but in other places no person is able to read, or the people are careless. There are however signs of improvement. I think we shall commence the erection of one or more places of worship during the present Fall."

From "Little Bay Island," in Green Bay, Bro. Myers writes: "We have had a few added to the Church, the last three weeks. A person came to hear me during the week, was convinced of sin under the sermon, went home and spent the night weeping. He had said that his heart was so hard that nothing could soften it. There is plenty of work on this mission. The people are very anxious for two Ministers. Several persons have come to hear me during the month that never heard a Wesleyan Minister before. Our people at "North West Arm" are about to erect a church. At many places there are good prospects. The congregations are large and very attentive. We have several pious and devoted workers here who do much good." Since the Conference, our ministerial rank has been increased by the arrival of two most excellent brethren from Britain:—Bro. Boyd, who is labouring with every promise of success at "Port de Grave," and Bro. Mearing, who writes very hopefully from his remote Mission Station.

It is cause of deepest regret that our valued and beloved brother Crauford is utterly prostrated by serious illness, and by the advice of his physicians has crossed the Atlantic to seek by rest, change of air, and further medical aid, restoration to health. Our fervent prayers accompany him that his useful life may be continued to his family and to the church. The friends at St. John's—to which circuit our dear brother was appointed at the last Conference—with their accustomed liberality made up a purse of *One hundred and twenty pounds* to defray his travelling expenses. May they be recompensed ten fold by that Omniscient Lord who rewards even for a cup of water given in his name! To supply the vacancy thus made in the ministerial staff at St. John's—an additional young man has been telegraphed for and is shortly expected from England.

Our Foreign Missionary Anniversary on the different circuits, has recently been held. The results financially and otherwise exceeded other years. We are longing for Pentecostal showers to descend upon all our borders. Already in some places drops are falling. We wait for the clouds to drop down fatness. "O Lord revive thy work"!

THOMAS HARRIS.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—A few weeks ago I returned from the scene of my labours during the summer months. God was graciously pleased to carry me out and bring me in safely, for which I feel greatly indebted to Him. I verified His promise, "My presence shall go with thee." And I have reason to believe that God was not only with me to preserve me from evil, and to comfort me in my toil, but also to own and bless my labour. He has been graciously pleased to water with his blessing the precious seed of the word of life which has been scattered upon some parts of that rocky shore. Though having had to share in the many disadvantages and inconveniences which are incident to Labrador life, the past summer was one of the pleasantest periods in my life. Wherever I went I found the greatest kindness and hospitality. All the people were glad to see me, and did what they could towards making me as comfortable as possible, often to their own inconvenience.

After a short voyage of four days in the *True Blue*, I arrived at Labrador in the early part of the summer, and proceeded as soon as possible to Indian Tickle, which is the extreme point of the Mission northwards. Here I found the friends ready to receive me, and preparing for Divine service on the following day, which was Sabbath. As soon as Mr. Henebery, who is one of the principal supporters of the Roman Catholic cause in Newfoundland, heard of my arrival, he got the chapel prepared for service, and sent to say we were welcome to the use of it. We have been accustomed to worship there ever since it was first built. But as the greater part of the Protestant community are living about a mile from the chapel, we thought it more convenient to hold service in a large and comfortable store. I preached three times on the Sabbath; the congregations were good. During the evening service the power of the Spirit rested upon those present. So anxious were the people to hear the Word on the second Sabbath that for nearly an hour before the appointed time at each service the store was literally crammed—many were unable to get in. While there I visited some of the natives at their homes, and found them in a deplorable state of ignorance. After leaving Indian Tickle, I called at Venison Island, where I spent a week. Nearly all the inhabitants there are Roman Catholics. There are only four Wesleyan families living in the place. A few of them are settled there, and are visited occasionally during the winter by the Episcopal minister who is stationed on the shore. At Triangle, Square Island, and Francis Harbour, nearly all the people are connected with our Church in Carbonear. At each place I remained about a week visiting the people at their homes by day, and preaching to them in the evenings as often as circumstances would permit. At the latter place the Sabbath which I spent amongst them was a high day with all God's people. At all the services the congregations far exceeded our expectations. The day being fine, the people gathered from all the surrounding harbours.

From Francis Harbour I went over to Merchantman's Harbour, where I spent a fortnight pleasantly, and, I trust, profitably to the people. While there the children of the Sunday-school were given a treat by the Superintendent, Mr. Hawker, and a few other friends. A large hut was erected on a plain on the south side of the harbour, and beautifully decorated with flags, flowers and shrubs. After dinner the children assembled, and began to amuse themselves in various ways. In the evening about 200 scholars and friends sat down to an excellent tea. No pains were spared by the Superintendent in making the day as pleasant and the children as happy as possible. I believe that a happier day is seldom spent at Labrador. I regret to say that is the only Sunday-school we have on the shore. Formerly there were others; but through the want of zeal and love on the part of our people they have all come to naught. It is a great pity to see so many hundreds of our children without secular or religious instruction during nearly half the year. All the labour that is bestowed upon them in our Sunday-schools at home during the winter, is lost upon them during the summer. The matter could be easily remedied, for in every harbour we have some who are qualified both for holding religious services and conducting Sabbath-schools, if they choose to do so.

At Little Harbour I was pained to find that the religious state of things was no better than last year. Only two religious services had been held there during the summer previous to my visiting it. We have a large number of Wesleyans there, and many of them are connected with our churches in Newfoundland; yet very few of them evidence any real desire for the means of grace. Most of them forget the assembling of themselves together during the summer months. Owing to some ill feeling on the part of Captain Morris towards the Wesleyans of the place, we were refused the use of Mr. Rogerson's store in which we formerly worshipped. We were compelled to hold service in a dwelling-house, much to the inconvenience of the worshippers.

At Cape Charles I spent nearly three weeks. During the whole of my stay there the weather was very unpleasant, and much against the interests of the fishermen: dense fog and rain, which made it very inconvenient for my getting about as much as I wished. At some of the services the congregations were large, and deeply attentive. Some of the means were seasons of grace and rich enjoyment to many. While there I had the pleasure of falling in with the Rev. G. Bishop, Missionary of the Episcopal Church. I found him very agreeable and kind. I attended a service which he conducted. A few days before leaving I was sent for to inter a little girl at Shoal Harbour.

At Chateau and Henly Harbour I spent a fortnight. While there I met several men from Bay of Islands. They spoke most encouragingly concerning the prospects of Methodism in the Bay. Early in the spring of the present year all the Wesleyans and members of the Scotch Church met together, and unanimously resolved to build a Wesleyan Methodist church, and also a school-house, with the idea of getting a minister amongst them. They lost no time in hauling out the frame for the church, and very willingly contributed towards the building of it. They engaged men to put it up during the summer, and expect to have it completed free of debt by next year, when they hope a Wesleyan minister will be sent them. They would gladly do all that lies in their power towards supporting him.

I was very pleased to find at Red Bay such a large number of warm-hearted Methodists, and could heartily sympathize with them in their want of a religious teacher of some kind. I think it is a great pity we are not in a position to answer their long and loud appeals for ministerial help. They are our own people, and wish to remain so. Last spring they were promised a minister by the Episcopal Church, if they would subscribe themselves Episcopalians, but they refused to do so. They are expecting a resident teacher among them, promised by some religious body in Canada interested in them. I had intended spending several weeks among them, but circumstances over which I had no control prevented me. I was very pleased with their chapel, which is neat and comfortable. We held several services in it, which I enjoyed myself, and which were appreciated by the people.

Though most of the people whom we visit during the summer months are from our bays in Newfoundland, and enjoy the religious privileges of the country during the winter, I should think there is hardly a country in British North America that is in greater need of missionaries than Labrador. The amount of ungodliness and Sabbath desecration and sin of various kinds committed there is really astonishing. Good men often wonder that the Almighty does not withhold his blessing altogether from their pursuits. And it is almost useless for one man to expect to see much good resulting from his labours; for what is one among so many thousands, to visit such a large number of harbours and coves scattered along the coast of Labrador from Red Bay downwards. His labours are almost lost among them. In most places his visits must necessarily be short. Yet we have reason to believe that some good has been done by all who have gone thither to labour; and we hope that in eternity it will appear that more good has been done than we have yet seen.

J. HALE.

Carbonear, Dec. 11, 1872.

RIVER PHILIP.—Bro. Geo. Harrison writes Dec. 17, 1872: "There has been quite a gracious revival of religion on a part of this circuit, about twelve persons, mostly heads of families have been received on trial.

TEMPERANCE SERMON AT SALISBURY.—On Sunday last at 3 o'clock p. m. the Rev. G. W. Fisher, Wesleyan minister, by request of Crystal Stream Division, No. 191, S. of T., delivered a temperance sermon, in the Wesleyan Chapel, to an attentive audience, from these words: "Wherefore if meat make my brother to offend, I will eat no flesh while the world standeth, lest I make my brother to offend." 1st Cor. 8th Chap. 13th verse. His remarks were plain and outspoken against the evils of the drinking customs of society, with an earnest appeal to all to use their influence against this great evil. Here he spoke at considerable length showing the power of influence, and that it was the duty of all to connect themselves with some temperance society. He showed that temperance and religion ought to be one; the professing Christian ought to be a temperance man, and the temperance man ought to be a praying man. He designated intemperance as a national curse, and referred to its effects in the old country.—*Telegraph.*

Miscellaneous.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE; NOVA-SCOTIA BRANCH.

Week of prayer throughout the World.—January 5–12. 1873.

BELOVED CHRISTIAN BRETHREN.—The time has arrived for sending you our usual fraternal invitation to observe the Annual Week of Prayer at the commencement of the New Year.

For the last twenty-six years God has put this honour upon His people associated in the Evangelical Alliance, viz., to bring together in "Prayer and supplication" all, in every land, who call upon "the same Lord, both theirs and ours."

It will be in the remembrance of many of you that at the formation of the Alliance in 1846, among the resolutions unanimously passed by that great Assembly of Christians, of many different Nations which met in London, was the following:

"That it be recommended that the week beginning with the first Lord's Day of January in each year be observed by the members and friends of the Alliance throughout the world, as a season for concert in Prayer on behalf of the grand objects contemplated by the Alliance."

That recommendation went forth throughout the world, and was at first to a mere limited extent, but afterwards very generally adopted. In consequence, each succeeding year has been ushered in with the simultaneous offering of United Prayer in almost every land, by Christians of all Nations, "agreed touching the things they ask of God."

Known to you also, Beloved Brethren, is the still increasing observance of this Annual Week of United Prayer. How hallowed and refreshing have been the meetings of Christians of every name united in Christ, and united in the true church of the living God. How remarkable also have been the events of Divine Providence, confirming our belief in the promise, that the united prayers of God's people shall never be presented in vain. In proof of this, and as calling for devout and grateful acknowledgment, we would venture to remind you of the outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon the Churches, more especially manifested in the religious awakening and revival which have visited different lands; the opening of doors "wide and effectual" for preaching the "Everlasting Gospel" in Italy, Spain, France, Sweden, Austria, and elsewhere; the otherthrow of Slavery in America, Holland and Russia; the weakening of Papal Supremacy, and of the power of Antichrist among European Nations; and the progress of religious liberty throughout the world. Although we do not appropriate these striking passages in Divine Providence as the immediate or the special consequence of our supplications, no devout mind will fail to see in them great encouragement to renewed prayer. "Great and marvellous are thy works Lord God Almighty. Thine is the greatness, and the power, and the victory, and the majesty; Now, therefore, our God, we thank thee and praise thy glorious name."

Thus encouraged to continue the good work which the Church of Christ has put its hand unto, we invite you in much affection and earnestness to "come boldly unto the Throne of Grace," on succeeding days of the first week in January next, to come in fellowship with all who love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity, "remembering that His presence is promised wherever two or more assemble in His name; and that passing events, and the spiritual wants of all our Churches and of all Nations, call upon us at this time to unite as one host to cry mightily unto the Lord, ever mindful of His command that supplications, prayers, and intercessions, and giving of thanks be made for all men, for kings and for all that are in authority; . . . . for this is good and acceptable in the sight of God our Saviour, who will have all men to be saved, and to come unto the knowledge of the truth.

THE FOLLOWING TOPICS ARE SUGGESTED AS SUITABLE FOR EXHORTATION AND PRAYER ON THE SUCCESSIVE DAYS OF MEETING:

Sunday, January 5.—Sermon: Subject:—The foundation, security, and universal extention of the Christian Church.

Monday, Jan. 6.—Devout Acknowledgement:—Remembrance of God's mercies to the Nation: to Families, and to the Churches; Providential and spiritual blessings to ourselves; Confession of Sin.

Tuesday, Jan. 7.—Prayer:—for Christian Churches; their increase in love, activity, fidelity to the truth, and the clear manifestation of the unity in the faith; for Ministers, Missionaries, and Evangelists.

Wednesday, Jan. 8.—Prayer:—for Families; for sons and daughters of Christian parents; for a blessing on home influence, and on the services and ordinances of "the Church of God;" for Schools, Colleges, and Universities; for Children at Sea or in Foreign Lands; for young men in business and professions; for servants; and for all in sickness and tribulation.

Thursday, Jan. 9.—Prayer for Nations; for Kings, and all in authority; for the maintenance of peace; for increase of righteousness; for the spread of religious liberty; for the growth of sound knowledge; for contentment, concord, and good will among all Classes; for the discernment of God's hand in national judgments; and for the removal of intemperance, immorality, and the sins which are "a reproach to any people."

Friday, Jan. 10.—Prayer: for Mankind:—for the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, and the spread of pure literature; for the overthrow of all forms of tyranny and oppression; for the removal of every form of Antichrist; for all prisoners and captives; and for the increase of that Kingdom which is "righteousness, peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost.

Saturday, Jan. 11.—Prayer:—for Sunday Schools; for Missionary, Tract, and other religious societies; for the rising up and sending forth of more "labourers into His harvest," and for the removal of hindrances to the spread of the Gospel, and the Conversion of the World.

Sunday, Jan. 12.—Sermons:—"Let the whole earth be filled with His glory. Amen, and Amen."

The following arrangements have been adopted for the city of Halifax:

Sabbath—Jan 5th—Meeting at 4½ o'clock, conducted by the Young Men's Christian Association.

Meetings will be held every week-day morning at 9½ o'clock, in ARGYLE HALL.

Evening Meetings will be held from 7 1-2 till 9 o'clock, as follows:—

Monday—Grafton Street Wesleyan Church, and North Baptist Church.

Tuesday—St. John's Church (Presbyterian), Granville Street (Baptist), and Richmond Church.

Wednesday—St. Matthew's Church, Poplar Grove Church, Kaye Street Church.

Thursday—Fort Massey Church, and Brunswick Street Church.

Friday—St. Andrew's Church, Chalmers' Church, Charles Street Church.

Saturday—Salem Church, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Sabbath—Closing Meeting, conducted by the Young Men's Christian Association.

It is agreed that collections shall be made at all these meetings, which, after defraying necessary expenses, shall be devoted to the support of Barrack Street Mission.

T. A. BROWN, *Vice-President.*
ROBERT MURRAY, *Secretary.*

HALIFAX, Dec. 1872.

General Intelligence.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO DESTROY A VESSEL AND CREW.—The blood of the patrons of the Windsor *Mail* must have been made to curdle when on opening the last issue of that journal they found over two columns of original matter with the following cheering heading:—

The murder of the crew of the brigantine *Union Star*, at Spencer's Island by suffocation with muriatic acid attempted. Full particulars—captain, mates and crew stupified. Their narrow escape from death—The vessel fired by the murderer—His body found in the hold near the fire which he had kindled—The deadly hold—The rescue of the insensible men from the hold—The fire at last subdued—The vessel sails for Parrsboro'—The coroner's inquest—A rumor of the tragedy, and an interview with Capt. Lockhart.

Boiling down the story we find the pith of it to be as follows:—

At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 7th inst. while the brigantine "Union Star," of Parrsboro, Capt. Lockhart, was lying at Spencer's Island, near Parrsboro, the watch on deck called the steward, William Watel, and then went to bed. The steward got up and proceeded to his work.—At 6 o'clock Capt. Lockhart awoke, feeling sick and helpless, as if overpowered by something. After many struggles he succeeded in rising and arousing his mates and crew, who were suffering in the same way. The steward was missing. Smoke was found issuing from the forward hatch. Two of the men were sent into the hold to look for the steward and see what was the extent of the fire. They came back and reported that they had found Wately lying on his back, (asleep as they thought) with his oil feeder and lamp beside him. They found that he had built a fire in the ceiling, forward of the foremast, about half way from the foremast to the lower breasthooks. It had burned gradually forward through five planks of the ceiling to the timbers and half of its lower breasthooks, and was just about entering the timbers. The second mate and a seaman went into the hold to fasten a rope to the steward so that he might be hauled out. They were overpowered by the smoke and did not return. The mate then went in and succeeded in getting out the steward and the other two. When the mate was mounting the ladder to get on deck again his strength failed and he had to be grasped by the captain and a seaman who were leaning over the hold. All hands were now insensible except the captain and one man. These two applied restoratives to the others and brought them to consciousness except the steward who was found to be dead. Buckets of water were then drawn up from the sea and the fire extinguished The sick men recovered, and the next day the vessel went to Parrsboro' where an inquest was held on the body of the steward, Wately. The jury's verdict was to the effect that "the deceased came to his death by suffocation, induced by a fire, kindled by his own hands."

Wately was a colored man belonging to St. Kitts. He is said to have been a strange character, sometimes violent and dangerous, and sometimes deeply impressed with religion. A day or two before his death he asked the captain to get him a pair of boots, and was refused because the vessel would not remain long enough to allow time for them to be made. He became enraged on this account, and used threats against the vessel and all on board. The presumption is that he put muriatic acid in the sleeping apartments to render the officers and crew insensible, then set fire to the vessel, and was himself suffocated by the smoke.—*Chronicle.*

Sir Bartle Frere has arrived in Rome on his way to Aden, where he will join the British expedition for the suppression of the African slavetrade. He was received recently by the King of Italy, who gave him a gold medal bearing the royal effigy, and asked him to present it to Dr. Livingstone as a pledge of his esteem.

RAILWAYS.—It will be seen that there is a change in the Railway time-tables. The first train leaves Halifax at half past 6 o'clock, for Pictou. At 7 1-2 the train for St. John leaves Halifax. The St. John train for Halifax is due here at 9 1-2 p. m.—The trains have had a hard battle for the past week with the Snow-King.

The Ferry Boats plying between this city and Dartmouth collided on Wednesday morning. No life lost: nobody seriously hurt. Considerable damage to one of the boats.

MESSRS. PARKS & SON of the New Brunswick Cotton Mills are much annoyed by merchants and traders selling a trashy quality of Cotton Warp as their manufacture. None is genuine without their name on label.

THE *Aldine* for December—the holiday number—is received. A more magnificent specimen of the art typographical it would be difficult to imagine. To say nothing of the letter press, which is tasteful and pure, the illustrations alone, to a lover of the beautiful, are worth the price of the *Aldine* for the year. There are thirty four of them (several full pages) in this number. The price of the holiday number is one dollar. We invite attention to the prospectus for 1873, in another column. We are gratified to be able to indorse the representations of the publishers, and to commend this periodical to the patrons and admirers of genuine art. It does not deal in any thing flashy or sensational; but only in that which is high-toned and really meritorious. What a splendid volume this will make at the end of the year!

THE SMALL-POX AT POMQUET.—We regret to state that this terrible disease has not yet disappeared from Pomquet. Only last week four new cases occurred. Of course, the patients were immediately transferred to the house of Melansons, on which sickness and death have now set a seal long to be remembered by the inhabitants of this county. However, the later cases do not seem to be so dangerous as the earlier. It is simply God's Providence, and not human precautions, which has prevented the spread of the disease. The recently constituted Board of Health—it ought to have been established months ago—has an onerous work to perform.—*Antigonish Casket.*

The new Dominion Monthly for December with its large number of excellent general literary articles, its stories for young folks, its receipts and home sketches, and other interesting contents, forms a number of more than ordinary merit, and will find a ready sale all over the Dominion. It is the intention of the publishers to infuse still more life and interest into its columns for 1873, and this, with the fact that it is essentially Canadian in its character and is issued at $1.50 a year, should cause its circulation, which is already very large, to be immensely increased.

The Truro "Sun" reports the discovery of iron ore of a superior quality, and in large quantities, at Clifton, seven miles from Truro. A trial pit has been sunk to a depth of thirty feet, in which distance three beds or seams have been discovered, the first being 1 foot, the second 2 feet in thickness, and the third has been bored to the distance of 10 feet, but the miners are not yet through it.

The dwelling house of Mr. James Madden, at Brookfield, Colchester Co., was burned down on Wednesday night, the fire originating from the explosion of a kerosene lamp, which was being filled by Mrs. Madden. Before the family, six in number, could escape they were all more or less injured, Mrs. Madden being so badly burned that she died on Thursday evening Mr. Madden was also severely burned. Everything in the house was destroyed, the family barely escaping in their night clothing.

The *St. Lawrence* on her voyage from Pictou on Tuesday night was despaired of by both officers and passengers. It was a fearfully ugly night with wind right astern, but so rough that on two several occasions the Captain ordered the steamer to be put about for Pictou, deeming it impossible to continue on the course. On each occasion, such was the force of the wind that the steamer refused to go about, and perforce she had to go ahead until she reached, and gladly hailed, the lights of the coast which bade her welcome in the harbor. She has made her last trip for the season.—*Islander.*

REMOVAL.—The office of the CITIZEN has been removed to the premises 159 and 161 Hollis street. The business office will be found in the shop recently occupied by Mr. C. M. Pyke, known as the London and Birmingham agency, and directly opposite the Telegraph office and Club House.

The National Board of Underwriters held a meeting in New York last week, and have adopted a resolution to advance the rates of insurance. An advance of fifty per cent, over present rates will hereafter be charged upon all Mansard roofs not constructed of fire-proof material.

The Chickasaw nation is making progress toward a higher civilization. Its legislature, which has just adjourned, adopted a resolution requesting President Grant to divide the land now held in common by the tribe, into smaller portions, giving each family a definite amount of land in fee simple.

SMALL POX.—Eleven of the cases of small-pox at Sydney, Cape Breton, have terminated fatally. Three seamen are still in hospital. One of the latter is convalescent. A case at Bridgeport is likely to prove fatal.

EDITORIAL NOTES, &c.

1. REV. H. L. CRANFORD.—The Rev. G. S. Milligan, M. A., the Supt. of the St. John's Newfoundland Circuit, writes Dec. 11: "My dear Bro. Cranford's health has completely failed. By medical advice and in accordance with the judgment of his brethren, he has gone to England for the winter, in the hope that rest, change of air, and eminent medical skill with the blessing of God may restore him to health and render our highly esteemed brother yet an instrument of much good in the service of his Master."

Bro. Milligan also sent a copy of a St. John's paper containing an excellent address which was presented to Bro. Cranford by the members of the church and congregation, as he was about to embark, and Bro. Cranford's reply. The address and the purse containing nearly one hundred and twenty pounds, which accompanied it, are exceedingly creditable to the St. John's friends who in their manifestation of sympathy and liberal consideration of those who are afflicted may well be regarded as examples by very many. We entirely agree with Bro. Milligan when he says: "This was" (under the circumstances) "a truly noble sum from a truly generous people."

2. We are indebted to the kindness of Edward Jost, Esq., for a copy of the Prize Temperance Essay by SAMUEL MACNAUGHTON, M. A. We have not had time yet to give it a perusal, but from its title and the fact that it has been deemed worthy of the prize which was offered, we judge that its wide circulation will advance the good cause of Temperance.

3. We wish to all our readers the fullness of abiding joy which may be obtained by each through Him alone, whose advent we this day celebrate.

RECEIPTS FOR PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN,

To December 24th, 1872.

From F A Hennigar,		G E Badcock,	2 00
	$2.00	Late J Bond,	4 00
Fm Rev. Geo. Harrison,		Joseph Cooper,	1.00
Wm Oxley,	2.00	F H Chevidu,	2.00
Jas P Thompson,	2 00	Cyrus Crou,	4.00
Thos Thompson,	2 00	George Dicky,	4 00
Dr Cove,	2.00	Charles Dudor,	2.00
Henry Cove,	2.00	John English,	3.00
J W Mattinson,	1.00	George Gear,	2 00
Geo Payne,	2.00	Clement Hudson,	1.00
Rufus Thompson,	2 00	John Hadden,	2.00
George Thompson,	2 00	T. R. Knight,	2.00
George Hewson,	2.00	George W. Mews,	2 00
Hugh McLellan,	2.00	Stephen Marsh,	2.00
Henry Gillespie,	2.00	Campbell McPherson,	
			2.00
	23 00	Mrs Marshall,	2.00
From Robt Allison,	2.00	John E. Peters,	2.00
" Chas Hawkins	2 00	Alfred Parsons,	2.00
" Rev D Chapman—		J J Rogerson,	4.00
Robert Rennison,	2.00	Stephen Rendell,	2 00
John Addy,	1 00	E. Smith & Co.,	2.00
James Bligh,	2 00	John Steer,	2.00
	——	E White,	2.00
	5 00	John Woods,	2.00
Fm Rev J W Howie—		Henry Dudor,	3 00
Henry Blois,	1 00

SOMETHING TO THINK OVER.—Among the many advantages of the present day is cheap reading, and none is so cheap as the newspaper. As an instance of this we may mention that the proprietors of the CITIZEN furnish their weekly edition for $1.00 in advance, and it contains full particulars of news occurring from day to day, having more reading matter than any other city weekly. Its telegrams are always late and reliable, its correspondence pleasing and instructive, its editorials well written and sensible, its locals racy and readable, its stories for the ladies well selected and interesting, its shipping and commercial intelligence correct and complete, its Ottawa correspondence succinct and comprehensive, and the doings of the Local Legislature are reported in full. In fact, nothing is neglected, and yet the charge is only $1.00 per annum. The Tri-Weekly, the largest paper in Halifax, $2.50 per ahnum. Postage on both papers to be paid by the subscribers. Letters to be addressed to the Manager CITIZEN PUBLISHING COMPANY, Halifax, N. S. Dec. 4—8 in.

Marriages.

At Shubenacadie, on the 30th of Sept., by Rev. J. W. Howie, Matthew H. Evens, to Mary Ann Thomas, both of Gore, Hants Co.

By the same, at the same place, on the 18th of Nov., Peter Grant, to Almira Blois, both of Hants County.

At East Port Medway, 14th inst., by Rev. S. W. Sprague, Alfred Eise er, to Sophia E. Lohmas.

On the 5th inst, at the Wesleyan Parsonage, Barrington Head, by the Rev. J. McCully Fulton, M. A., Mr. J. M. Fisher, of Baccaro, to Miss Sarah E. Madden, of the same place.

By the same, and at same place, Mr. Hervey D. Smith of Port la Tour, to Miss Deborah S. Snow, of Bear Point

At the Manchester Wesleyan Church, on Tuesday, Dec. 3, by the Rev. Edwin Mills, Mr. Isaac L. Andrews, to Miss Mary S. Sullivan

At Digby, Dec. 10th, by the Rev. James England, at the home of the bride's mother, Angus Johnson McCallum, Esq., to Miss Susie Menzies Fitz Randolph, youngest daughter of the late James Holten Fitz Randolph, Esq., both of Digby.

At Truro, Dec. 14, by the Rev. J. Shenton, Mr. Richard Shea, of Halifax, to Mrs. Sarah Logan, of Truro.

Deaths.

At Port Greville, Cumberland County, Thomas Harold Smith, aged 2 years and 3 months, only son of Charles and Sarah Smith. "Of such is the kingdom of God."

On the 5th inst., Alma Hart, aged 17 years, third daughter of Mr. R. Hart, Manchester. She sleeps in Jesus.

At Petite Riviere, Dec. 2nd, aged 40 years, after a short illness, Mr. Rueben Heckman.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

Dec 17—Brigt Champion, West, Mayaguez; scrs N. America, Romkey, Sydney; New Dominion, Russell, St. Lawrence; British Queen, Jeddore; Rainbow, do; Forest Queen, Pettipas, P E I; H. Newell, McPherson, do; Victory, Vineau, do; Ida, Arichat; Union, Jean, do; George, Gallant, Cow Bay; C Everard, Conrad, Port Medway; J L Vogler, LaHave; Lady Speedwell, Heckman, Lunenburg; Lois Jane, Mahone Bay; E Bell, Bell, New Dublin.

Dec 18—schrs Silver Dart, Hawbolt, P E I; Vivace, Romkey, LaHave; Trial, Chester; N. America, Romkey, Lunenburg; Hero, Davies, Marie Joseph.

Dec 19—schrs North American, Scott, Baltimore; Chase, Bennett, Portland; barque Dulcimer, Harrison, London; brigt Kingston, Veale, Havana; schrs Union, Boudrot, P E I; Scud, Murchison, do; Early Dawn, Martin, do; Mary Charles, Babin, do; Annie F., Messervey, do; Ocean Bride, Landry Arichat; Eureka, Lelman, Sydney Mines; Mary Ann, Dickson, Cow Bay; Vesta, Hall, do; Alfred, Carmichael, Baddeck; Eliza Catherine, N. Sydney; Syklark, Mason, Tancook; Two Brothers, Shoal Bay; Golden Eagle, Mahone Bay; Commodore, do; Lily Dale, Getson's Cove; Lydia, Delory, Arichat.

Dec 20—stmr St. Laurent, Havre; schr Marie J, Rudolph, Chester.

Dec 21—stmr Hibernian, Watts, Liverpool; scrs Cygnet, Richards, St Martin's; Pigeon, Cutler, Yarmouth; Union, Allen Cape Canso; Sea Flower, Boudrot, Pictou; Emily Jane, Owl's Head; J. W. Mullock, LaHave; Louise, Lockport; Celerity, Lunenburg.

Decr 22nd—steamers Lion, Ash, London; Ringdove, Pictou; brigt Westwood, Blagdon, P. Rico; schrs Liberty, Pope, North Sydney; Snow Quail, P E I; Break of Day, Ross, do; Busy Wm, Pictou.

Dec 23—stmr Carlotta, Portland; schrs Lavinia Jane, P E I; Nancy, Green, do; Rapid, Pope, Sydney; Margaret Ann, Lee, Lingan; Herald, Ship Harbor; Emanuel, do; Highland Lass, Port Medway; Glide, Liscomb; Dusky Lake, Robertson, C. Canso; Melinda, LaHave; Franklyn, Myers, Tangier; William, do.

CLEARED.

Dec 17—stmrs Scandinavian, Ritchie, Liverpool, GB; Carlotta, Mulligan, Portland; M A Starr, Doane, Yarmouth; brig Sabrina Porrier, Port Caledonia; schrs Foam, Sigsworth, Georgetown, PEI; Charles Valentine, Ormiston, Sydney; Ne Plus Ultra, Terrio, Arichat; P Martin, Murphy; Ship Harboa; Arabella, Parks, LaHave; Emily, Mosher, Mahone Bay; Three Brothers, Sperry, Petite Riviere.

Dec 18—Brigt Eagle, Greenwood, BW Indies; schrs Euseba, McPherson, Sydney; Agile, Himmelman, Lunenburg; Mary Alice, Conrad, do; F N Gisborne, Spencer, Louisburg, Zenobia, Gibbs, Cow Bay; Hero, Bezanson, Chester; Mary Elizabeth, King, Arichat.

Dec 19—stmrs North American, Scott, Liverpool, GB; Chase, Bennett, Portland; brigts Hound, Carroll, Jamaica; Laurella, Kennedy, BW Indies; Florence, Langenburg, Little Glace Bay; schrs Bertha, Murray, Jamaica; Wave, Cole, Guysborough; Mediator, Hutt, Port Medway; Excel, DeWar, Charlottetown, PEI; J C Morgan, Mosher, Lunenburg; Frank Newton, Young, Lunenburg; Belle of Rome, Boudrot, Ariohat; Juno, Downey, Shelburne; Ne Plus Ultra, Terrio, Arichat (second clearance.

Dec 20—schrs Highland Lass, LeBlanc, Arichat; Vivace, Romkey, LaHave; J P Vogler, Vogler, LaHave; D, Grant, Benoit, Arichat; Sweepstakes, LaHave.

Dec 21—stmr Hibernian, Watts, Baltimore; schs North American, Romkey, Boston; Handy Andy, Shenkle, LaHave; Golden Arm, Livingstone, Baddeck; Phube, Zink, Lunenburg; Little Belle, Hadley, Guysborough; Margaret Ann, King, Cow Bay; Gentile, Halliburton, Boulardarie; Four Brothers, LeBlanc, Arichat; Annie A Teel, Teel, Port Medway; John Fraklyn, Lake, North Sydney; Barbara, Thomas, Arichat; E K Brown, Payzant, Liverpool, Ns; Unity, McDonald, Margaree, CB; Edward, Conrod, Port Medway.

Dec 23—schrs E W Forest, Smith; Port Latour; Gazelle, Swaine, Port Latour; Janet, Bell, New London, PEI.

$100 to $200 Cleared per Month.

WANTED—Best of chance now given men and women to sell our new Map of Canada and United States and World combined, together with our new Charts and Pictures; also Button-Hole Cutter and Golden Pens. All wanting business which will pay sure, apply at Agents Headquarters. D L GUERNSEY, Concord, N. H.

a25—3m Publisher.

BRIGANTINE "ELBE" FOR SALE.

The Brigt. "ELBE," 249 tons, built in 1870; coppered and copper-fastened; carries 1800 bbls., or 250 tons dead weight; sails fast, well suited for a West Indian trader. Can be sent to sea without any expense.

JOS. S. BELCHER,
dec 25—6 ins Boak's Wharf.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

OTTAWA, Dec. 5th, 1872.

Authorized discount on AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice: 12 per cent.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
dec 25—1in Commissioner of Customs.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Excursion Return Tickets

—AT—

ONE CLASS FARE.

(For the double journey) will be issued at Ticket Stations on this line between

24th December and 1st January,

Available to return at any time up to and including the 4th of January.

LEWIS CARVELL,
General Superintendent.

Railway Office, Moncton, N. B.,
Dec. 13, 1872. dec 25

A CERTAIN AMOUNT of stimulus is necessary for the healthy play of all the faculties of man—and the best is *work*. But every organ of the body if *over-stimulated, becomes weak and loses its power*. (Hugh Miller became insane through continued and excessive brain-toil.) It is the same with all stimulating compounds which are so potent that they are said to give greater power of endurance to the brain. *They only wear it out by over stimulation.* Dr. Baxter's Chalybeate supplies an element which is absolutely necessary to the life of the body, and which element is often lessened by disease, over-work, anxiety, toil, &c.

PRICE, $1 PER BOTTLE.

AVERY BROWN & CO., Wholesale Agents for Nova Scotia. And sold by Druggists generally.
oct 23

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Notice is hereby given that all Accounts and Bills against this Railway should be made up to the 25th of each month, and forwarded (in triplicate) to me, at Moncton, immediately thereafter.

The Railway Paymaster will pay all such Accounts as may be approved, on or before the 10th of the following month, visiting St. John, Halifax and other places along the line for this purpose.

No Stores to be supplied without a proper requisition, which must accompany the Account for payment.

LEWIS CARVELL,
General Superintendent.

Railway Office,
Moncton, 17th Dec., 1872. dec 25—1 w

A GREAT OFFER!

HOLIDAYS!

HORACE WATERS, 481 Broadway, N. Y.

Will dispose of 100 PIANOS, MELODEONS, and ORGANS of three first-class makers, including Waters', at extremely low prices for Cash, during the Holidays. New 7-octave first-class PIANOS, modern improvements, for $275 Cash. The CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. Price, for 6 stops, $200; 10 stops, $250 cash. Other Organs and Melodeons for $50 and upwards for cash. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. dec 18—3w

MOUNT ALLISON

Wesleyan Academies.

The Classes will be resumed after the Christmas Vacation, on THURSDAY, January 2nd, 1873.

This will be a favourable time for students to enter. Catalogues containing full information, furnished on application.

D. ALLISON,
J. R. INCH.
Sackville, N. B., Dec. 14th, 1872. dec 18 2w

99 GRANVILLE STREET. 99

WHITE BLANKETS.

We have in Stock, 250 pairs of full 8-4 WHITE BLANKETS, which are offered at a low figure, both Wholesale and Retail.

dec 18 SMITH BROS.

COTTON WARP!

It is well know to those who use Cotton Warp in this Dominion, that what is most approved is made in NEW BRUNSWICK, but all are not aware that they may be supplied from the

SILVER FALLS MILLS,

with a quality quite equal to any made in that Province.

The Mills are situate near St. John, and in that city the manufacture of SILVER FALLS MILLS is readily taken by those in the trade, and in Halifax also. Address to

J. CALKINS, } PROPRIETORS,
H. HORTON, } St. John.

Or to WM. M. BROWN, Agent Halifax.
oct 22 2m

Intercolonial Railway.

Winter Arrangement 1872-3

COMMENCING ON

SATURDAY, 21st DEC., 1872.

No. 1. (Through Passenger Express) will leave Halifax at 7 30 a. m. and be due in Halifax John at 8.35 p. m.

No. 2. (Through Passenger Express) will leave St. John at 8 a. m. and be due in Halifax at 9 30 p. m.
(These Trains will only stop at Ticket Stations between Painsec and St. John, and at Shubenacadie and Windsor Junction (between Halifax and Truro) except to cross trains or to put down passengers who may be on board before reaching Truro going South, and at Painsec when going West)

Nos. 3 & 5. (Pictou Mail) will leave Halifax a 6 30 a. m. and be due at Pictou at 12 45 p. m.

Nos. 4 & 6 (Pictou Mail) will leave at 1.45 p. m. and be due in Halifax at 7.40 p. m.
(These Trains will stop at all Booking Stations, and also at Flag Stations when signalled)

No. 7. (Passenger accomodation) will leave Halifax for Truro at 3.45 p. m.

No. 8. (Passenger accommodation) will leave Truro for Halifax at 6.15 a. m.

Nos. 9 & 11. (Freight and Passenger accommodation) will leave Halifax for Pictou at 10.15 a. m. This train will take to Truro through Freight for St. John.

Nos 10 & 12. (Freight and Passenger accommodation, will leave Pictou for Halifax at 6 a. m. will also take from Truro to Halifax through Freight for St. John.

No. 13. (Freight) will leave Halifax for Truro at 3.15 p. m., taking through freight for St. John and Intermediate Stations North of Truro.

No. 14 (Freight) will leave Truro for Halifax at 7 a. m. Through freight at Truro from St. John and Local Stations North, will be forwarded by this Train.

Nos. 15 & 16. (Coal) will leave Pictou Landing at 8 a. m., for Truro, and leave Truro at 4.45 p. m., for P. Landing.

Nos. 17, 19 & 21. W. & A. R. will leave Halifax for Windsor Junction at 8.20 and 8.40 a. m. and 2.45 p. m.

Nos. 18, 20 & 22. W. & A. R. will leave Windsor Junction for Halifax at 11.45 a. m., 5.35 p. m. and 7.45 p. m.

No. 23. (Passenger accommodation) will leave Sussex for St. John at 7.15 a. m.

No. 24. (Passenger accommodation) will leave St. John for Sussex at 4.30 p. m.

Nos. 25 & 27. (Freight and Passenger accommodation) will leave Shediac for St. John at 7 a. m. taking in through freight from Halifax and Local Stations at Moncton.

Nos. 26 & 28. (Freight and Passenger accommodation) will leave St. John for Shediac at 11 a. m., taking through freight for Halifax.

No. 29. (Freight and Passenger accommodation) will leave Sussex for St. John at 3 p. m.

No. 30. (Freight and Passenger accommodation) will leave St. John for Sussex at 6.15 a. m.

No. 31. (Freight) will leave Petitcodiac for St. John at 8 a. m.

No. 32. (Freight) will leave St. John for Petitcodiac at 3 p. m.

No. 33. (Freight and Passenger accommodation) will leave Truro for Moncton at 6 a. m.

No. 34. (Freight and Passenger accommodation) will leave Moncton for Truro at 6 a. m.

Nos. 35, 36, 37 & 38. (Freight and Passenger accommodation) will leave Shediac for Painsec at 11 a. m. and 3.30 p. m., and leave Painsec for Shediac at 12.05 p. m. and 4.40 p. m.

LEWIS CARVELL,
General Superintendent.

Railway Office, Moncton,
Dec. 18th, 1872. dec 25.

PARKS' COTTON WARP!

WHITE, BLUE, RED, ORANGE and GREEN.

Nos. 5s to 10s.

WARRANTED

To be full LENGTH and WEIGHT, STRONGER and BETTER in every respect than any other English or American Warp.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS—none is genuine without our name on the label.

For sale by all dealers.

WM. PARKS & SON,
New Brunswick Cotton Mills,
dec 25 St. John, N. B.

System for Beginners

ON THE PIANOFORTE, BY

MASON & HOADLEY.

This thorough and practical method, has acquired a GOLDEN REPUTATION as one of the very best Instruction Books. Sells largely. Published with American, also with Foreign Fingering. Price, $3 00

GEMS OF STRAUSS!!

The surprising success of this brilliant book continues. Edition after edition is eagerly called for. 250 large pages of the best Strauss music. Price, B'ds., $2.50; Cl., $3.00. Fine Gilt for presents, $4.00.

Emerson's Singing School

has abundant material for the instruction of evening and other Singing Classes. Widely used. Costs less than a Church Music Book. Price 75 cents.

Winner's New School

For the Piano Forte, Cabinet Organ, Melodeon, Guitar, Cornet, Violin, Fife, Accordeon, German Accordeon, Clarionet, Flute, Flageolet. Price of each book 75 cts.

These little works are great favorites, because they are cheap, are full of easy and lively music, and have enough or instructive matter for the wants of amateus.

The above books mailed, post-paid, for the retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., New York.
dec 25

How to Save Money!

BUY YOUR

Teas and Coffees

AT

E. W. Sutcliffe's.

The only establishment in the Province for the exclusive sale of

TEAS AND COFFEES!

Lovers of really good Tea and Coffee will save money by purchasing these Teas from 35 cts. to 44 cents per lb. Coffee (fresh ground daily) from 20 cts. to 30 cts. per lb., which only require to be tried to be appreciated.

Every Variety of Teas & Coffees

Kept constantly on hand.

Black Teas from 25 cts. to $1 00 per lb.
Green Teas from 50 cts. to $1.50 per lb.
Coffees (Green, Roasted, or Ground) 15 cts. to 45 cts. per lb.

NOTE—Japan and East India Teas have been

Reduced 20 cts. per lb.

Family packages of 10 lbs. and upwards at wholesale prices.

Orders by post with remittances or reference carefully attended to.

E. W. SUTCLIFFE,
Wholesale and Retail,
Corner Barrington and Buckingham Sts.
dec 5 Halifax.

TO CONTRACTORS.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

The Commissioners appointed for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, give Public Notice, that they are prepared to receive Tenders for the erection of Passenger and Refreshment Building, at Newcastle, N. B.

Plans, Specifications, and forms of Tenders may be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer, Ottawa, and the Engineers offices at Rimouski, Dalhousie, New Castle, and Moncton.

Tenders may be for the whole, or any less number of these Buildings, and will be received marked "Tenders for Buildings," at the Commissioners office, Ottawa up to 12 o'clock noon, on FRIDAY, the 31st January, 1873.

A. WALSH,
ED B. CHANDLER,
C. J. BRYDGES,
A. W. MCLELAN,
Commissioners.

Commissioners Office, }
Ottawa, Dec. 4th, 1872. } dec. 18—4 w

MARGESON'S CALCULIFUGE.

This valuable Medicine is now before the public. Sure cure for the Gravel, Stone in the Bladder, and all diseases for the Kidney; in some cases it has cured the Dropsy—the worst or weakest case may use it; perfectly vegetables and in almost all cases it is a sure remedy. Try one bottle. Over 200 cases have been cured in Halifax. It is equally effectual with Cattle or Horses, if taken in large quantities. Directions for use will be found on the wrapper or label.

Sold wholesale by Avery, Brown & Co.
R. C. MARGESON & Co., Halifax.

Halifax, December 5th, 1872.

R. C. MARGESON & Co.

Dear Sir:—Having been affected with Gravel and finding that the doctors could do nothing for me, I was induced to buy your medicine called Calculifuge, and I am happy to say after the second trial I was perfectly cured. Recommending it highly to any fellow-sufferer with the same complaint, I remain, your humble servant,

EDWIN F. CUTLIP.

R. C. MARGESON & Co.

Dear Sir,—I feel constrained to make you my acknowledgement for the benefit received, as follows: My horse was suffering from suppression of the urinary organs, and was, in consequence, suffering considerable pain; I was recommended to try your Calculifuge; I procured it, and gave a strong dose and am happy to say had the desired effect in a complete cure.

Yours, with regard,
J. B. SMITHERS.

dec. 18—4w.

CHOICE CANADA BUTTER.

200 Tinnets Choice Dairy, suitable for family use. Just received and for sale by
dec 18 JOSEPH S. BELCHER.

AGENTS WANTED—$150 per month—to sell the TINKER, the most useful Household article ever invented. Address,

H. K. ANDERSON,
P. O. Box 360,
dec 19 4m Montreal, P. Q.

WELLAND CANAL ENLARGEMENT.

Notice to Contractors.

Contractors are hereby informed that the Plans, Specifications, &c., of the nine Locks, Weirs, and other works, on the new portion of the Welland Canal, between Thorold and Port Dalhousie, will not be ready for inspection before Friday, the 29th instant. By order,

F. BRAUN, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 7th Dec., 1872. dec 18—2 w

To Investors!

TO those who have funds to invest in large or small amounts, or who wish to increase their income from means already invested in other less profitable securities, we recommend,

After full Investigation,

THE

7-30 GOLD BONDS,

OF THE

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

Bearing Seven and three-tenths per cent Gold interest,

and sold at par and accrued interest in United States currency, they yield an income considerably more than one-third greater than U. S. 5-20's, or equal now to 8 1-4 in N. B. currency on the investment. They are Coupon and Registered, the lowest denomination being $100; the highest $10,000.

Nearly one-third of the Main Line of the road will be completed and in operation, with a large business the present season. All the property and rights of the Company, including a most valuable Land Grant, averaging about 23,000 acres per mile of road are pledged as

Security for the First Mortgage Bonds now offered.

All Marketable Stock and Bonds are received in Exchange at current prices.

Descriptive pamphlets and maps, showing route of road, connections, tributary, country, etc., will be furnished free, on application to Jay Cooke & Co., Philadelphia, Financial agents for the Road, and to

C. W. WETMORE.
102 Prince Wm. Street, St. John, N. B.

General Agent for the sale of Bonds for the Maritime Provinces. sep 25

The Provincial

BUILDING SOCIETY

AND

Savings Fund,

In Shares of $50 each.

MONTHLY investing shares receive interest at the rate of 6 per cent computed monthly, at maturity.

Paid up shares receive Interest at 7 per cent,

computed half yearly at maturity. All shares mature in Four years. Shares may be taken up at any time.

Money in large or small sums is received on deposit,

withdrawable at short notice. This society presents a thoroughly safe and profitable medium for the investment of capital, and is a thoroughly safe substitute for the Savings Banks.

All its Transactions are based on Real Estate.

Prospectuses may be had at the Society's office

106 Prince Wm. Street,
St. John, N. B.

THOMAS MAIN,
Secretary.

Society's Office, March 15th, 1872.

BRITISH AMERICAN

Book and Tract Depository.

66 GRANVILLE STREET.

HALIFAX, N. S.

Constantly on hand a good stock of Standard Religious, Theological and S. S. Books, Illustrated Papers, Reward Cards, Tracts, &c.

The following are offered at about one-third less than the publishing prices in London, in order to extend their circulation as widely as possible. Many of them have been extensively owned by the Spirit of God in the salvation of souls.

The prices are given, with the postage on each when ordered by mail.

	Price.	Postage.
Personal Religion; Will you consider it. Boardman.	$0.25	$0.06
God's Way of Peace. Bonar.	0.25	0.07
Pilgrim's Progress. Bunyan.	0.25	0.07
Way of Life. Hodge.	0.25	0.07
Guide for Young Disciples. Pike.	0.25	0.08
Saints' Rest. Baxter.	0.25	0.09
Golden Treasury. Bogatzky.	0.25	0.07
Rise and Progress of Religion in the soul. Doddridge.	0.20	0.09
Early Religion. Pike.	0.20	0.04
Early Piety. Pike.	0.20	0.04
Call to the Unconverted. Baxter.	0.15	0.06
Anxious Inquirer. James.	0.15	0.06
Blood of Jesus.	0.20	0.06
Christian Hero: Life of R. Annan.	0 20	0.04

Come to Jesus, by Newman Hall, 64 pages, 2 cts.
The Sinner's Friend, by John Vine Hall, 2 cts.

Postage on the two last at the rate of 8 cents for 12 copies.

Orders to be sent to
aug 1 A. McBEAN, Sec.

TO CONTRACTORS.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

The Commissioners appointed for the Construction of the Intercolonial Railway, hereby give Public Notice that they are prepared to receive Tenders for Track-laying and Ballasting on the following Divisions viz:—

No. 1, on Sections 3, 6, 9, and 15,—a distance of about 78 miles.

No. 2, on Sections 16, 10, and 20,—a distance of about 46 miles.

No. 3, on Sections 21, 22, and 23,—from the Miramichi River to Moncton, a distance of about 72 miles.

All the above sections are in the Province of New Brunswick

Specifications and forms of Tender can be obtained at the office of the Chief Engineer, at Ottawa, and at the offices of the Engineers, at Rimouski, Dalhousie, New Castle, and Moncton.

Sealed Tenders marked "Tenders," and addressed to the Commissioners, will be received at their office in Ottawa, up to 12 o'clock noon on FRIDAY, the 31st of January, 1873.

A. WALSH,
ED. B. CHANDLER,
C. J BRYDGES,
A. W. MCLELAN,
Commissioners.

Intercolonial Railway,
Commissioner's Office, }
Ottawa, Nov. 30th, 1872. }

N. B.—Separate Tenders will be required for the Divisions Numbered 1, 2, and 3. dec 18—4w

Agents! Agents!

WANTED—to whom constant employments can be given, with LIBERAL COMMISSIONS. Exclusive territory given, either in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, or Prince Edward Island. Agents are making from $15.00 to $30.00 per week. Send for Circular.

ROGERS & BLACK,
AMHERST, N. S.,
nov 27—3m General Agents.

FLOUR!

Landing ex steamship "Chase."

100 bbls FLOUR, Oakvalley, Extra,
100 bbls FLOUR, Wheeler's Choice Family,
100 bbls FLOUR, Lockart's best strong Baker's.
For sale at lowest market rates.

R. C. HAMILTON & CO.,
se 25 119 Lower Water Street.

R. T. MUIR & CO.

Stationery,

Room Paper, Paper Blinds, &c.

Received per steamer "Hibernian,"

25 Cases Stationery,

Containing

Letter, Note, and Foolscap Paper,

Ruled and Plain.

MEMORANDUM BOOKS,
POCKET BOOKS,
PURSES, &c. &c.

Blank Books of every description.

26 BALES

Room Paper,

Assorted—from 4½ cents to 25 cents—choice patterns.

2 Cases POCKET CUTLERY.

Three Cases Photograph Albums.

FOUR CASES LOOKING GLASSES.

One Case Fancy Pipes.

AT

R. T. MUIR & Co's.

139 Granville Street,

dec 11 HALIFAX, N. S.

AUTUMN STOCK!

—OF—

HATS, CAPS & FURS,

COMPLETED.

W. J. COLEMAN & SONS,

Have now ready for inspection their fall stock of HATS and CAPS, which will be found complete in every department. Their stock of FURS is unusually large in

MINK,
SOUTH SEA SEAL,
MARTIN,
ERMINE,
GREBE,
FITCH, &c.
ASTRACHAN JACKETS,
SOUTH SEA JACKETS,
TRUNKS, VALISES,
RAILWAY WRAPPERS,
UMBRELLAS, &c.

The above stock was personally selected in the Great Britain markets, and purchased previous to the great advance.

Our terms are liberal, and we offer great inducements to wholesale Buyers.

143 (formerly 129) GRANVILLE STREET
oct 9 3m

READY MADE CLOTHING!

—AT THE—

British Woollen Hall,

152 & 154 *GRANVILLE STREET.*

THE largest, cheapest and best assorted stock in the city, all of the best London styles, and of superior Material and Workmanship.

MEN'S OVER COATS from $3 upwards.
BOY'S OVER COATS from $2 upwards.
MEN'S SNOW OVER COATS, from $7 up.
MEN'S REEFER and REFORM JACKETS, from $3 and upwards.
YOUTH'S REEFER and REFORM JACKETS, from $2.50 and upwards.
BOY'S REEFER and REFORM JACKETS from $1 35 and upwards.
MEN'S YOUTH'S and BOY'S PANTS from $1.75 and upwards.
MEN'S YOUTH'S and BOY'S VESTS, from 75 cents and upwards.

BOY'S KNICKERBOCKER SUITS, from $3 and up.

Lambs Wool Shirts and Drawers

CARDIGAN JACKETS, Braces;

White and Colored SHIRTS, HOSIERY, TIES, COLLARS, &c., in great variety.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER by first class workmen at short notice.

JENNINGS & CLAY.

dec 5

Wholesale Dry Goods.

Received per ss. "Peruvian."

Scotch Fingering Yarns,
White Shirtings,
Black Silk Laces,
Fancy Flannel Shirts,
Lute Ribbons,
Paper Collars,
Mantle Laces,
Velvet Ribbons.

VULCANITE COMBS & BRACELETS.

Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING now complete.

Anderson, Billing & Co.

111 & 113 Granville St.

nov 13

WELLAND CANAL ENLARGEMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Welland Canal," will be received at this office until noon of Friday the 10th day of January next (1873), for the construction of Nine (9) Locks, and Nine (9) Weirs—the excavation of the Lock and Weir Pits, connected with them—their intervening Reaches, Race-ways, &c., on the new portion of the Welland Canal, between Thorold and Port Dalhousie.

The work will be let in sections; four of which, numbered respectively 8, 9, 10, and 11, are situated between St. Catherine's Cemetry and the Great Western Railway, and Sections Nos. 15 and 16 are situated between Brown's Cement Kilns, and what is known as Marlatt's Pond.

Tenders will be received for certain portions of the enlargement and deepening of the prism of the Canal above Port Robinson, and for the removal of part of the West bank of the "Deep Cut," &c., &c.

Maps with the several localities, together with Plans and Specifications of the works, can be seen at this office on and after Friday the 13th day of December next, where printed forms of Tender will be furnished. A like class of information relative to the works north of Marlatt's Pond, may be obtained at the resident Engineer's Office, Thorhold; and for works south of Allanburg, Plans, &c., may be seen at the resident Engineer's Office, Welland.

All Tenders must be made on the printed forms and to each must be attached the actual signatures of two responsible and solvent persons, residents of the Dominion, willing to be sureties for the due fulfillment of the contract.

This Department does not however bind itself to accept the lowest of any Tender.

By Order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works, }
Ottawa, 22nd Nov. 1872. } dec. 5. 6w.

THE laegest and cheapest stock of

OVERCOATS, REEFERS, SNOW COATS, UNDERSHIRTS, AND DRAWERS,

Is to be found at the

BEE HIVE,
nov 27 Upper Water, cor. Jacob streets.

LATEST NOVELTIES!

NEW GOODS PER "AUSTRIAN."

S. HOWARD & SON

HAVE JUST RECEIVED PER "AUSTRIAN," THE VERY LATEST STYLES IN

LADIES' SILK AND FELT HATS,

In Germania, Henrietta, Nicetta, Ostende, Kensington, and Aventine Shapes.

Real Maltese Laces,
Faille, Ottoman, & Moire Bonnet Ribbons,
Moire Sash Ribbons,
Queensland, Ottoman, and Roman Shawls,

Crape Ties and Collarettes, White Brussels Net,
French Kid Gloves, Colored SILK VELVETS,
EIDER DOWN SKIRTS.

And a Variety of Small Wares.

New Goods by Every Steamer.

FAMILY MOURNING—A Large and Choice Stock at most economical prices

Mantle and Dressmaking.

S. HOWARD & SON are now prepared to attend to all orders, which will be executed in the Latest Parisian Styles, and at the lowest rate consistent with First-class Workmanship.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX suitably and stylishly furnished by S. HOWARD & SON.

N. B.—From having reliable Agents in the chief cities of Europe, we undertake the prompt execution of orders for any description of **EUROPEAN GOODS.**

S. HOWAND & SON,

21 LIME ST., London, G. B. | 21 BROWN ST., Manchester, G. B. | Corner of HOLLIS & PRINCE STS., Halifax, N. S.

Excellence with Economy.

BONA FIDE CASH PRICES.

E. HOWARD & Co.

TAILOR'S, CLOTHIERS, AND OUTFITTERS,

No. 185 HOLLIS STREET,

Direct especial attention to their well assorted STOCK OF

Men's and Boy's Ready-made Clothing,

Which will be found to be Well-Made, Well-Cut of Good Material, and at prices that defy competition.

Our Prices.

MEN'S REEFERS $3.00. $4 00, $5.00, $6 00, $7.00, $8.00, $10.00.
MEN'S OVERCOATS $3 75, $4.00. $5 00, $6.00, $7.00, $8.00, $10.00. $12.00.
MEN'S PANTS (Blk. and Tweed) $1.00, $1.50, $2 00, $2.50, $3.00, $4.00, $5.00.
MEN'S VESTS " " $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00.
MEN'S COATS " " $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $4 00, $5.00, $6.00, $7.00.
BOY'S REEFERS " " $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $4.00, $5 00.
BOY'S OVERCOATS $3.00, $4.00, $5.00, $6.00.
BOY'S SUITS $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $4.00, $5.00.

12-Ribbed Silk Umbrellas $2.50. Reversible Rubber Coats $2.50.

Ties, Scarfs, Gloves, and Outfitting Goods,

PROPORTIONATELY CHEAP.

The CUSTOM DEPARTMENT is well stocked with a fashionable assortment of

West of England and Scotch Coatings and Trowserings.

Which will be made up to order at short notice in the leading London and New York Styles, at from 20 to 40 per cent. under ordinary Halifax Prices.

E. HOWARD & CO.,
nov. 21 185 *HOLLIS STREET.*

DON'T BUY

BEFORE INSPECTING

JORDAN & CO'S.

STOCK OF

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

Which is now Complete.

Colonial Store,

218 & 222 ARGYLE STREET.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH

Cottage Pianos.

JUST received, an elegant assortment of Cottage PIANO FORTES, by Chappell of London, and Bord of Paris, strengthened expressly for this climate from Mr. Hagarty's own design and directions. Those instruments, for quality of tone and long standing in tune, are unsurpassed,—the styles and prices are such as will meet the requirements of all purchasers.

A large assortment of English and Foreign MUSIC.

J. P. HAGARTY,
Musical Warehouse,
98 Granville Street.

General Agent for the Mason & Hamlin Organ Co. may 8

Purchase and Read.

MEMORIALS of Methodist Preachers, by Rev. G. O. Huestis, for sale at the Wesleyan Book Room, Halifax. Price, single copy 50 cents. A liberal disconut to those ordering six or more copies at once. Ministers will order supplies when desired, either from the author at Canning, N. S., or from the Book-room.

Very pleasing testimonials from persons capable of appreciating the literary and theological value of the book have been received.

Encourage home manufacture.

Aug 7—6 ms

GOOD

Cable Screw Wire

BOOTS AND SHOES

LAST AS LONG AGAIN AS ANY OTHER KIND.

dec 11 1m

MOLASSES, TEA, BUTTER, &c.

40 puns British Island MOLASSES,
200 Tinnets and kegs Choice Canada BUTTER,
100 kegs Shipping Butter,
200 half chests Souchong TEA.

—ALSO—

Bolts Arbroath Navy CANVAS, Nos. 1 to 6.
Fine Flax Seaming TWINE.

On consignment.
For sale by
JOSEPH S. BELCHER.
Boak's Wharf.

HARDWARE.

THE subscribers are now receiving their usual Spring supplies of IRONMONGERY, and general

Hardware, Cutlery,

Paints, Oils, &c

which they offer for sale at market rates.

STARRS & M'NUTT,
144 & and 146 Upper Water Street,
And Barrington street, (new.)
may

CALL AND SEE

The Marbleized Mantels,

Parlor Grates—and Tile Hearths,

At 74 Bedford Row,
WM. M. BROWN.

Illustrated pamphlet sent free by mail on application jy 10

The Family.

(For the Provincial Wesleyan.)

ONE BY ONE.

So, He gathers one by one,
And the circle widens there;
Around His eternal Throne,
Where the "many mansions" are.

Gather'd from Pisgah's bright top,
And whence they in Bochim wail;
To glad fruition of hope,
All gather'd within the veil.

The King's own treasure and pride,
These faultless before His throne;
The blood-washen and the tried,
Are jewels He loves to own.

O Blessed ones gathered there,
High up on the clouded Hill;
A-down in the valley here,
The cloud veil covers us still.

Ye have scaped the heats and the cold,
In Salem the golden ye dwell;
Ye see whom we long to behold,
Yet if He say, "Tarry," 'tis well.

We know that the King looks down,
A sweet encouraging smile:—
"So I gather one by one,
Be patient a little while."

And glory touches our path,
From rifts in the darksome cloud;
Which now to the eye of faith,
Is spanned by the Bow of God.

The sign of His Love we know,
The seal of His Truth we own;
He will not with floods o'erflow,
So he gathers us one by one.

J. M. D.

Charlottetown, Dec. 3rd, 1872.

DON'T KILL TIME.

"Spare a copper, sir; I'm starving," said a poor, half-clad man to a gentleman who was hastening homeward through the streets in the great city one bitter cold night. "Spare a copper, sir; and God will bless you."

Struck with the fellow's manner and appearance, the gentleman replied:

"You look as if you had seen better days. If you will tell me candidly what has been your greatest failing through life, I'll give you enough money to pay for your lodgings."

"I am afraid I could hardly do that," the beggar answered with a mournful smile.

"Try man, try," added the gentleman. "Here's a shilling to sharpen your memory; only be sure you speak the truth."

The man pressed the coin tightly in his hand, and after thinking for nearly a minute, said:

"To be honest with you, then, I believe my greatest fault has been in learning to 'kill time.' When I was a youngster, I had kind, loving parents, who let me do pretty much as I liked; so I became idle and careless, and never once thought of the change which was in store for me. In the hope that I should one day make my mark in the world, I was sent to college; but there I wasted my time in idle dreamings and expensive amusements. If I had been a poor boy, with necessity staring me in the face, I think I should have done better. But somehow I fell into the notion that life was only to be one continued holiday; I gradually became fond of wine and company. In a few years my parents both died; and you can guess the rest. I soon wasted what little they left me, and now it is too late to combat with my old habits. Yes, sir, idleness has ruined me."

"I believe your story," replied the gentleman, "and when I get home, I'll tell it to my boys as a warning. I am sorry for you; indeed I am. But it is never too late to reform. Come to my office to-morrow, and let me try to inspire you with fresh courage."

And giving the man another piece of money, and indicating where he could be found, he hurried away.

Never "kill time," boys. He is your best friend. Use it well. Don't let it slip through your fingers when you are young, as the beggar did. The days of your boyhood are the most precious you will ever see. The habits you will get into will stick to you like wax. If they are good ones, life will be a pleasure, and above all, success—I mean a true success. You may not grow rich, but your life will be a real success, nevertheless.

If, on the contrary, you waste your early years, live for fun only, trifle with your opportunities, you will find after awhile, that your life is a failure—yes, even if you should be as rich as Crœsus.

One of the saddest things is to meet a man who has let golden opportunities go by him, just entering the battle of life, yet entirely unfitted for his position. He is to be pitied, and yet blamed. In this favored land every one can learn to read and write, for instance. But how often we meet young men utterly unable to write a dozen lines without mistakes! Be assured young friends, it will be a source of shame to you as men, if you do not pay attention to education as boys.

The world is full of good books to read. You are surrounded with friends and relatives. Be warned in time, and coin happiness and honor in the future from the industry of the present, and you will not have read this page in vain.—*Merry's Museum.*

THE STARS.

When we lift our glance to the noctural sky, while neither moon nor clouds obstruct the beauty of the scene, and contemplate the myriad points of light that gem the firmament,—some brilliantly sparkling, others shining with a milder light, and others still just visible to the unaided eye,—there are few cultivated or thoughtful minds which can fail to be deeply impressed. Yet rarely does the beholder feel the full significance of the prospect. A very few—possibly three or four—of the stars he sees are planets, belonging to our own sun and changing their position among the rest from day to day. The rest are fixed stars. Looking upon them we see the heavens nearly as they shone down upon the sages of antiquity—yes, upon the very earliest of the human race,—and as they lighted up the midnight for those strange and fearful monsters whose fossil bones we sometimes find in their ancient sepulchres to bear witness of those ages, thousand upon thousands of years ago, when no man's footstep had ever pressed the surface of our globe. We are gazing into the unfathomed abyss of creation. Not one in a hundred of those stars is within a distance which the resources of science or of human skill have yet permitted us to measure; yet the tremendous distance of those few nearest ones, which man has at length succeeded in determining, are such that our imaginations fail to conceive them, even when the demonstrations of science compel our intellects to accept the fact. Of all the stars whose distances have yet been measured in either hemisphere, the nearest is the one called Alpha, in the constellation of the Centaur, the brightest of those two bright ones which point to the Southern Cross. The distance of this star is eighty-six million times tha of the moon. It is more than seven millions of millions of leagues. A canon ball impelled at the rate of three and and a half leagues a minute would require four million years to reach this star. Yet it seems to be the nearest to us of all. Sirius, the brightest star in the sky, is at more than six times this distance. Light itself requires more than twenty years to reach us from that stupendous remoteness; and could a telegraphic message be sent us thence with the same speed as it traverses the electric wires upon earth, at least 360 years would be needed for its transmission, and the tenth generation of our descendants would receive the tidings intended for ourselves.

These stars are among the nearest of all. Their distance are measurable within relatively narrow limits of certainty; but the researches of astronomers have shown that comparatively very few of the stars—probably not one in every hundred visible to the unaided eye—are at all comparable with these in nearness, and human capacity has proved inadequate to determine their distances, even with crude approximation. Enough is here to compel our wonder and our awe; yet when the telescope is called to our aid, we find that what our unassisted vision had disclosed what was but a faint suggestion of the countless myriads which are revealed. The number of stars visible to the naked eye in the entire circuit of the heavens has been usually estimated at about 6,000; an ordinary opera glass will exhibit ten times that number; a comparatively small telescope easily shows 200,000; while there are telescopes in existence with which there is reason to believe that not less than 25,000,000 stars are visible. *Prof. Gould.*

A VERY PRACTICAL JOKE.

The following capital story of President Maxcey is told by "one who knows." On one occasion several students of South Carolina College resolved to drag the Doctor's carraige into the woods, and fixed upon a night for the performance of the exploit. One of their number, however, was troubled with some compunctious visitings, and managed to convey to the worthy president a hint that it would be well for him to secure the door of his carriage-house. Instead of paying any heed to this suggestion the Doctor proceeded on the appointed night to the carriage-house and ensconced his portly person inside the vehicle. In less than an hour some half a dozen young men came to his retreat and cautiously withdrew the carriage into the road. When they were fairly out of the college precints they began to joke freely with each other by name. One of them complained of the weight of the carriage, and another replied by swearing that it was heavy enough to have the old fellow himself in it. For nearly a mile they proceeeded along the highway, and then struck into the woods, to a cover which they concluded would effectually conceal the vehicle. Making themselves infinitely merry at the Doctor's expense, and conjecturing how and when he should find his carriage, they at length reached the spot where they had resolved to leave it. Just as they were about to depart,—having once more agreed that "the carriage was heavy enough to have the old Doctor and all his tribe in it,"—they were startled by the sudden dropping of one of the glass door panels, and the well-known voice of the Doctor addressing them: "So, so, young gentlemen, you are going to leave me in the woods are you? Surely, as you have brought me hither for your own gratification, you will not refuse to take me back for mine. Come, Messrs.——, and——, and——, buckle to, and let us return; it's getting late." There was no appeal, for the window was raised, and the Doctor resumed his seat. Almost without a word, the discomfited young gentlemen took their places at the pole, at the back of the vehicle, and quite as expediciously, if with less voice, did they retrace their course. In silence they dragged the carriage to its wonted place, and then retreated precipitately to their rooms to dream of the account they must render on the morrow. When they had gone, the Doctor quietly vacated the carriage and went to his house, where he related the story to his family with much glee. He never called the heroes of that noctural expedition to an account, nor was the carriage ever afterward dragged at night into the woods.

CONVERSATION ABOUT HEALTH—COLDS.

BY A DOCTOR.

The February number of *Home and Health* has the following:

"Our last conversation was about *colds*, and then after telling you 'what a cold is,' I gave you some hints concerning the most common modes of 'catching' a *cold*. If you desire it, I will now fulfil my promise to say something about *curing colds*.

"Say, on, doctor; it is for this purpose I have ventured to call on you this morning."

"First, then, let me impress upon you the fact that nothing is easier than to cure a common cold, provided measures be taken in time.'

"Always?"

"Perhaps not always; but certainly in most cases. But while it is easy to cure a cold in its first stages, it is one of the most difficult things a physician is called upon to do to cure a *cold of long standing*."

"How so?"

"Because in the latter case the whole system has become affected and chronically deranged. Few things harm the whole system more than continued colds. I will first give you a general rule. The first hour or two after catching cold it may be cured by any thing which thoroughly restores the warmth and ordinary circulation of the system. Let this be immediately attended to and the best results will follow."

"Will you give the method?"

"Certainly; but I cannot enter into minute directions; general suggestions must suffice. Thoroughly warm such parts of the body as may have been first chilled, or affected by the cold. An old physician said to me, when I was attending his lectures during my student life, 'We must drive out a cold through the same door in which it entered.' I have found this to be excellent advice. If the cold has come from cold or wet feet, bathe them thoroughly in hot water and mustard. If the neck or spinal column has been the door of ingress for the cold, stand or sit with the back against or near the hot stove-pipe, or toward the fire, until the part is thoroughly warmed, and the circulation in those parts is restored to its healthful condition. Imbiding warm drinks at the same time will be of use. A thorough bathing and rubbing of the skin will also be of great service. These rules thoroughly followed will generally avail. If any medicine be required, I know of nothing better than the *Cold Powder* recommended first by Dr. Beard. The formula or prescription for it I will now write for you as follows:

Camphor, two parts.
Powdered Opium, one part.
Carbonate of Ammonia, one part.

Dissolve the camphor in ether to the thickness of cream, then add the opium and ammonia. Get the druggist to prepare it. Keep it in a *bottle tightly corked*. Take before retiring to bed; dose, *three to six grains* in a little water. The druggist who puts it up will advise you how to measure *grains*. Keep on hand at all times, and take as soon as may be after becoming thoroughly chilled.

The effect of this powder is seen in the opening of the pores of the skin, and in producing sleep. While, however, I recommend this powder, I advise always that the warming process be resorted to, and in most cases this should suffice. Avoid taking medicine when you can."

"You have mentioned the use of warm drinks; would you recommend alcoholic drinks?"

"By no means. Warm tea, or simply warm water seasoned so as to make it palateable, will suffice, and is much better than alcoholic stimulants."

A RESTORATIVE SYSTEM OF FARMING.

My first counsel would be, Practice a restorative instead of an exhaustive system of agriculture. A system that involves abandonment of lands and removal to new scenes is unworthy of the age, and a reproach to modern civilization.

No man is worthy to be a farmer who does not annually leave is land in better tilth and strength than he found it. The intellect must share more largely with muscle the toil of agriculture; machinery directed by skilled labor and propelled by brute force, and also by the mighty power of steam, must take the place of expensive and inefficent human strength. This change, as I said in this State a year ago, "involves the necessity for smaller farms, better culture, liberal use of manure, rotation in crops, and a larger working capital in proportion to permanent investment." You are already spending millions annually on the old lands of the Atlantic States for commercial fertilizers. While I would commend a judicious expenditure in this direction, I would make this a basis of a practical rotation with a course of grasses and other restorative agencies of scientific agriculture.

The business of agriculture should be an industry and not a speculation. The insane pursuit of specialities has long been a curse to American agriculture. A whole community runs wild upon hops, when selling at fifty cents per pound, and in two years they are scarcely worth the price of picking, and extravagance, begotten of high expectations, is forthwith followed by bankruptcy. Wheat brings $2 per bushel, and whole States become wheat fields, while every other interest languishes, until the bread crop becomes so abundant as to be fed to swine in preference to shipment for human food. The sheep with wool at $1 per pound, holds high place in popular esteem, but is kicked from the pasture by every Randolph of the farm at the first indication of a heavy decline in the value of its fleece.

In your section cotton, a great boon to your agriculture as a constituent in your aggregate of production, may become an unmitigated evil if left to usurp the place of all other crops. The crop of last year produced $100,000,000; more than fifty per cent. larger than ten years ago. Three millions of bales may command a profit of $40 per bale, while five millions may not bring a dollar above their cost. But present profit is not the main consideration. The increase in value and enlargement of the productive capacity of the soil, by a judicious rotation, including the restorative influences of green-cropping and cattle-feeding, is an increase of capital, a source of larger annual income, and an addition to one's inheritance.—*Address of Hon. Horace Capron.*

TO KEEP YEAST SWEET.

Boil half a cupful of hops in a pint of water for fifteen minutes; strain the liquor hot in two thirds of a cup of flour and a spoonful of salt. After this is cool enough not to scald, add a little god sweet yeast, and set it in a warm place to rise. When it is light pour it into a glass bottle, fill it entirely full, cork tight, tie the cork down with a cloth, and set it away in a cool place where it will not freeze.

When you take out any yeast to use, fill the bottle entirely full again, after the effervescence has subsided, with cold water in which a little flour has been scalded and cooled, tie down the cork, and set away as before. I use water half the time to fill up the bottle with, and flour and water the other half. When the bottle has been used several times, and the yeast grows weak, boil a few more hops, pour the liquor hot on a little flour and salt, let it cool, and add this to the yeast in the bottle, instead of adding cool water; when you open the bottle set it into a dish, for it will foam over; as the yeast grows weaker in the bottle by the addition of water use a little more of it in mixing bread.

The great secret is in keeping the bottle full and corked tight. There seems to be just enough air penetrate the cork to keep the yeast in good working order. I suppose potato yeast or any other kind of liquid yeast may be kept in the same way, but I have liked this kind too well to try another.—*Cor. N. Y. Tribune.*

SPREADING MANURE IN WINTER.

We are asked what advantage there is in spreading manure on frozen ground. It depends much upon the condition of the ground. If it is covered with grass, either a pasture or meadow, there is a great advantage in more than one respect. The surface is protected from sudden changes during winter, and the first thaw carries the manure to the roots, where it causes a vigorous growth early in the spring. If the ground is plowed for a spring crop, it is also benefitted by having the manure ready to be absorbed by the soil whenever the ground thaws; the seed, as soon as it sprouts finds what it needs close at hand. On sod ground to be plowed for corn in the spring the same advantages are gained as in the case of grass lands, and the manure is on the spot in time, which in a late season it might not be for want of time or improper condition of the ground. But after all, it is far better to get the manure upon the ground before it is frozen, if possible; the earlier in the fall, the better. Winter top-dressing of grain is only a poor substitute at best for a proper and timely preparation in the fall, and rarely pays for the trouble, unless it may be in the advantage gained by the spring-sown clover.—*American Agriculturist.*

If a man wishes to know the strength of evil let him try to abandon it.

Good words are like dew-drops—they fall silently, but who can tell their effect.

Life of Man Bitters!

FROM THE

Roots and Plants of Nova Scotia

CURE

Dropsy in its worst form; Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Swelling of the Limbs and Face, Asthma of whatever kind, Dyspepsia, Billiousness, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Sick Headache, Diseases of the Blood, Female Diseases, Running Sores, Rheumatism, Erysepilas.

These BITTERS are taken in connection with our

Invigorating Syrup,

WHICH REGULATES THE BOWELS AND PURIFIES THE BLOOD.

The following certificate describes a few of the astonishing cures which have been made by the use of these remedies—

MESSRS. C. GATES & CO.,—

GENTLEMEN: I write you this testimonial hoping other anxious parents may be benefited thereby. In the winter of 1870 our little daughter, two years of age, had the spine affected so badly that three joints of her back bone were swollen and very much inflamed. Her cries during the night prevented us from getting much rest; but in the time of our trouble, fearing that she would become a cripple for life (symptoms of St. Vitus's dance appearing), a kind Providence brought you to our house. When procuring your medicine, and giving them a faithful trial, we were rewarded by first getting our rest at night; next the mother informed me that there was a regularity of the bowels, not before known for a year, the child requring a purgative during that time; and now I am happy to say, by God's blessing and the continued use of your invaluable medicine, she is a well and hearty child, walking three quarters of a mile to school every day. I would also add, that I have found the Syrup an excellent remedy in sudden attacks of cold: it gave me nearly immediate relief. Your Liniment is the best we have ever used in our family for sore throats, common or diptheria. Last winter our eldest son had a sore throat, which commenced about five o'clock, and at six o'clock blisters were plainly seen, and he could hardly swallow. I commenced doctoring according to your directions. At seven the blisters were gone. He said his throat was not sore; still I left the bandage, saturated with the Liniment, on his throat until morning, when his throat looked and felt as well as ever. He had no more sore throat all that winter. I would not be without it in the house under any consideration, and since I believe your medicines are the best ever sold in the Province.

THOMAS MILES, JR.

Middlefield.

Sworn to before me this 24th day of September, 1872.

ELKANAH MORTON, J.P.

For sale by dealers generally.

Parties ordering either of the above remedies, will address

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MIDDLETON, ANNAPOLIS CO.

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All diseases of the Eye successfully treated by

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Many of our most eminent physicians, oculists students and divines have had their sight permanently restored for life, and cured of the following diseases:

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Any one can use the Ivory Eye Cups without the aid of doctor or medicine, so as to receive immediate beneficial results and never wear spectacles; or, if using now, to lay them aside forever. We guarantee a cure in every case where the directions are followed, or we will refund the money.

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From honest Farmers, Mechanics and Merchants, some of them the most eminent leading professional and business men and women of education and refinement in our country, may be seen at our office.

Under date of March 29, Hon. Horace Greeley, of the New York Tribune, writes: "J. Ball of our city is a conscientious and responsible man, who is incapable of intentional deception or imposition.

Prof. W. Merrick, of Lexington, Ky., wrote April 24th, 1869, Without my Spectacles I pen you this note, after using the Patent Ivory Eye Cups, thirteen days, and this morning perused the entire contents of a Daily Newspaper, and all with he unassisted Eye.

Truly am I grateful to your noble invention, may Heaven bless and preserve you I have been using spectacle twenty years; I am seventy-one years old.

Yours truly, PROF. W. MERRICK.

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Send for pamphlets and certificates—free. Waste no more money by adjusting huge glasses on your nose and disfigure your face.

Employment for all. Agents Wanted for the new Patent improved Ivory Eye Cups, just introduced in the market. The success is unparalleled by any other article. All persons out of employment, or those wishing to improve their circumstances, whether gentlemen or ladies, can make a respectable living at this light and easy employment. Hundreds of agents are making from $5 to $20 A DAY. To live agents $20 a week will be guarranteed. Information furnished Free of Charge. Send for Pamphlet. Circulars and Price List. Address

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PROSPECTUS OF THE

MONTREAL WITNESS

FOR 1873.

The progress of the WITNESS during the year now closing has been good. The Daily, showing 500 less in circulation than last year, owing to the close of the war, circulates, nevertheless, 10,500 copies, being many more than all the other English dailies put together. It proves its strong position by the daily publication of figures—a thing done by no other paper. The diminution is more apparent than real. During the war excitement two or three copies would find their way into one house where only one does now. The paper has probably a larger constituency than ever. The former Semi-Weekly has become a Tri-Weekly, and has increased in circulation from 3,000 to 3,600. The Weekly, also enlarged on the first of January by about 50 per cent., has advanced from 7,000 circulation to 9,000, being a total circulation of all editions of the Witness of about 23,000.

So noteworthy an increase as we have made in the amount of reading furnished, at a time when other papers have instead been increasing their prices, must, however, it is thought, produce a much greater increase of subscribers than has yet taken place. Now is the time for these improvements to tell. Those who have enjoyed for a year back the unexpected increase in value received will surely aid now in securing that extension of circulation which alone can indemnify us for the increased cost. Owing to our cheap rates we have never been able to afford margins to canvassers Our dependence, under God, is on the good-will and active aid of those readers who are attached to those principles which the WITNESS advocates We ask for more than ordinary effort this year that the paper may be enabled to meet without actual loss a very rapid rise not only in the price of printing paper but in all other expenses.

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(payable in advance) are as hitherto:—

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Tri-Weekly,.....2,00 " "
Weekly.....1,00 " "

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ADVERTISING

in each edition is charged at 10 cents a line first insertion, and five cents for each continuance. Special rates for annual contracts, according to position in the paper.

These rates, both of subscription and advertising, are, probably as low as can be found anywhere in proportion to value.

The WITNESS is independent in politics and evangelical in religion, it is the working man's paper, the merchant's paper, the farmer's paper, the minister's paper, the ladies' paper, the children's paper, the temperance man's, the Christian's paper. Wherever it goes there is a marked effect for good produced on families and on society. Will not therefore, all Christian's and philanthropists aid its circulation.

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PROSPECTUS OF THE NEW DOMINION MONTHLY FOR 1873.

This magazine is the oldest and has the largest circulation of any in Canada. It aims at being Canadian both in the character of its matter and in opening the way to Canadian writers, whom we hope after this to remunerate as liberally as the income of the magazine will warrant, preference being always given to those who have hitherto contributed without recompense. The appearance of the magazine will also be considerably improved. We do not think our Canadian homes can find elsewhere a publication at once so wholesome, so interesting or so Canadian, and we ask all Canadians to sustain it. Its circulation is 3,250.

New Dominion Monthly, $1.50 per ann. in advance, postage prepaid by publishers Old subscribers sending the name of a new subscriber with their own will get the two directed separately for $2. Advertising in New Dominion Monthly per page $8.

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This paper, for the money it costs, has more reading in it, and that of the highest class, than any of our other publications. It contains no news, but is a perfect treasure-house of instructive and religious reading as gathered from the abundant resources which contemporary literature affords. It is a pioneer finding its way to the utmost limits of civilization, and to every remote post-office in the Dominion, from Michipicoton to Mainadieu. Circulation 14000. It should double its circulation through Sabbath-schools.

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RECAPITULATION.

Circulation of Witness—Daily,		10,500
	Tri-Weekly,	3,600
	Weekly,	9,000
"	Canadian Messenger,	14,000
"	Dominion Monthly,	3,250

The number of issue in a month are as follows:—

Daily—26 days, 10,500,	273,000
Tri-Weekly—9 issues, 3,600,	32,400
Weekly—4½ issues, 9,000,	40,500
Messenger—2 " 14,000,	28,000
Dominion Monthly,	3,250
	377,150
Or in 12 months,	4,525,800

Consuming upwards of 9,000 reams of paper; yet this aggregate is we are convinced, only the day of small things for Canadian journalism.

The terms for all our publications are cash in advance, and the paper stops, when the time paid for expires, unless subscription is previously renewed.

CLUBS.

In all our publications where one person remits for one year in advance for eight persons, he will be entitled to one copy additional for himself. Or any person remitting $8 for our publications will be entitled to one dollar's worth additional. Any subscriber to the Witness or Messenger may have the New Dominion Monthly to his own address, or to that of a new subscriber thereto, for $1, if he remits direct to this office, always with his other subscriptions. The reading in the Monthly is entirely different from that in the other publications.

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Prospectus for 1873—Sixth Year.

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Art Department.

Notwithstanding the increase in the price of subscription last Fall, when THE ALDINE assumed its noble proportions and representative character, the edition *was more than doubled* during the past year; proving that its American public appreciate, and will support a sincere effort in the cause of Art. The publishers, anxious to justify the ready confidence thus demonstrated, have exerted themselves to the utmost to develop and improve the work; and the plans for the coming year, as unfolded by the monthly issues, will astonish and delight even the most sanguine friends of THE ALDINE.

The publishers are authorized to announce designs from many of the most eminent artists of America.

In addition, THE ALDINE will reproduce examples of the best foreign masters, selected with a view to the highest artistic success, and greatest general interest; avoiding such as have become familiar, through photographs or copies of any kind

The quarterly tinted plates for 1873, will reproduce four of John S. Davis' inimitable child-sketches appropriate to the four seasons. These plates, appearing in the issues for January, April, July and October, would be alone worth the price of a year's subscription.

The popular feature of a copiously illustrated "Christmas" number will be continued.

To possess such a valuable epitome of the art world, at a cost so trifling, will command the subscriptions of thousands in every section of the country; but as the usefulness and attractions of THE ALDINE can be enhanced, in proportion to the numerical increase of its supporters, the publishers propose to make "assurance double sure," by the following unparalled offer of

Premium Chromos for 1873.

Every subscriber to THE ALDINE, who pays in advance for the year 1873, will receive, without additional charge, a pair of beautiful oil chromos after J. J. Hill, the eminent English painter. The pictures entitled "The Village Belle," and "Crossing the Moor," are 14x20 inches—are printed from 25 different plates, requiring 25 impressions and tints to perfect each picture. The same chromos are sold for $30 per pair, in the art stores. As it is the determination of its conductors to keep THE ALDINE out of the reach of competition in every department, the chromos will be found correspondingly ahead of any that can be offered by other periodicals. Every subscriber will receive a certificate over the signature of the publishers, *guaranteeing* that the chromos delivered shall be equal to the samples furnished the agent or the money will be refunded. The distribution of pictures of this grade, free to the subscribers to a five dollar periodical, will mark an epoch in the history of Art; and, considering the unprecedented cheapness of the price for THE ALDINE itself, the marvel falls little short of a miracle, even to those best acquainted with the achievements of inventive genius and improved mechanical appliances. (For illustrations of these chromos, see November issue of THE ALDINE.)

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may 3 Halifax, N. S.

PRIVATE BILLS.

Parties intending to make application to Parliament for Private Bills, either for granting exclusive privileges, or conferring corporate powers for commercial or other purposes of profit, or for doing anything tending to affect the rights or property of other parties, are hereby notified that they are required by the 51st and following Rules of the House of Commons, (which are published in full in the *Canada Gazette*) to give TWO MONTHS' NOTICE of the application, (clearly and distinctly specifying its nature and object) in the *Canada Gazette*, and also in a newspaper published in the County or Union of Counties affected, such notices to have one or more signatures attached.

All Petitions for Private Bills must be presented within the *first three weeks* of the session.

ALFRED TODD,
Chief Clerk Committees and Private Bills,
House of Commons.

Ottawa, 6th Dec., 1872.
dec 18—4 open. parliament.

Provincial Wesleyan Almanac.

DECEMBER, 1872.

First Quarter, 7th day, 7h. 22m., morning.
Full Moon, 14th day, 5h. 30m., afternoon.
Last Quarter, 22nd day, 9h. 57m., afternoon.
New Moon, 30th day, 2h. 22m. morning.

D. M.	Day Wk.	SUN. Rises.	SUN. Sets.	MOON. Rises.	MOON. South.	MOON. Sets.	H. Tide at Halifax
1	SU.	7 22	4 18	8 31	A. 42	4 53	8 4
2	M.	7 23	4 17	9 40	1 45	5 50	8 44
3	Tu.	7 24	4 17	10 39	2 48	6 57	9 27
4	W.	7 25	4 17	11 29	3 50	8 11	10 15
5	Th.	7 26	4 17	A 6	4 47	9 28	11 3
6	Fr.	7 27	4 17	0 35	5 40	10 45	11 58
7	Sa.	7 28	4 17	1 3	6 31	11 59	morn
8	SU.	7 29	4 16	1 25	7 18	morn. 1	0
9	M	7 29	4 16	1 46	8 4	1 11	2 13
10	Tu.	7 30	4 16	2 9	8 50	2 22	3 27
11	W.	7 31	4 16	2 33	9 37	3 31	4 35
12	Th.	7 32	4 16	3 2	10 26	4 41	5 35
13	Fr.	7 33	4 16	3 36	11 17	5 50	6 24
14	Sa.	7 34	4 16	4 18	morn.	6 58	7 8
15	SU.	7 35	4 17	5 6	0 9	8 0	7 49
16	M.	7 35	4 17	6 0	1 1	8 56	8 31
17	Tu.	7 35	4 18	7 0	1 52	9 44	9 7
18	W.	7 36	4 18	8 1	2 42	10 24	9 43
19	Th.	7 36	4 18	9 5	3 29	10 57	10 19
20	Fr.	7 37	4 19	10 7	4 14	11 23	10 55
21	Sa.	7 37	4 19	11 9	4 56	11 45	11 35
22	SU.	7 38	4 20	morn.	5 37	A 5	A 17
23	M.	7 38	4 20	0 12	6 19	0 26	1 3
24	Tu.	7 39	4 21	1 17	7 1	0 45	2 0
25	W.	7 39	4 22	2 23	7 45	1 7	3 6
26	Th.	7 39	4 22	3 33	8 33	1 33	4 8
27	Fr.	7 40	4 23	4 48	9 25	2 2	5 12
28	Sa.	7 40	4 24	6 3	10 22	2 41	6 5
29	SU.	7 40	4 24	7 17	11 25	3 33	6 54
30	M.	7 41	4 25	8 24	A. 30	4 36	7 45
31	Tu.	7 42	4 26	9 19	1 34	5 49	8 34

THE TIDES.—The column of the Moon's Southing gives the time of high water at Parrsboro, Cornwallis, Horton, Hantsport, Windsor, Newport and Truro.

High water at Pictou and Cape Tormentine, 3 hours and 11 minutes *later* than at Halifax. At Annapolis, St. John, N. B., and Portland Maine, 3 hours and 25 minutes *later*, and at St. John's Newfoundland 20 minutes *earlier*, than at Halifax.

FOR THE LENGTH OF THE DAY.—Add 12 hour to the time of the sun's setting, and from the sum subtract the time of rising.

FOR THE LENGTH OF THE NIGHT.—Subtract the time of the sun's setting from 12 hours, and to the remainder add the time of rising next morning.

HENRY A. BELDON,

Merchant Tailor,

AND

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTER

131 Barrington street,

(Opposite Grand Parade,)

HALIFAX.

Always keeps on hand a large stock of

British and Foreign Woollen Cloths,

which he makes up in the best style to order.

Ministers, Barristers, College Gowns, and Ladies' Riding Habits made to order. jul9

FOR SALE AT THE

Prince Albert MOULDING FACTORY.

DOORS.

1000 KILN DRIED PANEL DOORS from $1.50 and upwards. Keeps on hand following dimensions, viz, 7x3, 6 6, 10x3, 10, 6, 8x2, 8, 5, 6x2, 6.

WINDOWS.

1000 WINDOW FRAMES AND SASHES, 12 lights each, viz, 7x9, 8x10, 9x12, 10x14. Other sizes made to order.

SHOP FRONTS.

And Window Shades, inside and out, made to order.

MOULDINGS

One million feet kiln drird Mouldings, various patterns.

Also, constantly on hand—

FLOORING.

1 1-2 M grooved and tongued spruce, and plain jointed 1 in. Flooring well seasoned.

LININGS AND SHELVINGS

Grooved and tongued Pine add spruce Lining Also, Shelving and other Dressed Material.

PLAINING, MATCHING, MOULDING TIMBER Jig and CIRCULAR SAWING, done at shortest notice.

—Also—

TURNING.

Orders attended with promptness and despatch. Constantly on hand—Turned Stair Balusters and Newal