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Religious Miscellany.

Mary Magdalene.

BY THE LATE FRANCIS S. KEY.

To the hall of the feast came the sinful and fair,
She heard in the city that Jesus was there:
Unheeding the splendor that blazed on the board
She silently knelt at the feet of the Lord.

The hair on her forehead so sad and so meek
Hung dark on the blushes that burned in her cheek;
And so sad and so lowly she knelt in her shame,
It seemed that her spirit had fled from her frame.

The frown and the murmur went round thro' them all,
That one so unhallowed should tread in that hall;
And some said the *Poor* would be objects more meet,
For the wealth of the perfume she poured on his feet.

She heard but her Saviour, she spoke but in sighs,
And she dared not look up to the heaven of his eyes;
And the hot tears tears gushed forth with each heave of her breast,
While her lips to his sandals were throbbingly pressed,

In the sky, after tempest, as shineth the bow—
In the glance of the sunbeam as melteth the snow,
He looked on the lost one, her sins are forgiven,
And Mary went forth in the beauty of Heaven.

Walk in the Light.

There was profound philosophy in the reply familiarly related to have been given by a devout slave to his master, who, while seeking salvation, perplexed himself with the doctrine of election! "O, mas'r, mas'r, you're getting on too fast: see, dat's way over in Romans. Begin back here in Matthew. 'Repent,' it says here. When you've *done* what's in Matthew, it will be time enough to see about Romans."

There is no more fruitful source of perplexity in regard to religious truth than the neglect of religious duty. Speculative truth may be successfully investigated, without regard to moral character. But practical truth—and every truth of religion is practical—can be satisfactorily known only by the obedient. Those who would be "children of the light" must "walk in the light." The most pertinent question that can be put to one who is perplexed as to his duty is, Are you ready to do your duty when it is made known? Or, Are you now honestly doing your known duty?

Inquirers after salvation often go from one adviser to another, from one book to another, or from one minister to another, in the vague hope that they will hit on some one who will give them light. It is a vain search, so long as they are in unbelief. The promise is to the penitent; and while they are unsubmissive to the judgments of God, seeking to justify themselves in the least degree before Him, that believeth, and while they refuse to yield themselves to the Saviour they must abide in darkness. Reading and hearing, weeping and praying, will be all unavailing. To the willing and obedient the word is nigh, the peace immediate, the light clear and joyous.

Sometimes where there is the beginning of hope, it is overcast by perplexing questions as to the evidences of adoption. How can it be known that one is a child of God? Upon this the same round of application is entered upon as to the Bible, to books on religious experience, to ministers and Christian friends, and with much the same fruitless results. Perplexity increases with knowledge. So many characteristics of true piety are noted, so many attainments are proposed, that, like the pendulum in the fable, which stopped through dread of having to tick so many times, the inquirer is disheartened. Now, the Divine declaration is simple enough: "If ye love Me, keep My commandments." "Then shall we know if we follow on to know the Lord." Follow on—doing each duty, improving each means of grace, submitting to each self-denial, as they come along, one by one. If the light is dim, follow on as fast as it allows. More light will be given to those who use faithfully what they have. "Unto the upright there ariseth light in the darkness."

In all this there is nothing mysterious It is just the application of common sense to religion. The body will not grow without exercise. The agreeable sensation of health is to be had only through the healthy activity of our physical powers. The intellect can not be vigorated or furnished with knowledge without vigorous action. One part of knowledge after another must be wrestled with and mastered; one power after another must be practiced upon, till a good degree of intelligence and energy appear. It is still true that our life and health, our mental powers and acquirements, are all God's gifts. But all our conscious enjoyments and benefit from them are attained on the condition of our faithful activity. So in religion: without spiritual life imparted from above there is no spiritual action or enjoyment. But the capacities given must be exercised in order to their increase, or even their existence to our own consciousness.—*Christian Treasury*

Extrusion of Religion from Public Schools.

The *Princeton Review* has an able article on 'A Nation's Right to Worship God," from which we take the following extract:

What must be the effect of the extrusion of religion from the public schools, both upon education itself, and upon the national character, it is not difficult to foresee. For the great ends of education are, to communicate the most important information, to train the mind, and to form the character; and these three are one. It is not possible to attain any one of them apart from both the others. Consequently, all sound eduation, whatever is worthy of the name, must needs be an organic process. For the knowledge which is of paramount importance is, of course, just that which pertains to the moral and spiritual world; the communication of this by right methods is the most effectual way to discipline, and impart strength and steadiness to the mind; whilst by these two, right knowledge and right discipline, with respect to the facts and truths of the moral and spiritual world, and of the relations which these bear to each other, the mind is fed, and nourished, and invigorated, as the body by its appropriate food, and by healthy exercise.

Ignorance is the want of intellectual food, the famine and starvation of the mind. If that which is communicated in education be of trivial importance, the mind is dwarfed, as the body by insufficient nourishment. If the relations between the facts and truth communicated be not traced out, the mind is surfeited, as the body with an overloaded stomach, and without exercise. If, in the tracing of these relations, unsound processes be followed, the mind is warped, as the body by unnatural exercise and contortions. If that be given for fact or truth which is neither, the mind is poisoned, as the body by unwholesome food. It is only when the matter of instruction in education is of the deepest significance—*i. e.*, when it is just that which pertains to the moral and spiritual world—that which is revealed in the word of God—and when the relations of the things taught to each other are traced out by sound processes, that the mind is adequately fed, and nourished, and invigorated—is broadly developed, and attains to the full growth and maturity of all its faculties and powers. In other words, the intellect of man is grafted in, so to speak, upon a moral and spiritual—that is to say, upon an infinite, exhaustless root, by which, supported and replenished, it is rendered capable, as distinguished from the brute mind, of culture, development and growth, from generation to generation, and from age to age. And it is necessary that it should be trained with special reference to this idea, in order that it should uphold its highest and most plentiful blossome, and should bear its golden fruit of true wisdom.

This moral and religious training is indispensable from the beginning to the end of the whole educational process. To interest the minds and hearts of children at the dawning of their intellectual and moral life; to acquaint them with all things most necessary to be known, both for this world and that which is to come; to accomplish them in the most profound, abstruse, and infallibly correct processes and methods of reasoning; to imbue them with the knowledge of history, eloquence, and poetry; to quicken perceptions of the true, the beautiful, and the good; to inform them with sound principles of right and justice; to purify their affections, and fix them upon the most exalted objects, to make of our sons men, and of our daughters women, in the highest sense of these words—in fine, to ennoble transfigure, and glorify their whole humanity—to accomplish these sublime objects the Holy Scriptures alone are adequate, and indispensable, throughout the whole course, as matter of instruction and principles of education.

All this, of necessity, is lost to the education of the masses by excluding the Bible and religious instruction from the public schools. Nor is it possible to provide a sufficient remedy by placing our children in private or select academies. For this great public school system is an all-moulding power upon the ideas themselves which are entertained of education, among all classes of society. The views of education which prevail in the public schools, soon come to prevail in the nation. Religious instruction and influence, driven from these, soon cease to form any part of the idea of education in the community at large.

Genuine Religion.

How beautiful is that religion which teaches me to love God above all things, and my neighbor as myself! Religion is benevolence, and benevolence includes every virtue. The benevolent cannot be uncharitable, cannot be unfaithful, cannot be censorious, cannot be impure in act or thought, cannot be selfish; they love God and their neighbors, and they do as they would be done by. But who is religious? who is benevolent? who is at all times pure in thought or deed? who is at all times free from censoriousness, from uncharitableness? None. No, not one. The precepts taught us as those on which "hang all the law and the prophets" *the love of God and the love of thy neighbor*, may be impressed upon the heart, and have the whole undivided assent of the understanding; while the mind is in this state, the individual is religious. But the cares of the world and their jarring collisions must at times occupy the thoughts, and divert the mind from this wholesome state.

The passions which have been cherished by bad education—the indulgences that have become habitual before the beauty of wisdom was perceived by the thousand and ten thousand occurrences which tempt the rich to uncharitableness, and the poor to envy and malice, all by turns, banish the truth from the mind. This has led men to the desert and to the monastery, to become hermits and monks, forgetting that religion requires us to *do* as well as to suffer. Truth becomes effective by frequent contemplation; and the habitual recurrence of its precepts induces practice.

The Ministry.

To a life of prayer must be added deep, constant study of God's word, for our own spiritual growth. It is not a superficial reading of it for the sake of others which will do. If we limit ourselves to this, we shall but defeat our own purpose; we shall grow shallow, self-repeating and unreal. Our own souls must be continually bathed in those living streams if we would keep them apt and ready for heavenly visitations. Thus only will our ministry have that breadth and compass, and our doctrine that just harmony of several truths in their due proportions and relations, of which I have already spoken to you so fully. No substitute will do here. The very best books are separated by an impassable gulf from the Book of God. It is only by daily "reading and weighing of the scriptures," under the "heavenly assistance of the Holy Ghost," that we can "wax riper and stronger in our ministry;" it is only by studying God's word for ourselves, and not merely to teach out of it, that our faculties for teaching can be in any measure perfected. On the great deep of Holy Scripture we float away from our prejudices and preconceptions, and afar from the creeping mists and rocky barriers of the narrowing coast, and alone with God, can see in open vision the vastness of His loving purposes. They who haunt these mighty tides "see the works of the Lord and his wonders in the deep."—[Bishop of Oxford's Addresses to Candidates for Ordination.

Christ's Look.

When Christ looked upon Peter, he went out and wept bitterly. That reproachful, tender, appealing look, went to the heart of the faithless disciple, and he departed from the place where he had so grossly sinned, to shed bitter tears of penitence, and doubtless, to offer earnest humble prayer for forgiveness. He received forgiveness, and strength to become Christ's holy martyr but we suppose that never, while life lasted, could he forget that look which had pierced his heart, and bowed him down in penitent grief.

Other Christians have felt that Christ had looked upon them, but with a far different purpose and effect. "Since Christ looked upon me," said holy Samuel Rutherford, "my heart is not mine own." It was to him an attractive look, by which his heart was so drawn to Christ that his highest desire and hope was to be Christ's wholly, and to live only as Christ's servant in the world. In that look was revealed to him the love of Christ, and so full and free did that seem that his own heart passed away from him and became forever Christ's. He felt that he was no longer his own, but bought with a price and that he could keep nothing back from him, who was his Redeemer. It won his whole soul

In either case, the look of Christ upon the discipline—by the one seen, by the other felt—was powerful, and productive of good. It broke one heart, and won another. Would it not be well if all Christians should remember that Christ's gaze is ever upon them? It might startle us, sometimes, in the midst of worldliness and sin, to think of that eye, looking upon us, as it were, in sadness and pity. And when, because of our sin, we are ready to think ourselves beyond the reach of God mercy, and to distrust the power and grace of Christ himself, a thought of that tender look, disclosing the fulness of his compassionate heart, might bring us back to the mercy seat, and to the foot of the cross, to feel that we are still Christ's and that Christ is still ours.—*S. S. Times.*

An Impressive Narrative.

A few years ago, I was reposing in my tent in California, at about 12 o'clock at night, a man came to the door of an adjoining tent and called out:

"Are there any Christians here, gentlemen?"

One man sprang from his bed: "I love my Savior," said he.

"Come with me then," said the stranger, "there's a man dying out here, just beyond the walls of Captain ——'s fort; he says he wants to talk with a Christian."

They ran out together, although the rain was pouring down in torrents, until they came to where the dying man lay. He was stretched on a couch, I was going to say, but I hardly know what to call it, for it was made up of broken branches. On these he lay, while a few bed-spreads were thrown over him. He was dying. Let us heer his testimony.

He said to my Christian friends who gathered around him:

"I have now reached a point at which the whole scene of my life seems to lie visibly before me. Every action that I have committed, every sin, every crime that I have perpetrated before God, seem to stare me in the face. I can see my way clear back to my youth, and as I look, the scenes of iniquity and guilt in which I have engaged, pass one and another before me in terrible review.

They sang with him, prayed with him, and endeavored to console him and point him to Jesus: but said he:

"It's all over now; all over! I have rejected Christ, and there is no salvation for me."

He ceased speaking They sung and prayed with him again, and whilst thus engaged he closed his eyes in death. His immortal spirit passed into the presence of God, whom he acknowledged to have sinned against, and rejected all his life.

Unconverted friend, you will reach that point by-and-by, when every scene of your life, like the life of this dying man, will pass before you. Then your anguish and your agony will be terrible to witness, when you reflect that you have rejected Jesus Christ, and that He is about to leave you to perish in your sins!

Contriving to do Good.

When Jonathan Edwards was a young man he formed a series of resolutions embodying the principles upon which he intended to act and govern his future conduct. One of these was to be continually endeavoring to find out some new contrivance to promote the glory of God. Should such a determination as this not exist in the heart of every Christian, and particularly every minister of the gospel? If the men of the world exercise their powers of invention in devising new and efficient methods of advancing their temporal interests, should not those who belong to the kingdom of heaven do the same thing in reference to the spiritual welfare of mankind? For what purpose are the faculties of skill and contrivance given us, but to use them to the best advantage in doing the work of the Lord, whose we are and whom we serve."

Domestic Life.

He cannot be a happy man who has not the love and smile of woman to accompany him in every department of life. The world may look dark and cheerless without—enemies may gather in his path, but when he returns to the fireside, and feels the tender love of woman, he forgets his cares and troubles, and is a comparatively happy man He is but half prepared for the journey of life who takes not with him that friend who will forsake him in no emergency—who will divide his sorrows—increase his joys—lift the veil from his heart, and throw sunshine amid the darkest scenes.

Religious Intelligence.

Decline of Quakerism.

Two years ago, a prize was offered by an English gentleman, for the best essay on the cause of the decline of the Society of Friends. Of the essays presented, there were two, which the umpires recommended should be put on an equal footing as to compensation. One of these, by Mr. J. Rowntree, views the question from a practical, the other, by Mr. Thomas Hancock, from an ecclesiastical stand-point. From the two we will take some of the more prominent points.

First, as to the facts:—"In 1690, after forty years of incessant persecution, it could point to an organized body of sixty or seventy thousand adherents in Great Britain and Ireland, to flourishing congregations in other parts of Europe, and to more than one great colony it had founded in the Western World." Soon comes a change. "The Society of Friends attained its numerical meridian in this island about the year 1680, and in the next one hundred and twenty years its decline was continuous, reducing its numbers by the year 1800 to one half of what they had been at their highest point. During the present century, this decline has advanced still further, and there are now not more than twenty-six thousand persons in Great Britain and Ireland professing with Friends. Within the last one hundred and eighty years, the population of the United Kingdom has trebled, but the Society of Friends has diminished nearly two-thirds.

In America the decline has been proportionate.

Then as to the cause of this, with the help of the writers above named, we will mention the following:

I. *Want of a Ministry.*—The public preaching is, in the main, uncultivated and unedifying. As education progresses and theological literature becomes more widely opened, this want of training among "public" Friends becomes more conspicuous. Nor can it be helped. No "hireling" support can be received for ministers, therefore, there can be no class set apart for the care of souls and religious instruction From this follows two consequences:

(1.) *Depreciation of Reason.*—First impressions are held to be divine impulses, though often crude and ignorant. Hence Hicksitism, Free Quakerism and Hicksite Lawism, so far as the latter concerns. "Progressive Friends"

(2.) *Lowering of the Written Word.*—It is thought to be carnal to consider what the text, as judged by the laws of criticism, really means. Then the literal meaning is made to bend to what are considered the indications of the spirit.

II. *Cutting Away*—No society turns out so much. One "female Friend" goes because she buys a piano; another because she attends a concert. In time of war, all the young men who go to a militia training are read out in a mass. "Marrying out of meeting" is punished in the same way. "Within a considerable proportion of the present century, the Society of Friends in England has disowned nearly one-third of all its members who have married, a total of not less than four thousand persons."

III *Cramping.*—Nowhere is there so expulsive a compression. The rubrics of the tailor and the milliner are inexorable. "If you do not wear this coat or this hat, you must go." So it is with many other matters of mere taste. Now, rubrics have been called the hoops to the barrel, but here we have a series of hoops which squeeze the barrel so tight that its contents are all forced out.

Hence it is, that with the acknowledged piety and purity of the Society of Friends in England, the deaths exceed by two thousand four hundred since 1810.—*Episcopal Recorder.*

A Conscientious Mussulman.

Some weeks since, says a missionary at Aleppo, during service on the Sabbath, a Mussulman was seen to enter the chapel. Looking round for a suitable place, he turned round towards Mecca, and went through his devotions with all the genuflexions and prostrations in due manner and form. He could not have done it, by the way, in any other than a Protestant Church, for others are polluted by pictures. After he had finished his prayers, he sat down and listened to the sermon; but before he had finished, wishing to leave, he got up, and in a loud voice repeated the Mussulman profesion of faith, in Arabic, and then went out. Of course the service was much disturbed, and the brethren wished to complain to the government, but the preacher said, "Leave him to me." The next day, therefore, finding him in the market, he accosted and demanded the reason of such an outcry, and what his words meant.

"I do not know what they mean."

"Well, why did you say them?"

"Why, I thought I might be asked at the judgment what I was there for, and now I could say I performed my prayers, and professed to them the true faith."

Would that all Christians were as careful about the places where they are found.—*Journal of Missions.*

Spanish Persecution.

Evangelical Christendom refers to the continued imprisonment in Spain, for circulating the Bible, of our fellow-subject and fellow-Protestant, Martin Escalante, and prints the following appeal:—"To the Church of Christ.—Beloved Friends.—For seven long months Martin Escalante, a British subject, has been imprisoned, through Papal tyranny, at Cadiz, for circulating the Word of Life in Andalusia. Appeals have been made to the British government in his behalf, but hitherto they have not procured his release. We are told, in Scripture, 'To remember those that are in bonds as bound with them.' Shall we not obey this command? Is the God who opened the prison door for Peter dead, or is He alive for evermore? Shall prayer be made without ceasing of the Church unto God for Escalante until his prison be opened, or is he to die in his prison-house? Is the Spirit of the Lord straitened? Assuredly not. Then neither shall the faith of the Church be straitened. Arise, brothers, and let holy hands be lifted up without doubting in behalf of this afflicted one, in the name of Jesus.—W. G."

The Jews in New York.

The Jews in the city of New York amount to about forty thousand. They have twenty-one synagogues; and, during the period of their principal attendance on religious meetings, thirty or forty additional halls, which are resorted to in a greater or less degree. In the United States there are believed to be about two hundred thousand Jews; while, according to a recent statement in an English publication, there are in all England only thirty-five thousand.

The Jews have always been friendly to learning, and wherever and whenever they were able, have had schools for their children and youth, and seminaries for the prosecution of advanced studies. Their first object has always been to teach the Hebrew language, and then the Old Testament, with the commentaries on it in their Rabbinical books. Learning is in high repute among the entire Hebrew people, although in certain countries the mass of them possess very little of it, in consequence of disabilities and persecutions in various forms. Whoever considers the sufferings they have endured, must wonder at the perseverance shewn by them in the cultivation of learning While Protestants deserve the credit of establishing the system of common schools at the time of the Reformation, Jews and Mohammedans have always maintained them, in some degree at least—the former in almost all countries where they lived, and the latter even in the interior of Africa, among negro nations whom they had converted.

Jews have been attracted to the United States by the privileges they enjoy; and they sometimes call our country the "Promised Land," as here they sit, each under his own vine and fig tree, "with none to molest them or make them afraid.—*The Century.*

Protestants and Roman Catholics in Prussia.

A comparison of the ecclesiastical statistics of Prussia from 1849 to 1859 establishes the fact that the increase of Protestants during this period has been considerably larger than that of Roman Catholics. The number of Protestants has increased from 10,016 798 to 10 861,965, or about 8 1 2 per cent; that of Roman Catholics from 6,079 613 to 6 556,827, which is less 8 per cent. In 1849 there were for every 1000 Protestants 606 Roman Catholics; in 1858, only 603. The larger increase of Protestants is, however, almost limited to the time from 1849 to 1855; from 1855 to 1858 the numerical proportion of the two Churches remained almost unchanged. The official censuses, which are taken every third year, give also the complete ecclesiastical statistics of every province and district. Children, as in all European censuses which include the ecclesiastical statistics, are counted to the denomination of their parents. The New Evangelical Church Gazette, of Berlin, gives many interesting details on the proportional increase of the two Churches in various provinces. In two provinces, Brandenburg and Silesia, and in particular in the capital of the State, Berlin, the Roman Catholics have, in consequence of immigration, increased in a larger ratio than the Protestants. In the other six provinces, especially in Posen, the Protestants are ahead. A great many false statements and rumors (for example, concerning the extraordinary progress of the Roman Church in several districts) have been refuted by the statistics; and it has become generally apparent that a more careful study of the ecclesiastical statistics will not only furnish the most reliable information on the history of religious denominations, but that it will call the attention of the Churches to many wants and interests of the Church that had formerly been overlooked In Prussia it has in particular given a new impulse to the support of many new congregations which have been of late founded in Roman Catholics districts.—*Christian Advocate & Journal.*

Toleration in Russia.

The law on toleration, which the Secretary of State has been requested to prepare for the Council, was submitted to that body in March, and subsequently adopted. It is scarcely better than the old intolerant law. It subjects to punishment persons guilty of the "crimes" of "propagating heresy and schism among those separated from the Orthodox Church, and who found new sects prejudicial to the faith." But perhaps the worst provision of the law is the one which provides that those who quit the Orthodox Church and fall into any heresy whatever, are to be sent to the Ecclesiastical authorities to be instructed and persuaded" This opens the door to innumerable vexations to both Protestants and Catholics.

The three great phases of Christianity are seen in the Protestant Church, with its 90,000 000 of souls, the Roman Catholic, with 200,000,000, according to the Pope, indorsed by our own Archbishop Hughes, and the Oriental Church, with 75,000,000 In all, there are 365,000 000 of people who are, in an important sense, Christians, in contradistinction to Jews, Mohammedans and Pagans. If we should say that there are as many millions of nominal Christians in the world as there are days in the year, we would not be very far from the mark. If the population of the globe be one thousand millions, as M. Balbi, the distinguished French geographer, supposes then the one third part and more are nominal Christians, and not Jews, Mohammedans, or Pagans.—*Western Christian Advocate.*

The Rev. Baptist Noel, at a late Meeting of the British Baptist Union, stated that the other day he was staying in Cornwall, west of England, with a gentleman who mentioned that there was an article in the parish book to this effect: "paid, to Mr. So-and-so, 7s. 6d, for driving away the Methodists." But now in that parish there were fourteen Wesleyan chapels, and they were all filled. The population of that place was 10 000; and the whole of them, with the exception of five families, were Methodists. This result was attributable to the earnest determination of the first Methodists to preach the gospel to every creature. They did so, and the Lord went with them.—*Ib.*

General Miscellany.

The Evening Wind.

BY WM. C. BRYANT

Spirit that breathes through my lattice! thou,
That cool'st the twilight of the sultry day!
Gratefully flows thy freshness round my brow;
Thou hast been out upon the deep at play;
Riding all day the wild blue waves till now,
Roughening their crest, and scattering high their spray,
And swelling the white sail. I welcome thee
To the scorched land, thou wanderer of the sea!

Not I alone—a thousand bosoms round
Inhale thee in the fullness of delight;
And languid forms rise up, and pulses bound
Livelier, at coming of the wind at night;
And languishing to hear thy welcome sound,
Lies the vast inland, stretched beyond the sight.

Go forth into the gathering shade; go forth—
God's blessing breathed upon the fainting earth!

Go, rock the little wood-bird in his nest;
Curl the still waters, bright with stars, and rouse
The wide old wood from his majestic rest,
Summoning from the innumerable boughs,
The strange deep harmonies that haunt his breast.
Pleasant shall be thy way where meekly bows
The shutting flower, and darkling waters pass,
And where the overshadowing branches sweep the grass

Stoop o'er the place of graves, and softly sway
The sighing herbage by the gleaming stone;
That they who near the churchyard willows stray,
And listen to the deepening gloom, alone,
May think of gentle souls that passed away,
Like thy pure breath, into the vast unknown,
Sent forth from heaven among the sons of men,
And gone into the boundless heaven again.

The faint old man shall lean his silver head
To feel thee; thou shalt kiss the child asleep,
And dry the moistened curls that overspread
His temples, while his breathing grows more deep;
And they who stand about the sick man's bed
Shall joy to listen to thy distant sweep,
And softly part the curtain to allow
Thy visit, grateful to his burning brow.

Go—but the circle of eternal change,
Which is the life of nature, shall restore,
With sounds and scents from all thy mighty range,
Thee to thy birth-place of the deep once more.
Sweet odors in the sea air, sweet and strange,
Shall tell the home-sick mariner of the shore;
And, listening to thy murmur, he shall dream
He hears the rustling leaf and running stream.

The Power of the Press.

The living ministry is God's ordinance to save them that believe. Therefore, I have no sympathy with those who give the press precedence to the pulpit. Still, who can measure the power which the press exerts? An ounce of lead moulded into a bullet and put in a Minie rifle, with a little black powder under it, will, if it meet no obstacle, go some two miles, and do its errand very sufficiently upon a man. But that same piece of lead, cast into types, and put into one of Hoe's presses, with a little black liquid over it, will mock at obstacles, go thousands of miles, and do its mission effectually, not on one man, but on millions, and though mountains, continents, and oceans intervene. A steam printing-press! Did you ever go into an establishment, and look at a printing-press? I beg you to go and examine a steam-printing press. Why, my friends, I feel something like awe come over me as I stand before one of these wonderful engines! It seems to me almost as if it were a living thing—one of Ezekiel's living creatures, "with the hands of a man, and the noise of many waters, and the spirit of the living creature in its wheels." How it strips itself for its work! It requires no nourishment, knows no weariness, but on its toils, with a strength which would mock to scorn the might of a giant, with a clamor as if it would shiver in pieces any substance within its grasp. And yet with a precision and delicacy unattainable by human muscles, it receives a fabric which any rude touch would rend, and, impressing upon it, in the twinkling of an eye, thoughts which it cost the most active minds hours to compose, it flings off page after page to instruct, delight, regenerate and bless the world!

None of us have yet begun to begin to appreciate the potency of the press as an agent for the diffusion of knowledge, in heavy tomes, in journals, above all in the daily newspaper—that wonderful modern institution, which has revolutionized, not only the literary, but the commercial and the political world. If you read the Constitution, you will find that, constitutionally, there are only two estates in Congress—the Senate and the House of Representatives. But a third estate has sprung up, occupying a higher seat than members of either the Senate or House, while Congress is in session, for it presides in the galleries, and continuing in session after Congress has adjourned, in session all the year, and all over the country; it is composed of the representatives of the press They form and shape public sentiment; and at this day, when the world is, as never before, under the influence of public opinion, they wield a power far transcending that of both the constitutional bodies combined.

I wish I had time to say something of the singular power with which the press has invested the public speaker. We talk of the grandeur of ancient oratory; but what could ancient oratory do? how far did its influence extend? Demosthenes ascends the Bema. He delivers one of those masterpieces of eloquence which are logic on fire. He ceases; how many has he reached by his appeals? New York has a population of about eight hundred thousand. Athens was a little place with about one hundred and forty thousand inhabitants, or about one-sixth the population of New York. Nor more than eight or ten thousand have felt the burning words of that prince of orators. Nor can he send his thoughts abroad through the land. There are no reporters, no telegraphs, by which he may "fulmine over Greece." How different the potency of speech now! Why, a speaker in Congress or in Parliament—some of you have probably seen and heard men rise late at night, in Parliament, where some forty or fifty sleepy people were, and he would utter words, which in a short time would shake Europe. In Congress or in Parliament the audience occupies very little of the speaker's concern. He addresses the millions who in a few hours, will be reading and pondering the words which he has uttered.—*Rev Dr. Fuller, Baltimore.*

Young Ladies Read.

What a number of idle, useless young women—they call themselves young ladies—parade our street! "They toil not, neither do they spin, yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of them." Do they ever look forward to the time when the real cares and responsibilities of life will cluster around them? Have they made or are they making any preparation for the onerous duties which will assuredly fall to their lot—duties to society, the world, and God? They lounge or sleep away their time in the morning. They never take hold of the drudgery, the repulsive toil, which each son and daughter of Adam should perform in this world. They know nothing of domestic duties. They have no habits of industry, no taste for the useful, no skill in any really useful art. They are in the streets, not in the performance of their duty, or for the acquisition of health, but to see and be seen. They expect thus to pick up a husband who will promise to be as indulgent as their parents have been, and support them in idleness. They who sow to the wind in this way, are sure to reap the whirlwind. No life can be exempt from cares. How mistaken an education do these girls receive who are allowed to imagine that life is always to be a garden of roses. Labor is the great law of our being. How worthless will she prove who is unable to perform it!

It has been observed that "by far the greatest amount of happiness in civilized life is found in the domestic relations, and most of these depend on the home habits of the wife and mother." What a mistake is then made by our young girls, and their parents, when domestic education is unattended to! Our daughters should be taught, *practically*, to bake, to cook, to arrange the table, to wash and iron, to sweep, and to do every thing that pertains to the order and comfort of the household. Domestics may be necessary, but they are a necessary evil; and the best "help" a woman can have, is *herself*. If her husband is ever so rich, the time may come when skill in domestic arrangements will secure to her a comfort which no domestic can procure Even if she is never called to labor for herself, she should, at least, know how things ought to be done, so that she can not be cheated by her servants

Domestic Education cannot be acquired in the streets. It cannot be learned amid the frivolities of modern society. A good and worthy, and comfort-bringing husband can rarely be picked up on the pavement

"A nymph, who walks the public streets,
And sets her cap for all she meets,
May catch the fool who turns to stare,
But men of sense avoid the snare"

The highest and best interests of society in the future, demand a better, a more useful, a more domestic training of our young ladies.

Sleep.

There is no fact more clearly established in the physiology of man than this, that the brain expends its energies and itself during the hours of wakefulness, and that these are recuperated during sleep; if the recuperation does not equal the expenditure, the brain withers—this is insanity.

Thus it is that, in early English history, persons who were condemned to death by being prevented from sleeping, always died raving maniacs; thus it is, also, that all those who are starved to death become insane; the brain is not nourished, and they cannot sleep. The practical inferences are these:

First. Those who think most, who do most brainwork, require most sleep.

Second. That time saved from necessary sleep is infallibly destructive to mind, body, and estate.

Third. Give yourself, your children, your servants—give all that are under you the fullest amount of sleep they will take, by compelling them to go to bed at some regular early hour, and to rise in the morning the moment they awake; and, within a fortnight, nature, with almost the regularity of the rising sun, will unloose the bonds of sleep the moment enough repose has been secured for the wants of the system

This is the only safe and sufficient rule—and as to the question how much sleep any person requires, each must be a rule for himself—great Nature will never fail to write it out to the observer under the regulations just given.—*Dr. Spicer.*

The Coal Power of the World.

The Edinburg Review contains a very interesting article on the coal fields of North America and Great Britain. The history of coal affects the entire social condition of our species, and but reflects the wonderful services which this mineral renders to civilization. The writer remarks:—

In those seams of combustible matter, which the industry and ingenuity of man have discovered and worked in various parts of the globe, lies the latent force which gives life to the steam-engine. Heat, motion, power, and that wonderful energy which propels in a thousand forms the mechanism of modern society, are all concentrated here; and the geological revolutions which reduced the primeval forests and morasses of the globe to this condition, were preparing, in the incalculable distance of past ages, that new element which was one day to make man the master of earth, of water and of fire. To our mind there is nothing more indicative of the eternal forethought which framed the structure of the world, than the fact, that perishable organizations which flourished thousands of years before the existence of man, should have become subservient to the latest applications of human skill. The power of calculation can hardly sound the stupendous addition made by this force to the dynamic power of man.

Each acre of coal seam, four feet in thickness, and yielding one yard net of pure coal, is equivalent to about 5,000 tuns, and poss-

essess, therefore, a reserve of mechanical strength in its fuel equal to the life labour of more than 1,600 men. Each square mile of one such single coal bed contains three million tuns of fuel, equivalent to one million of men labouring through seventy years of their ripe strength. Assuming, for calculation, that ten millions of tuns out of the annual produce of British coal mines, are applied to the production of mechanical power, then England annually summons to her aid the equivalent of 3,300,000 fresh men pledged to exert their fullest strength through twenty years. Reducing this to one year, we find that England's actual annual produce of our coal mines into its equivalent in human labour, then, by the same process of calculation, we find it to be more than the labour of 400,000,000 of strong men, or more than double the number of adult males now upon the globe!

An element in the above calculations is one of the most humiliating comparisons that can be drawn between human and mechanical power. If we estimate a lifetime of hard human work at twenty years giving to each year 300 working days, then we have for a man's total dynamic efforts 6,000 days. In coal, this is represented by three tuns; so that a man may stand at his own door while an ordinary quantity is being delivered, and say to himself, "There, in that waggon, lies the mineral representative of my whole working life's strength!"

But immense as is the coal power of England, it is but a trifle compared with what this country possesses. When the coal power of the old world is exhausted, the United States will have used up only a fraction of its coal power. In presence of this impressive fact, the Review to which we have referred, says:

No characteristic of the northern continent of America is more remarkable than the unbounded fields of coal which it possesses. Nearly 200,000 square miles of coal fields can scarcely be grasped at first thought; and if we should go back to the growth and accumulation of vegetable matter necessary to their formation, can any thing that we now behold on the surface of the globe afford us a parallel in an equal space? Our own coal fields, in the aggregate, would form but a black speck beside them, upon any map. The possession of such an amazing deposit leads us to forecaste a future of almost boundless enterprise and production for that wonderful country.

Provincial Wesleyan

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1860.

In consequence of the official relation which this paper sustains to the Conference of Eastern British America, we require that Obituary, Revival, and other notices addressed to us from any of the Circuits within the bounds of the Connexion, shall pass through the hands of the Superintendent Minister.

Communications designed for this paper must be accompanied by the name of the writer in confidence

We do not undertake to return rejected articles

We do not assume responsibility for the opinions of correspondents.

The Royal Visit.

It is right that every other topic should yield precedence this week to that which engrosses the thoughts of our countrymen, and which appeals to our own hearts: the visit to Nova Scotia of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The Heir Apparent to the crown and throne of the mightiest empire of the world, the sceptre of which his august mother has so long wielded with the ever growing love and admiration of her subjects; and over which may God permit her son at some yet distant day to reign; has touched the soil of Nova Scotia, and is now the guest of the Province. About 9 o'clock on Monday morning the booming artillery of the Citadel and the Admiral's ship, proclaimed the entrance within our harbour of the Royal Visitant, and soon the gallant "Hero," which brought him to our shores, with her escort the "Ariadne," moved up to her moorings, with a majesty which seemed like consciousness of the value of the treasure which she bore. On her approach the yards of the Admiral's ship, and of the other ships of the fleet in port, were manned, and three lusty cheers swelled from the throats of a thousand hônest tars. Then there was hurrying to and fro, among the great and small of this gay capital, to be ready to see and to welcome the son of our Sovereign, and all went merry as a marriage bell. Through the kind foresight and care of the Admiral, ample and appropriate provision was made in the Dockyard for those whose official duty and honor it was to receive the Prince; and for the public at large. These filled their allotted places from an early hour. At half-past eleven o'clock His Royal Highness, having been conveyed with the Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of St. Germans and other distinguished attendants from the Hero in his barge, stood upon the soil of Nova Scotia; and as he did so His Royal Highness' standard was hoisted in the Dockyard, a salute sounded from Her Majesty's ships, and a spontaneous cheer burst from the assembled crowds. He was received at the landing place by the Admiral, and by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, who conducted him forward to where the Major General stood surrounded by his staff; then presented the Mayor and Corporation of the City, the Executive Councillors and Members of the Legislature, the Bishop and the Judges of Nova Scotia. The lovely innocence of youth, blooming in all its pristine beauty on his brow; the easy grace of carriage, in which not one symptom of self-complacency could be discerned; and the lofty position which he so adorns, combined to attach at once every man and woman who beheld him to his person. It was love at first sight; linked with loyalty already deeply rooted. That moment a spark of enthusiasm was kindled in every soul, and a flush of admiration mantled on every cheek. It was a scene long to be remembered by those who participated in it; and, although its glowing features cannot be transferred, we are glad that a skilful photographist was there to perpetuate such portions of it as could be caught by his magic art. The salute and presentations over, the address of the Mayor and Corporation was read, in a manner honorable to the City, by the learned Recorder. It was as follows:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS—We, the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Halifax, in Nova Scotia, in the name of the Citizens, do most cordially welcome Your Royal Highness to our shores.

We rejoice that our City should be thus highly honored by the presence of the son of our revered and beloved Queen, the grandson of that illustrious Duke whose memory is gratefully cherished as the warm and constant friend of Nova Scotia, and the Heir Apparent to the powerful and glorious Empire over which Her Majesty has for many years so wisely and so beneficially ruled.

We venture to approach Your Royal Highness with the expression of an earnest hope, that your sojourn in our City and on this side the Atlantic may be attended with much pleasure We are fondly persuaded that the reception which awaits Your Royal Highness, in every section of Her Majesty's North American Dominions, will not only impress you with the conviction that devotion to the British Throne, and attachment to British Institutions, form abiding elements in the minds of the inhabitants; but that the lustre which has been shed on the Crown, by the Christian and domestic virtues of our Most Gracious Sovereign, is justly and gratefully appreciated by all her subjects.

We earnestly implore the Author of all good to guard and protect you; to restore you in safety to the Parent Land, and to the illustrious family circle of which we regard you as the ornament and the pride; and that He may be graciously pleased long to spare Your Royal Highness to fulfil those distinguished destinies to which your position points.

SAMUEL R. CALDWELL, Mayor
WILLIAM SUTHERLAND, Recorder.
JOHN L. CRAGG, City Clerk.
HENRY E. PUGSLEY.
CHARLES COGSWELL,
JOHN DUGGAN.
MATTHEW LOWNDS,
CHARLES BARNSTEAD.
JOHN D. NASH.
CHARLES TWINING.
PHILIP THOMPSON.
JAMES DUGGAN.
W. C. MOIR.
S TRENAMAN.
WILLIAM EVENS.
EDWARD LEAHY.
JEREMIAH CONWAY.
RICHARD T. ROOME.
JOHN A. BELL.
M. H. RICHEY.
J. JENNINGS.
L. HARTSHORNE, City Treasurer

His Royal Highness replied with an unaffected dignity, and a distinctness and elegance of enunciation which confirmed the impression his bearing had at first produced:

GENTLEMEN,—

I have been led to expect that the loyalty and attachment to the British Crown wh'ch exists amongst the inhabitants of Halifax, would insure me a kind reception in your city, but the scene which I have witnessed this morning proves that my expectations are more than realized.

For your welcome to myself I feel, I assure you, sincere gratitude,—but it is still more satisfactory to me, as a Son and as an Englishman, to witness your affectionate attachment to the Queen, and to the Laws and Institutions of our common Country.

Your allusion to my illustrious Grandfather is also most grateful to my feelings, and I rejoice to find that his memory is cherished amongst you.

In your noble harbour the Navies of Britain can ride in safety, whilst you prosecute that commercial activity, which under their protection, would seem destined to make Halifax one of the most important cities of the Western World, and to raise her inhabitants to a high position of wealth and prosperity. That such may be the fate reserved for it by Providence, is my very earnest hope.

I request you to convey to the citizens of whom you are the representatives, my cordial thanks for the greeting they have given me.

Preceded by the Corporation, and by military gentlemen of high official standing; accompanied by the Earl of Mulgrave, the Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of St. Germans and General Bruce; and followed by the Judges and Members of the Executive Council, the members of the Legislature, heads of Civil Departments, officers in command of regiments, and the various societies; the Prince of Wales passed from the Dockyard along Water, Granville, George and Barrington streets, through throngs of welcoming spectators, and under numerous beautiful arches, to Government House. Halifax has reason to be proud of the reception which she has given to the Prince of Wales Not one occurrence to mar the scene throughout the day: not one foot of ground in that long march but was occupied by men rivalling each other only in the demonstrations of loyalty: not one window whence beaming countenances and waving kerchiefs did not show how VICTORIA lives and reigns, and how her son is welcomed, in the hearts of the women of Nova Scotia

On the Parade Ground, at the head of George street, a scene never to be forgotten met the senses of sight and sound. There on an elevated platform sat three thousand and five hundred children from the Sunday and day schools of the city, and sang, as His Royal Highness approached, the National Anthem. His Royal Highness paused before them, uncovered his head, and remained until their infant voices had ceased to sing and had taken up the ringing cheer of welcome. At Government house an address was presented by the Executive Council: and here we must suspend our narrative of the proceedings on this auspicious occasion; for Printers, like others, must make of it high holiday, and our paper was mostly set up last week, reserving to us but a limited space which we fear our compositors will think we have already transgressed.

God save the Queen! and bless with every spiritual grace her right royal son!

The latest Abduction Case.

It is no longer only from afar that we hear the story of homes despoiled of their fairest flowers through the agency of Popery. We have not to go to Rome, to England, or even to Canada, for illustrations of the wrongs which are wrought upon the heads of families by the proselyting power of the Roman Church. More heinious indeed is the case of young Mortara than that to which it now becomes our duty to draw attention, and circumstances might induce towards the flight of Miss Starr or of the boys Vansittart more interest than will attach to that of the children whose strange procedure we are about to narrate. But the fact that these are Nova Scotian children, that their home has been in Halifax, and that their father is here invoking the aid of the law to recover them, will fasten the attention and sympathy of every true spirited Nova Scotian upon his cause. The *Eastern Chronicle* was the first to bring before the public the circumstances of the case. Much credit is due to the Halifax Correspondent of that Journal for his care in procuring information and his promptness in publishing it. We shall give his narrative in his own words. Our readers may rely upon his accuracy in the statement of facts From those facts they will draw their own inferences. We have no desire to urge them towards any not fully warranted.

"On Saturday morning, 8th inst., two little girls, aged respectively ten and thirteen years, influenced, there is reason to believe, by Roman Catholics, left the protection of their widowed father, who is a Protestant, and were seen to enter the door of the residence of a Catholic clergyman, since which time the father has not been able to see them, nor can he even ascertain where they are concealed. The name of the father of the children, is Henry Toole. He has been for some time and is now the sexton of St. George's church in this city. His story, which I have from his own lips, and which he is willing to certify under oath, is as follows:

Mr. Toole was married in Ireland, his wife being a Roman Catholic, but they were married by a Protestant clergyman. He has five children now living. His wife, although a Catholic, consented that the children should be brought up in the Protestant faith; they were all baptized in church, the mother accompanying them. She died in May last. Mr. Toole says it was distinctly understood between him and his wife that the children were not to be brought up in the Catholic faith; and he never would consent to their going to chapel except on one occasion on a good Friday, when he accompanied them. Only three of his children have been recently living with him, the two little girls in question and a boy of six years, his two eldest daughters being out at service.

"On Sunday morning, 8th inst., he told his two little girls, before leaving home, to attend to his duties at the church, to be at the Round church at half past ten o'clock. At a quarter to eleven, as they had not arrived, he went home to look for them, when he found them not preparing to go, the eldest of them giving as an excuse that she was waiting to prepare dinner. He then directed them to get ready immediately, and waited to accompany them. When ready, they came out to the street together. The latter delayed a moment to lock the door, and when he had done so, and turned again to the street, his daughters had disappeared. His little boy who was standing there told him they were gone in the direction of the common. He followed immediately in that direction, from Maynard street, where he lives, but could not see them. He met several persons who saw the girls running, and at length he met a boy, who told him that he saw them entering one of two porches, pointing to them, one of which is the residence of Mr. Wm. Robinson, and the other that of Father Butler, but as he, the boy, was at some distance from them, he could not say positively which of the two. I now give the narrative in Mr Toole's words.

"I rang Mr. Robinson's bell, and enquired if any children had gone into the house, and found they had not. I next went to Father Butler's, the house at the corner of the common, and rang the bell. A young woman came to the door, of whom I made the same enquiry. She said sharply 'they are not here;' and then closed the door in my face. I returned with my boy to church. Since that time I have made frequent enquiries, but have received no tidings of my two children.

Mr Toole has ascertained since that date, that his two daughters who are at service have become Catholics and are regular in their attendance at chapel; he also learned that the two younger girls who are now missing, have been without his knowledge brought into communication with Roman Catholics and within the range of Romish influences.

"In view of these facts he believes, and evidently with too much reason, that his two children have been prompted to desert him by the advice of Romish proselytisers, and that they are now concealed from him by the agency of the adherents of, if not of those high in authority in, that Church. Mr. Toole is a poor man, and not very well able to call in the law to aid him in recovering possession of his lost children. But poor as he may be, he has the feelings of a father and the faith of a Protestant, and he dreads to contemplate the fate of his daughters thus illegally concealed from him, he knows not where, liable to be perverted from the faith in which they were baptized, and deprived at their tender age of the care and protection of their only parent. He has taken legal advice in the matter, but thus far without any plan being devised or information received that might lead to the discovery of where his children are concealed."

A later number of the *Eastern Chronicle* contains this additional paragraph:

A little, but only a little, information, has been obtained respecting the two kidnapped children referred to in my last letter. One of the older sisters of the children, who is at service in a family in the north-end of the city, has stated when examined before the Mayor, that on the afternoon of the Sabbath on which the children left their father's house, they came to the house where she was staying, stating that they had come from Father Butler's; they remained in that house two days and two nights, when on account of some rumours of a search for them, they were conveyed away, she either did not know, or refused to tell whither. The fact has thus been established that it was priest Butler's house in which they were first concealed from their parents; and that their further concealment has been effected through the agency of Roman Catholics. I am informed that Mr. Toole has commenced an action against Mr. Evans, in whose house his children were concealed during these two days.

The Address

OF THE CONFERENCE OF EASTERN BRITISH AMERICA TO THE BRITISH CONFERENCE.

Rev'd. and beloved Fathers and Brethren,—

The reading of your address to us has afforded us peculiar pleasure. We are thankful for the interest which you manifest in our welfare and prosperity, and for the paternal consideration which you extend to our requests.

We greatly rejoice in your still increasing prosperity;—the addition of 15,704 members, with 25,541 on trial affords us unfeigned satisfaction, and causes us to join with you in devout thanksgiving to God who giveth the increase; while the addition to your chapels and schools, and the augmentation of your Connexional Funds serves to heighten our joy, and intensify our thankfulness. That the income of the Missionary Society is steadily advancing gives assurance of the strong hold which this cause has taken of the affections of English Methodists, and of the deepening interest felt in the operations of the Society throughout the bounds of the affiliated Conferences and Mission Districts.

Our hearts have been gladdened and encouraged to learn that your expectations of revival have not been vain, and we hope and pray that larger showers of Divine blessing may descend on all your Circuits, and that your Home Mission work, already so successful, may become very largely instrumental in the elevation and salvation of the neglected and degraded masses of your city populations.

We have, during the year past, been prostrating ourselves at the throne of grace, seeking an outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon the world, and especially upon our own field of labor, and with thankful hearts we now record that many of our Circuits have been favoured with gracious revivals of religion; after an increasingly vigilant attention to that part of Methodist discipline which requires members to meet in class, to report a members list of 15,167—being an increase of 351 members, with 1764 on trial for membership.

We have this year to lament the death of two of our venerable fathers in the ministry—Wm. Crosscombe and Dr. Knight, our late Co-Delegate. The former had been a Supernumerary for some years, but our beloved Dr Knight, the oldest effective Missionary, we believe, in connection with the British Conference, continued his useful labours till within a few days of his death. We deeply feel our loss, but bow to the Divine will with unquestioning submission. Their deaths, closing lives which had been in labours more abundant and in piety eminent, were triumphant, and their memory will ever be fragrant throughout our Connexion.

Six of our ministers, an unusually large number, are asking permission to rest for one year, but we earnestly hope that these brethren may be restored to health, and enabled to resume labor at the next Conference.

We have just received into full connexion ten young men, eight of whom have been ordained at the present Conference; besides these, eleven young men of promising talents have now been received by the Conference as preachers on trial, but we regret to say that the supply does not yet equal the demand.

Our different Connexional Funds are growing in favor with our people, and encourage our hope in regard to their future efficiency.

The Academic Institutions at Sackville are in a very gratifying state of prosperity, and give promise of being an incalculable blessing to the youth of our connexion and country, and the initiatory movement recently made to establish a Theological Professorship promises entire success.

The affairs of our Book Room are reported to be in a healthy condition;—the extension of Methodist literature is steadily increasing and arrangements are now being made by which we hope to render the Provincial Wesleyan, our Connexional organ, more influential for good.

The Mission to the Labrador coast was begun favourably last year, and at present one of our brethren is laboring in that sphere, and the Mission may be regarded as established.

Our beloved brother Dr. Richey finds it necessary to become a Supernumerary for one year at least, this renders the office of President among us vacant as the lamented death of Dr. Knight had previously that of Co-Delegate. The brethren have with great unanimity agreed respectfully to request that the Rev. Enoch Wood, D. D., may be appointed to preside at our next Conference, and the Rev. H. Pickard, D. D., to act as Co-Delegate, and we also earnestly request that they may be authorized to discharge the duties of these offices for the remainder of the current as well as for the succeeding Connexional year.

We continue to hold the doctrines of Methodism in their purity and completeness, and are resolved, by the blessing of God, to maintain Wesleyan discipline, and preach those doctrines which have received such marked sanction from the Head of the Church.

Wishing for you the presence and blessing of Almighty God in your approaching Conference,

We remain, etc.,

Your Sons and Brethren in the Gospel of the Lord Jesus,

Signed on behalf and by order of the Conference, JAMES TAYLOR,

July 7th 1860. *Assist. Sec.*

The Mount Allison Academy.

By the advertisement in the appropriate column of our paper to-day, it may be seen that the ensuing term, in the elder branch of this institution, as well as in the Ladies' Academy, is to begin on Thursday next. We hope that all the classes may be unusually full from the very first day of the Term.

The Board of instructors, as it is now constituted, is, we feel assurred, entitled to even increased confidence in its complete competency and thorough efficiency in all the Departments.—Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate. Mr. David Allison, who takes charge of the Classical Department, is unquestionably one of the most promising young men of our Provinces—an Alumnus of the Institution, who, after having completed its curriculum of study, and having acted as an assistant teacher, we believe, for two years, left it about three years since to prosecute his studies in one of the most respectable Colleges of the United States, where he took the very highest standing in the class with which he was connected, and graduated a year since with the most distinguished honor During the past year he has been employed as Principal of an Academy at Stanstead, Canada East. To fit him for the duties of his accepted office, therefore, he has not only fine talent, fine literary taste, thorough scholarship and professional enthusiasm, but also considerable experience as a teacher.

Mr. Inch, who was successfully employed as teacher of the classes in French most of the last year, in order to perfect his pronunciation of this language, has spent several weeks of the vacation in an Institution in Canada, where it is employed in both School and family, under the instruction of those who, natives of Europe, use it as their vernacular tongue.

Mr. Dixon, the newly appointed Teacher of Penmanship and the Primary Department, is too well known in this community as a most successful first class Common School Teacher, to need any commendation from us, as one eminently well qualified for the Department of instruction which he undertakes.—*Sackville Borderer.*

The British Conference.

The following item is from the English Correspondence of the *Christian Advocate and Journal:*

The progress of the year has not thrown much light upon the question of the Presidency. Still in the North Mr. Stamp is most talked of; Mr. Rattenbury has his friends in various parts of the country; and one popular junior minister uses his influence, where he happens to move, in favor of him; a still more popular minister, however, is said to use his influence in behalf of Mr. Thornton, our accomplished senior editor. Dr. Hoole is not without his supporters, and if his health were better, and he had ever been stationed in an English circuit, would have more; Mr. Osborn's name is frequently mentioned as one whose position, abilities, and high character would grace the chair; Mr. Prest is spoken of by some; Mr. Geo. Scott is not as often named as his character and merits might warrant; Mr. Scott, of Westminster, is put forward by a few as eligible for re-election. Dr. Hannah's disclaimer last year, as well as the recent enfeebled state of his health, puts his re-election out of the question; Mr. Jackson, too, must be considered as laid on one side so far as regards the presidency. He is much feebler, and looks thin.

Close of the Irish Conference.

This Conference terminated on Monday, the 2nd inst. The Ordination service took place on the 28th ult. There were six candidates, who were, after full examination, set apart to the sacred office of the ministry, The hearts of the ministers and of many others, the *Watchman's* correspondent remarks, were greatly cheered by the fact that the venerable Mr. Waugh was able to take his accustomed part in this impressive service. He made his appearance in Conference a day or two before, and was greeted with a right hearty welcome. Then he seemed much enfeebled by his recent illness, but his visit to the Conference seems to have been of use to him; for at the Ordination Service, when moving that the six candidates should be received into full connexion with the Wesleyan Conference by the laying on of hands, he spoke to the crowded congregation with all his characteristic warmth, energy, and vigor. It is more than half a century since he entered the Methodist Ministry. May he be spared for many years to come to aid his brethren by his sage counsel and extensive experience.

The President left for England on the following day. When taking leave he repeated some of the observations which he had made before as to the desirableness of beginning both the Committees and the Conference early in the week. This could be done easily now, owing to the facilities afforded by railway travelling; and it was necessary also that the whole business should be concluded and the journals signed by the President himself. He then referred to the relations of the British and Irish Conferences; and said they were but two branches of the one Conference. He felt sure, however, that they would soon get right on this question, quite right on the Missionary question, quite right also on the School question, and on all other questions affecting the interests or relations of the two Conferences. He felt sure of this, because he was fully persuaded of the gracious intentions of God, who had raised up Methodism to bless the world. He had paid all possible attention to business since his arrival in Ireland; and had endeavored to make himself master of it. He looked on the Irish Conference with great admiration, more especially when he thought of the difficulties which they, as a body of Christian Ministers, had to contend.

French Methodist Conference.

We have not room for the letter we promised last week; but we extract the following from the correspondent's latest communication:—

President of Conference, James Hocart. This nomination is to be confirmed by the British Conference.

Vice-President, Phillippe Guiton.

Secretary, Pastor Pierre Lucas.

Chairman of the Northern District, Louis Martin.

Chairman of the Southern District, Piere Massot.

General Treasurer, James Hocart.

Editor and Book Steward, Luc Pulsford

Our retiring President was unanimously elected as our representative to the next British Conference, to be held in London. There was but one opinion amongst us as to the able and impartial manner in which he has presided over us, and were it not the desire of many Preachers that there should be amongst us, as in England, a rotation in the Presidential chair, he would probably have been re-elected. His successor Mr. Hocart, is a Minister of twenty-six years standing, who has won golden opinions of his brethren, as Chairman of the Northern District, and General Treasurer. He has been for the last seven years Superintendent of the Paris Circuit and Editor of our publications.

The different Committees were also appointed, and the examiners of the studies prescribed to our young men on trial.

The next Conference will be held in Paris, to begin on Friday, the 21st June, 1861.

It had been hoped that the Conference would be closed on Wednesday evening, but as there still remained some matters to be settled, the brethren agreed to meet yesterday at half-past five in the morning.

At the request of the Northern District Meeting, the President appointed the week beginning October the 28th, to be set apart for prayer and fasting, amongst all our Societies, that God may be pleased to send forth labourers into his vineyard.

Mr. Hocart was appointed to preach the Sermon at the opening of next Conference, and Mr. Lucas the Ordination Sermon.

It was about half-past seven when the Secretary rose to read the minutes of the Conference. They were approved, the parting hymn was sung, three of the brethren prayed, and the Ninth Annual Session of the French Methodist Conference was solemnly declared to be closed.

All was not finished, however, for the Ordination Service had been announced for half-past nine. It was a splendid day. Not a cloud was to be seen darkening the azure of the sky; but the heat was intense. As our congregations had been every evening during the sittings of the Conference much larger than in past years, and as it was known that many of our friends would attend from the country, some anxiety was very naturally manifested as to the insufficient size of our Chapel. But no one, I believe, expected what really took place. Notwithstanding the early hour of meeting, the Chapel was crowded to suffocation half an hour before the appointed time, then the stair case was filled, and then it was announced that the Montpellier train had just arrived, bringing from the different stations on the line—some two hundred more of our friends. These friends, coming from a distance, could not be disappointed; we must therefore, adjourn to some larger building. But where? The Independent Chapel at Nimes was first thought of, because of a large court in front of it which could contain some hundreds of persons. But as there was some delay in obtaining permission to occupy it, it was proposed that the meeting should be held under the trees in the large garden of the female boarding-school. This was agreed to, a platform was speedily extemporized, and though some persons from the town returned home, fearing new difficulties from the pressure and heat, a congregation of some six hundred persons was soon formed. Some sat, some stood, many had to change places, or open their parasols as the sun rose and advanced, but all listened attentively during a service which lasted two hours and a half. The charge was an impressive one, delivered by Pastor Neel, of Alais, on Isaiah vi., 1—8. The Candidates related their conversion and their call to the ministry in such a manner as to draw tears from many an eye, and to convince all present that they were really sent by the Lord to preach his Gospel. A well trained choir added to the impressiveness of the scene by singing an Ordination hymn, expressly composed for the occasion by one of us; and when at last the Ministers and people stood up to receive the Sacrament, first from the hands of our President, and then from the hands of our newly ordained brethren, it was felt that the Spirit of God was in our midst in a most special manner. Indeed, in point of influence, as well as numbers and earnest attention, the meeting was one of the best, if not the best, we have had in this country.

Immediately afterwards, a sale or bazaar of various articles was organized in favour of our work of evangelisation, so that to a late hour the garden and the School-rooms were well filled with numerous visitors, eager to contribute their mite by their purchases, and at the same time to see and converse with one or another of their respective pastors. Then came the evening, and with it a thunder storm, but not before the sale was closed and our friends gone.

And now all is over. Most of the brethren are already on their way to their respective stations. The Conference has been an important, an active, and a pleasant one. May our next Conference year be a good and happy one, signslized by the conversion of many sinners, and the building up of many believers.

Diplomacy Between England and the Papacy.

Hear Dr. Elliott upon this point. In the *Central Christian Advocate*, of which he has just assumed editorial charge, he says:

By a motion of Earl Stanhope in the House of Lords, it is again admitted to be desirable that the diplomatic relations between Ireland and the bishop of Rome should become more intimate.—Both Palmerston and Russell it is said, are prepared to accredit a minister to the court of the Pontiff, if he will allow that the political head of the successors of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, will symbolize with the spiritual head of Roman Catholicism. Not long before England was paraded out in Roman Catholic decrees, an act was passed by the British parliament, empowering the queen to renew diplomatic relations with the Pope. For twelve years the act has remained a dead letter, because the act, just when about to pass, was amended by a clause, on the motion of Lord Eglington, declaring it unlawful for the queen to receive any accredited minister from Rome who was a priest, a jesuit, or a member of any other religious order. This of course affronted the pope, and virtually nullified the act to which it was an amendment. The pope would none of it He would make no concession to the successor of Elizabeth after the clause had been added to the act of her heretical parliament. It is thought by some in England that Pius IX. had the purpose of suing for a *Concordat* for Ireland. But this clause appears to be in the way. It seems, as we learn from the London papers, that some of the English nobility, we suppose the papists or Puseyites, are desirous of removing the impediment, and of allowing papal nuncios to appear as before the Reformation, before the court of St. James.

It is difficult to say how soon this diplomacy between England and Rome may be renewed, on the score of liberality on the part of England, and on the part of Rome, by a Jesuitical card well played, principle apart.

Ever sense the breach between Henry VIII and the papal throne, the recovery of England to its former subjection to his holiness, has never been lost sight of by the court of Rome. The University of Oxford has been selected as the instrumentality to accomplish this. Papal bull after papal bull has been issued for this very purpose, and are now in the Bullarium. Private instrumentalities have been put forth to corrupt the university in various ways. It is manifest that the Puseyism of Oxford is one of the effects of this secret popish working. And this has spread out in so vibrating the minds of so many clergymen of the establishment, as to prepare them for transit to Rome. The considerable sprinkling of the English nobility who have, in these few years past gone over to Rome, is a part of this scheme so ardently desired by the popes, and carried on by means of unscrupulous jesuits, male and female. For these proselyting sisters of charity, and clans for education established by the Church of Rome, are nothing else than the development and extension of jesuitical hypocrisy and fraud which have become now the great engines of popish proselytism in every part of the world.

From the Colonial Presbyterian.

Ecclesiastical Precedence in New Brunswick.

To the Editors of the Colonial Presbyterian.

GENNLEMEN—The Synod, at its late meeting, instructed its Moderator to write to His Excellency, respectfully asking information as to the Ecclesiastical precedency of the Province. To the letter of the Moderator, His Excellency had the goodness immediately to reply, through the Provincial Secretary, as follows:—

Secretary's Office, June 27, 1860.

SIR,—In reply to your letter addressed to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, inquiring as to Ecclesiastical precedence in this Province, I am directed by him to inform you that, according to Imperial Rules which regulate precedence in this and other colonies the Bishops of the Church of England and of the Roman Catholic Church, take precedence next after the officer in command of Her Majesty's troops; and that the Bishop of the Church of England takes precedence of the Roman Catholic Bishop.

I have the honour to be Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
S. L. TILLEY.

The Rev. James Turnbull, Moderator,
St. James, Charlotte

The Moderator, as became him in the circumstances, immediately wrote again, thanking the Lieutenant Governor for the information granted.

The public will see now that the Imperial Government, which dare not assign any place to even a Cardinal of the Church of Rome. on the table of precedency in Britain, has assigned the Bishop of that Church in this Colony, not only a place but one of the highest of the places it had to bestow; and such a place as makes it necessary that the Moderator of our Church should walk behind him on presenting an address on any State occasion. In other words, the Imperial Government has decreed that our Presbyterian flag, aye, and also that every other church-flag, saving that of the Church of England, shall be borne after the flag of Antichrist. Are the Protestants of New Brunswick—are the churches of New Brunswick content it should be so? I trow not I suspect, loyal as they are, and most anxious to show every legitimate token of respect and signal of welcome to the Son of the much-loved Victoria, on his arrival here, they will pause before as churches, they wait upon him in the present state of Imperial law.

I do hope there will soon be a petition sent to Britain by all the Protestant churches of this Province, requesting that the rules affecting us may be as Protestant as those affecting the land of our nativity. Britain owes it to herself as well as to her God, to see that she gives no helping hand to Popery. And will British subjects stand it to be told that persons drawing their nobility from a foreign Bishop, are to take precedence of every soul in any British Colony, saving the Lieut. Governor, the Bishop of the Church of England, and perhaps some two or three of the highest State officials.

Here we have no ground to quarrel with our own Governor, Government or Legislature. This sin is that of the Imperial Government, and as such let it be dealt with. In the meantime, however, as a member of the Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick, appointed to draw up an address to be presented by the Moderator to the Prince, I must protest against that Committee doing any such thing; being most ready to sign any address of welcome to the Prince, to be presented by those who will be admitted into his presence according to the rules not clashing with duty to Jesus as King of Kings and Lord of Lords. My church wishes no place on the Table of precedency; but it will not, I trust, bear its banner where the banner of Antichrist must go first.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
WILLIAM FERRIE.

St. John, July 17, 1860.

A Canadian correspondent of one of our American Exchanges has the following reference to the deputation from Eastern British America:—

"The visit of the Rev. Dr. Pickard and Rev. James Narraway, A. M., delegates from the Wesleyan Conference in Eastern British America, was also a source of great pleasure. Mr. Narraway, though quite deaf, is a genuine orator, his address before the Conference was full of eloquence and true poetry. His sermon on Sabbath morning in Wesley Hall was a beautiful and telling discourse. He took for his text, 'There is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother," and never have I seen any audience so generally and deeply moved. The tears must indeed have fallen "from eyes unused to weep," for at times it seemed that the whole congregation bowed their heads and wept; and yet there was nothing thrilling or exciting in his illustrations, but poetic pathos, and a spirit of full souled soothing faith breathed itself forth in his tones, and fell softingly and meltingly upon every heart. On the Wednesday evening following he delighted a large audience by an eloquent and graphic lecture on Italy and its people.

☞ Among the passengers by the Steamship *Arabia*, hence last week for England, were the Rev. Dr. Richey and the Rev. T. M. Abbington. The latter returns home for a year, in consequence of impaired health compelling the suspension of his ministerial labours.

From the N. Y. Methodist.

Our Great Men.

Extraordinary prosperity in a religious body, especially such rapid growth as we have had, is a matter of grateful congratulation, but also of grave peril. The multiplication especially of what are called great men—and justly so called—is one of the results, but at one the same time of the dangers of such prosperity.

They may be in each other's way They may show competitions of bad example to the general body, as they do in States

Civil history proves that the chief disasters of governments have arisen from the ambition or impolicy of leading men, whether sovereigns or their principal servants.

In religious bodies, the personal piety of such men, and their consequent self-sacrificing devotion to the common cause, are the only safety of that cause. Let them once be found to be official competitors, ambitious self-seekers, and the glory is departed; the people accustomed to look up to them as examples, quickly become demoralized by sharing their selfish spirit, or, losing reverence for them, cease to follow their guidance even in what may be wise.

With Methodism, this demoralizing process would be more powerful than with any other religious body on the earth; for such is our ministerial prestige, from the noble and almost self-martyred men whom we honor as "our fathers," such the entire lesson of our history for a hundred years, such our peculiar organization and internal discipline, that a ministry advanced in intellect, but deteriorated in spiritual character would be found to be a fatal incompatibility.

We have a peculiar mission in the world; our history and system are intelligible only on this assumption; the church and the world *feels* the fact; but that fact, glorious in itself, would soon render us a dead ecclesiastical carcass, a mockery, a sham in the religious world, were our ministry to lose, in its leading men, its corresponding spiritual character.

Let us lay to heart, then, the lesson of our history, its most manifest lesson, that our salvation depends upon the spiritual devotion of our ministry, and the character of that ministry mostly on its leading men, their readiness to prefer one another in honor, to sacrifice and be sacrificed for the good of the church and the world.

Thankful should we be that the Spirit of grace has rested so manifestly upon our eminent men heretofore—our Asburys, Cokes, and their Episcopal successors—our Summerfields, Fisks, Emorys, Ruters, Olins, etc. The lowliest of our public laborers were not more humble in spirit than these men; nor are our hardest laborers more abundant in good works. What a fragrance still lingers, nay, increases about their memories in the church! How different would be our moral prestige had these responsible men been of a different moral character! And are not their *characters* now more powerful among us than were even their talents? Had they been disputatious competitors, had they risked the denominational welfare for personal opinions or party ends—where would they historically stand to-day? And where would we and our children stand?

The leading minds of the Church have then a leading responsibility for its moral character. Selfish examples on their part are vastly more responsible—more dangerous—and therefore more guilty than on the part of their less conspicuous brethren. Mutual concession for the common good, devout prudence, personal humility and zeal, the exemplification of the great doctrines which they preach, self-sacrifice for one another and for the church—these are the truest proofs of their greatness, the examples which God demands and his people need from them. And when they remember what extending relations Methodism is daily taking, towards the whole world, they may well rejoice with trembling that they are permitted to lead its van.

We find the following in the English correspondence of the *Christian Advocate Journal*:—

You will perceive that Mr. Arthur's new book, "Italy in Transition," is advertised. I can promise you that it will be a most interesting volume. Mr. Arthur saw much, and saw interiors. His conversations with all classes, from the Marquis D'Azeglio downward, gave him much insight into things as they are. He visited Turin, Milan, Leghorn, Florence, Bologna, Rome, and some other places. I should not wonder if some Methodist missionaries (perhaps two) are as the consequence stationed in Italy.

Mr. Arthur, I may add, is (for him) in remarkably good health. Mr. West is wonderfully improved. Mr. Farmer, who a fortnight since completed his seventieth year, has been a great invalid during the winter, but is now mending. He has found it necessary at length to retire altogether from business. For nearly ninety years his father and himself have been in the same business at Kensington Common, as manufacturing chemists. Now the business passes into the hands of other members of his family. It is well that he should be freed from all business cares, that his frail health may be propped as well and as long as possible.

The late Church appointments of the government have on the whole been good. Dr. Wigram, the Bishop of Rochester, is a hard-working evangelical; Dr. Waldegrave, Bishop of Carlisle, (who succeeds Dr. Villiers, promoted to Durham,) is an antipremillenarian evangelical, and not only a sound theologian and a man of sober judgment, but an accomplished scholar. A few years ago he preached at the Bromptom lectures, and directed them against premillenarianism. Dr. Longfield, who goes from Durham to New York, is a moderate man; rather of the old school.

Outrage on African Missionaries.

The *Armenian* arrived yesterday at Liverpool, after a rapid passage from the West Coast, &c. Her dates are—Cape Coast, June 15; Sierra Leone, 21st; and Bathurst, 25th The mail has brought intelligence of a wanton and dreadful outrage by the Kossohs upon the inhabitants of Magbelli, near Cape Coast Castle, on the morning of the 14th of June. The following are the details:—

"Most of the male population were absent, and only the old and infirm were in the town. The attacking party, 300 or 400 men, for the most part armed with cutlasses, divided themselves into small companies, and assigned different parts of the town to each division. One of them attacked the Missionary premises, another the British traders, and they were scattered wherever they thought to find plunder. The special objects of attack were the British subjects residing at Magbelli, in revenge for our Government having promised, as they alleged, to aid and assist the Masimmerahs with arms and ammunition. The barbarous people showed no regard to the persons or property of the Missionary party. After forcibly entering the dwelling-house they seized the Rev. Mr. Wiltshire and his wife and stripped them. One man aimed with a cutlass at Mr. Wiltshire, but happily fell short. Another pointed his gun at his breast, and demanded his coat, which was of course given up. Mrs. Wiltshire was then seized, tied, and dragged to

the waterside, and then forced into a canoe, with the intention to carry her across the river; but the canoe being too crowded with prisoners, and not having been caulked, was swamped, and sunk immediately on attempting to shove off from the beach. All, however, came safely ashore. Most happily and providentally, just at this juncture there was heard a sound of musket shots in the distance. This proceeded from a few Sierra Leone traders and others from Rogbuntong, who were coming to the rescue. The Kossohs at once left their prisoners and retreated, but not without some loss on their side. Mrs. Wiltshire was left tied in the bush, and after some moments of anxious suspense was rescued from her perilous position of a Sierra Leone trader. The most painful feature in this whole affair has been the attack upon the mission party. Hitherto both sides in this civil war had agreed, it is said, to leave the mission unarmed; but in the hour of excitement, with hopes of great booty, and possibly maddened by drink, it is not possible to restrain the ungovernable passions of a savage."—*Eng. Pa.*

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

Canada.

THE APPROACHING HARVEST AND THE FUTURE PROSPECT.—Never in the history of the country was the prospect afforded by the growing crop so good as at the present time. Almost all kinds of crops are abundant; and the quantity of land under crop is unusually great. There are never wanting croakers, who predict all sorts of ruin; and of course these prophets of ill-omen have been at their work this year as well as before. First, we were told that the frost had cut off the winter wheat; and appearances gave some sort of warrant to this notion, for a time. Some fields were even ploughed up; and before the extent of the mischief was ascertained, the destruction was thought to be far more extensive than it really was. When the Spring rains came on, they put a new face upon matters. Many fields that were brown and had every appearance of being dead soon assumed a healthy green color. Fields that had been all but condemned to the plough were now found to be in a perfectly safe condition. Next came the fly, the eternal fly; that product of bad culture and ruined farms. The terrible fly, like the locusts of Egypt was to eat up every living thing—in the wheat line. And no doubt the fly did appear, and in some force too; no doubt it is now scattered by millions over our wheat fields. And it never appears without doing more or less damage; but the extent of that damage may be and undoubtedly is greatly modified and regulated by various causes: by the time of sowing and general mode of culture. From all accounts, the fly will do comparatively little damage this year. Some of the recent rains have swept the grub from the ears upon the ground in large numbers; and it can never rise again. Taking everything into account there is reason to believe that the harvest will be large; unusually so.—*Toronto Leader.*

MORE JUVENILE DEPRAVITY.—The amount of juvenile depravity which prevails throughout the Province, exhibited in various ways, but especially in planning the destruction of life and property by placing obstructions on Railways, is becoming seriously alarming. Lately we had occasion to record an instance of this kind which occurred on the line of the Grand Trunk, between Port Huron and Detroit; and now have to chronicle another event of more serious extent. Detective Wm. Smith, of the G. T. Railway, succeeded in ferreting out five young rascals who had placed an obstruction on the track about 1½ miles west of Stratford, on Monday last, just before the freight train was due. Fortunately the engineer saw it in time to stop the train before coming up to it, so that no damage was done. The boy's names and ages are as follow: Lachlan McFee, 14 years of age; John McFee, 11; Angus McIntyre, 12; Edward Read, 12: and Thomas Read, 10. They were taken before Mr. Mayor McCulloch and —— Scott, Esq., of Stratford, and after being examined were fully committed for trial at the next sitting of the Court of Quarter Sessions. Three of them made a full confession of their guilt previous to the committal.—*Sarnia Observer.*

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—We gather the following items from the New Westminister *Times*, a weekly paper at one shilling sterling per copy. It contains three pages of advertisements, so that the reading matter is less than is contained in the two editorial pages of the *Witness*, and, consequently, our readers get for one farthing sterling what costs the colonists of British Columbia one shilling sterling. Of course the circulation of the *Times* must, from the smallness of the population, be very limited:—On the Quesnel River a party of Canadians are working a claim that pays $35 a day per head.——About 15 private residences are in course of construction in New Westminster.——The West India Mail Company intend placing steamers on the Pacific to run between Panama and British Columbia ——About 16 miles from Douglas is a boiling sulphur spring. An enterprising man close by has constructed a bath for travellers.——The total shipment of gold from Victoria to San Francisco during the past quarter was $248,629. ——William Marshall, of Union Bar, Fraser River, was, on the 31st ult., brought before Judge Begbee on a charge of selling liquor to Indians. He was fined £100, or, in default of payment, imprisonment. The *Times* says:—"This is decidedly a move in the right direction, and every inhabitant of Fort Hope must be delighted to think that one of the beartless 'villains,' as the Judge very properly called them, was at last brought to book."——The corner-stone of a new church in connection with the United Church of England and Ireland was laid by His Excellency Governor Douglas at New Westminster on the 22nd of May.—*Montreal Witness.*

United States.

THE CATTLE DISEASE IN NEW YORK.—It is stated that the fatal pleuro-pneumonia has made its appearance in several of the counties on the Hudson River. At Vails Gate, in Orange County, no less than twelve cattle have died from the disease, and one owner in Putnam County has lost seven cows within a few days. The New Jersey Agricultural Society assert that the distemper has its origin in the New York distillery stables, and the idea is confirmed by certain cases that occurred in Putnam County. About two years since, one farmer of the town of Carmel lost five cows by introducing into his herd an animal which had been confined for a long time in a New York under-ground stable; and another lost fifteen cattle in a short time from two months' confinement in a similar place.

THE GREAT TORNADO.—Remarkable incidents of the great tornado continue to come to hand. The *Linn County* (Iowa) *Register* says that in Cedar county a little girl was taken up and carried six miles by the wind! Her friends followed in the wake of the storm, expecting to find only her lifeless body, but after going the above distance they found her in the ruins of a house that had been torn down, killing several of the inmates, but she was uninjured, and sitting on a feather bed just where the wind had left her.

THE PIRATE HICKS.—This man was executed on Bedloe's Island, New York harbor, on Friday, the 13th. The *Times* says:

Hicks has dictated of one of the U. S Marshals a full confession to the triple murders on the *E. A. Johnson*, and in a complete history which he has given of his life, from boyhood, has also confessed his agency in a series of robberies, murders and other high handed crimes which stamp him as one of the most hardened and desperate man ever known. If his statements are to be believed, and they have been made with a particularity of places, dates and other circumstances which strongly favor the supposition of their truth, he has been a party to the commission of nearly *one hundred murders*. The murders on the sloop are fully described, and the remainder of the confession has been given with such particularity of narration—such as the mention of vessels, places, names of persons, and dates, as to impress the persons who took it from his lips with the idea that it is substantially true.

Hicks is evidentally familiar with the whole west coast of America, from California to Chili. Though unable to write, he drew with a pencil a tolerably correct chart of the outline of the Pacific coast, locating the principal ports, headlands, and harbors, as well as giving the names of the interior towns in Mexico and South America, their distances from the coast, and a description of the roads leading to them.

These countries, it seems, have been the theatre of many of his crimes, where he has been engaged alone, or with others, in robbing and murdering simply for plunder. Trains of mules, richly laden, and proceeding from the mines of Mexico towards the coast towns, he has waylaid and robbed, killing the muleteers and others who were in charge. He was in the Mexican war, and relates many desperate adventures in that country.

He also went to California in the early history of the gold discoveries, and found many sly opportunities, it is presumed, to appropriate the hard earnings of miners and others who came in his way. He also certifies to having had a hand in the slave trade, and relates a case where his vessel was chased by a British cruiser, when, in order to escape the consequences of a capture with slaves on board, the unhappy creatures were all got up from below, ranged in the wait of the vessel, their feet seized to the ship's chain, which with the anchor, was then let go by the run, and the whole carried to the bottom of the ocean. As this horrible expedient is said to have been adopted in former times to escape the consequences of being detected in the slave trade, it is not impossible that Hicks may have actually participated in such wholesale slaughter of human beings.

The whole confession was made in the presence of the Deputy United States Marshals, and was written down and prepared for the Press by Mr. G. W. Clackner, connected with the Marshal's office.

The Herald says:—His wife, who seems to be a most miserable little woman, alone seems to cling to Hicks in the hour of his deserved misfortune, and she exhibits much feeling upon the subject. By the kindness of Mr. Sutton, the warden of the prison, Mrs. Hicks has been allowed to visit her husband twice a week for six weeks past; but now that the time of execution has so nearly arrived, this privilege has very properly been withdrawn.

Late from Europe.

From the London Watchman.

The Bill for the eventful amalgamation of the local with the European forces in India has, after protracted debates, been read a second time by a majority of 229. To the indisposition of the Attorney-General we may in part ascribe the delay of the Bankruptcy Bill, which is not withdrawn, and of the Roman Catholic Charities Bill, which we apprehend will pass. We have to congratulate our readers on the fact that there is an end for this Session of Lord Chelmsford's Sunday Trading Bill. If introduced in a subsequent Session it will then be better understood, and its episcopal abettors will not have ignorance to plead for encouraging congregational petitions in its favour—petitions from Christian temples implicity praying for a legal sanction of the desecration of the Lord's Day. This measure, arrested on a question of Privilege, was postponed for a week last Friday, and next Friday will be withdrawn. Lord B. Montague will then state his reasons for abandoning it; we shall listen to his apologies with candour, but be they what they may, we are thankful for the conclusion. It has gratified us to see so many Methodist petitions against the Bill; there has been no mistake for a moment among ourselves, and our exertions have not been in vain.

It would seem that the not less numerous petitions in support of the Duke of Marlborough's Resolution, to make the Bible an open book for such as choose to read it in the institutions of the Government in India, have been thrown away. There is a mystery in the whole affair which we do not at present undertake to dissipate. The promised assistance and the threatened opposition to the Duke's Resolution were alike withdrawn. He made his speech after deprecations from the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Ellenborough and Lord Harris, from the Government and the Opposition; and then, without a debate or a reply, the previous question was carried on the motion of Lord Brougham.

From Westminister it is pleasant to escape to Wimbledon Common, and hear the crack of a royal rifle. There has been no second shot at the match of the National Rifle Association to equal that of the Queen, and great praise is due to Mr. Whitworth for so fixing the barrel that the Sovereign must infallibly score three points. The Prince Consort, as a sportsman and the patron of the Association, ought to take his chance fairly, firing from the shoulder. The Swiss gentlemen said that the shooting was good for the distance. They had their turn yesterday. At two hundred yards they were not inferior to the best of our marksmen, at three hundred they were less successful; and thus the honours of the second day were not carried on by these friendly foreigners. All this is the sanest of rages and the most utilitarian of recreations. The intention, as the Captain of the "Harrow Rifles" well puts it, in *Macmillan Magazine*, is to make English homes "absolutely safe," or, let us say, comfortably safe, to do away for ever with disgraceful panics, to unite all classes in the fellowship of patriotism, to re-due in good time the Army Estimates, to make the youth of England familiar with defensive weapons, and as a fact to enrol two hundred thousand Volunteers and train them to be marksmen. They have already proved themselves able to do more than "shoot the dog," of which exploit the mob never fails to remind them, and when a sufficient number of them are able to shoot as well as the Queen, (again thanks to Mr Whitworth.) no invader is likely to come across the Channel and offer them a living target six feet by two.

THE SICILIAN MINISTRY.—The *Constitutionel* thus sketches Garibaldi's new Cabinet:—"The new Sicilian Ministers all belong to the moderate Liberate party, and are, it is said, men strongly recommendable; particularly if we may judge from the name of Baron Napoli, who was charged with the formation of the Cabinet. The only one of the old Ministers who has remained in office is Colonel Orsini. A monk figures in the list of the new Ministry—Father Lanza, of the Princess of Frabia. He was confined in the prison at Palermo by the Ex-Governor, and released by the victory of Garibaldi. The Marquis de Torrearsa no longer figures among the Ministers, probably on account of the loudly expressed differences of opinion between him and the Dictator; but as the Cabinet is composed of nearly the same men with whom he would have entered into power, it may be considered certain that the new Administration will in case of need have the support of that influential personage, Baron Napoli is a refugee who had returned to Sicily since the late events. He was member of the Sicilian House of Commons in 1849, and passed almost the whole of his period of exile at Turin, where he acquired general esteem."

Hitherto the long benclouded sun has shone upon their manly competition. Every day of fine weather at this season is worth millions to the country, and should prompt a much more reverent thought than that "it is fortunate for the Volunteers." Hundreds of operatives have become Vegetarians on the calculation of reducing the price of meat. In one respect, their plan, by lessening the total demand, must have some success; but this will obviously accrue to the consumers, not to the abstainers. It is the rich who should abate from their superfluity rather than the poor retrench from their frugal meals. If every wealthy family declined the viands of the butcher except once a day, the operative and the term labourer might have them perhaps oftener than twice a week. But the only practicable relief is to be expected from the hands of Him who feeds the ravens, and satisfies every living thing with good. In this time of scarcity, the first fine Sunday was celebrated by bands in the Parks, with instruments of music as various as Nebuchadnezzar's, and was made available for other modes of wilful or of heedless Sabbath breaking. Yet we trust still that superabounding mercy will grant us the appointed weeks of harvest.

Another kind of volunteering is still going on with undiminished energy in Ireland. But the Pope has lost the alliance of Naples, and his Irish succours do not secure him from an approaching crisis in Rome. The late Cabinet of Francis II. advised the King, since Sicily was gone, to put forth claims to a southern section of the States of the Church. Hopeless of help from foreign Powers, some of his friends are said to have thought of enforcing French intervention by employing the Lazzaroni to knock the Imperial Ambassador, Baron Brenier, on the head. If such was the purpose, the stratagem was as bold as that of Absalom when he commanded his servants to set the barley-field of Joab on fire that he might be sure to have an early interview with the outraged owner. Baron Brenier, happily, has not suffered so much or so long from the violence of "the ruffs" of Naples as Mr. Sumner did from a Senator of the American Congress, and Louis Napoleon forgives the insult or defers his vengeance. To the Ambassador's advice the final determination of the vacillating King to accord an amnesty, a release of prisoners and captives, a change of Ministry, and a liberal Constitution, is attributable.

Thus the young Monarch at the last moment becomes an Italian. Of course he is for the dualism of the Peninsula. He and Victor Emanuel, whose alliance he has the effrontery to court, are to be the two patriotic Sovereigns of Italy, whatever may become of the Pope and the Austrians. Count Cavour, sensible of his own irritable temperament, could not trust himself, so many provocations has he of late had to devour and digest in silence, to speak on this new phenomenon. But among the Members of the Parliament of Turin was Baron Poerio, and he has given it the true interpretation "The traditions of the Neapolitan Government are hereditary perjury. The new King (almost to prove the legitimacy of his descent) is preparing to perjure himself; and, in order to qualify himself for the task of forswearing himself, he must first swear. It is with that view that he declares himself ready to swear Constitutions and alliances. His object in proposing an alliance with the Sardinian Government is obvious. He is only meditating the reconquest of Sicily." Miserable Francis II.! This it is to have come of a race of tyrants and deceivers, and to have proved oneself worthy of such ancestry.

A contest like that on the Paper Duty cannot be at once quenched by three squeous resolutions. A water-cart will lay the dust in the streets, but all the water carried by all the camels in a caravan would do little against a sand storm. If we take the view of the most imperious of our contemporaries, this disagreeable business has but raised a few eddies of whirling particles which, after annoying our eyes and ears for a brief period, will sink again to their obscure rest beneath the feet of the public. If we believe the more numerous and impassioned party, it is the beginning of a Sahara commotion. At the worst, the House of Lords has escaped being stifled, but the Cabinet, we apprehend, is in an extremely uncomfortable condition. Mr. Gladstone, who has never been quite his former self this Session, except in genius, in eloquence, and perhaps in occasional lack of judgment, deeply meditates in his alered mind both the wrong done in defacing the beauty of his Budget, and also the tameness of his colleagues who have not avenged him, rather have clasped in more than forgiving friendship the lordly hands that mutilated the symmetry and marred the interdependence of his financial measures. The Radicals are flattering Mr. Gladstone egregiously. They ignore his High Churchism and his Peelism, they think only of his later Liberalism, of his useful and ornamental talents, of his remissions of indirect taxation, and his magnificent oration against the Peers. That he raised the Income Tax in order that he might remit the Excise on Paper is with some of them another of his merits.

GREAT ROBBERY OF JEWELS.—The Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz, who has just arrived from Germany on a visit to her Majesty has been plundered of a case of costly jewels, set with diamonds of the most valuable description.

Her Royal Highness travelled via Hanover, Berlin, and Paris, and, having landed at Dover, came to the metropolis by railway; and on reaching Buckingham Palace the jewel case was discovered to be missing, and, notwithstanding that several of the most experienced detectives were at once set to investigate the matter, up to Wednesday evening they had failed to throw any light on the loss of the missing jewels. The articles thus abstracted, said to exceed £3,000, are invaluable as family relics and presents from dear friends, and the Duchess is consequently in great trouble at their loss. A large reward is offered for the recovery of the jewels. The officers who are engaged in the enquiry are, however, of opinion that the case was stolen before the Duchess reached this country.

WHAT THEY SAY IN ENGLAND.—The "News of the World" with an account of the departure of the Prince of Wales in H. M. S. Hero for British America, accompanied by the Squadron from Plymouth, published July 14th, may be obtained on the arrival of the Mail Steamer Canada, at the News Agency of G. E. Morton and Co Granville Street, where also may be had Portraits of the Prince—the Royal Family, &c.

☞ All the London journals supplied.

☞ A case of Toilet Requisite:—
Burnett's Cocoaine for the Hair,
Burnett's Oriental wash for the teeth,
Burnett's Kalliston for the complexion,
Burnett's Florimel for the handerchief,
Also—Rowlands Odonto for the teeth,
Rowlands Macassar Oil for the hair,
Saunder's Bloom of Ninon for the face,
Glycerine Wash for chapped hands,
Delusan's Restorative for the hair,
Bloodgett's Persian Balm for shaving,
Rimmell's Benzoline for cleaning gloves,
Saunder's Fragrant Sachets for wardrobes,
Hooper's Filver Pills to sweeten the breath,
Mason's Alpine Balm and Hair Dresser,
Herring's Magnetic Hair Brushes and Combs.
At the Medical Warehouse of
G. E. MORTON & Co.
☞ Observe the address—39 Granville street.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills—A perfect safeguard.—No one who takes the trouble to examine the pamphlets used as wrappers for these preparations can be the victim of imposture. If genuine, the water-mark, "Holloway, New York and London," will be found on each leaf of the pamphlet. The test is simple and should not be neglected. We learn that the "mothers of America" are almost universally adopting these wonderful medicines—the Ointment, as a cure for sore breasts, scald head, rashes, scabous eruptions, cuts, sores, bruises, etc., and the Pills as a swift and certain remedy for summer complaint, marasmus, worms, and all internal complaints incident to children.

PAIN KILLER.—METHUEN, Mass., Aug. 26, 1857.—Messrs. P. Davis & Son—Dear Sirs:
I have had occasion to use your Pain Killer very frequently during my residence in Burmah, and have found it a very useful medicine. I did not think I could visit the Jungles without it. In cases of colic, diarrhea and cholera, the Pain Killer gives speedy relief, and for many other ailments I have found it beneficial. It is becoming popular in Burmah, among the natives as well as Europeans. I always carry it with me for my own benefit and the good of the people where I go. Sincerely yours,
M H. BIXBY.

The Rev. H. L. Van Meter, writing from Bassein, Burmah, says:—"The Karens praise it very highly indeed. I cannot conceive how a single medicine could better meet their peculiar ailments and habits than does your Pain Killer. We are now using it freely in our family and find its excellent qualities confirmed with each renewed trial. Please send me 400 bottles by the first opportunity.' Sold by all medicine dealers.

Bogle's Celebrated Hyperion Fluid.

Overtops everything as the greatest restorer and best dressing for the hair in the world. Ye who have been deceived by nostrums, try this and be convinced. It never fails! To be had at W. BOGLE'S Hair Work Perfumery and Toilet Store, 202 Washington St., Boston—and for sale everywhere.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

These Pills have now been before the public many years, and through their own merits have gained a reputation of which Dr. Ayer may well be proud. They are *purely vegetable* in their composition—a fact of vast importance to those who desire an effectual and at the same time *safe* family medicine.

They have been introduced in nearly every country of the old as well as the new world, and we judge from what we hear from over the water, that their popularity there is only equalled by their popularity here. That this is not a transitory burst of favor but the result of a settled conviction in the public mind that they furnish the best purgative medicine of the times is self-evident.

MORTON & COGSWELL,
Agents, Halifax.
See Dr. Ayer's Advertisement in another column. 3m.

Bogle's Hair Dye and Wigs.

Are unapproached and unapproachable in their superior merits. (Both are perfection. Try the one! see the other! and be convinced. Private rooms for dying Hair and fitting Wigs at BOGLE'S Hair work Perfumery and Toilet Bazaar, 202 Washington street Boston.

Methodist Quarterly Review.

This ably conducted Review, published at New York, and edited by the Rev. Dr. Whedon, presents in the number for July nine valuable articles entitled as follows:

1. Mansel's Limits of Religious Thought.
2. Life of Plato.
3. The "Edwardean" theory of the Atonement.
4. Obligations of Society to the Common Law.
5. Alexander Von Humbolt and his Cosmos.
6. The Parsees.
7. The Divine Human Person of Christ.
8. The American Pulpit.
9. The Apostle's Creed.

Carefully prepared summaries of Foreign Religious Intelligence and Foreign Literary Intelligence follow; then a synopsis of the Quarterlies; and lastly, about forty brief notices of new books.

☞ The name of Dr. Richey was placed in the station list by our correspondent; it appears erroneously. The PRESIDENT of the CONFERENCE is not here, as in England, a stationed Minister, and Dr. Richey' supernumerary relation, we understand, does not commence until the appointment of his successor in office has been made by the British Conference. This explanation we hope will be satisfactory to the correspondents who have improperly considered the error as originating at this office. We understood the appearance of the name in connexion with Windsor as merely intended to designate the place of residence of the President for the time being; but we find on reference to preceding station lists that this has not been usual, and that therefore the mistake of our correspondent was calculated to produce misapprehension in the minds of others.

MR. EDITOR—Permit me, to call the attention of those whom it may concern to the following Resolution of the Conference.

Yours, &c,
JAMES ENGLAND.

St. John, July 23, 1860.

3. "That the respective Financial Secretaries be imperatively required to furnish, immediately after their several Financial District Meetings, a list of the children who in their Districts have claims on the Children's Fund, to the Secretary of that Fund, for the present year."

☞ We have received the first number of "*The Methodist*," a new journal, the publication of which has been undertaken at New York with the object of supplying the families of Methodism with a complete family paper. It is to be edited by the Rev. G. R. Crooks, D. D., and the Rev. John McClintock, D D., the latter corresponding editor, and at present residing in Paris. They will be assisted by an efficient corps of contributors, among whom no doubt will be found Dr. Stevens, late editor of the *Christian Advocate and Journal*. The youth's department will be under the care of a special editor, and a weekly review of Religious Intelligence will be supplied from an accomplished hand. The paper, the editors say, is not started in opposition to any of the Church papers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but is supplementary to them. Indeed rivalry to the long and well-established organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the *Christian Advocate and Journal*, would, we presume, be out of the question, especially while the taste and talent for which the present editor is so conspicuous are employed upon it. We give in preceding columns two very judicious and excellent articles from the *Methodist*.

To a Correspondent.

The advertizing department of the paper is not at all subject to the editor's control or supervision. The letter of a *Member of Conference* being therefore inapplicable, we have not inserted it but remitted it to the proper quarter for examination.

☞ Our correspondents and readers must extend to us this week some little allowance.—For two days public business has been suspended, and the whole city has been under excitement, through the visit of the Prince of Wales It has been with some difficulty, and at some sacrifice, that we have been able to present our weekly sheet at the usual time.

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

[The current volume is from No. 521 to 573.]

Rev. A. B. Black (70s. for P.W., for Stephen Mack 5s., Ed. Davison 30s., B. Manthorn 20s., B. Mack 5s., James Mack 5s., Andrew Mack 5s., Rev. F. W. Moore (45s. for P.W. for George Burchill 10s., I. Bagnall 10s., Wm. Cann 5s., Alex Howie 10s., John Muggah 10s.), Rev. R. Weddall (30s. for P.W., for James Hatfield 10s., D. Lawrence 10s., George Beatty 10s.—see last week's paper for acknowledgment), Rev. J. B. Brownell, Rev. G. Butcher (it was an inadvertence—easily explained), Rev. W. Allen, Rev W. McCarty, Jno. Sargent Esq. (10s. for P.W.), Rev. G. O. Huestis (40s. for P.W., for R. Irvine 10s., Moses Barss 5s., John Henderson 5s., James Hadley 5s., D Kirby 5s., J. W. Dort 5s.—bal. of acc. to date 84s. 1½d including J. J. T. 22s. 6d.), Mrs. R. Butler (15s. 10d. for P.W.), Rev. James Taylor (5s. for P.W., for Albert Purdy—new sub—35s. for B.R.), Rev. B Johnson (5s. for R. Mayhew), Rev. R. Smith (40s for P.W., for A. Lipsett 20s, G. Perry 10s, M. McFarlane 10s.

A SINGLE TRIAL SATISFACTORY.—Joseph Burnett and Co, of Boston, are manufacturers of various compounds for the toilet, which are gaining precedence wherever known, and their fame is almost universal. We mean to give to their preparations no more than their just due, and recommending them to our readers feel confident that a single trial will prove satisfactory —*Nashua (N. H) Telegraph.* Jy. 25. 4w

Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer, as an internal remedy has no equal In cases of cholic, summer complaint, dyspepsia, dysentery and asthma, it will cure in one night by taking it internally and bathing with it freely. It is the best Liniment in America. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Rare Opportunity.

ISAAC HALE, Jr. & CO., Newburyport, Mass.—Will employ Males and Females to act as local or travelling agents. Those now in their employ average from $30 to $50 per month We cannot, in this advertisement, particularize the business, but we will in a circular, (free of cost,) to all who address us upon the subject. This is a rare opportunity for those out of employment to obtain an honorable situation.
July 18. 8w.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM—For Inflamed Eyelids—And for the cure of Scrofulous Humours and soreness surrounding or near the Eye. In all diseases of this character it is almost a certain cure.—Price 25 cents per jar—Will be sent free per Mail to any part of the United States upon receipt of 30 cents in postage stamps.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton Street, corner of William New York.—Sold also by Morton & Co, and by Druggists generally.

Wild Cherry Balsam.—The memory of Dr. Wistar is embalmed in the hearts of thousands, whom his Balsam of Wild Cherry has cured of coughs, colds, consumption, or some other form of Pulmonary disease.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—This remedy has long been cherished by the community for its remarkable efficacy in relieving, healing and curing the most obstinate, painful long standing cases of Cough, Cold, Influenza, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Inflammation of the Lungs; while even Consumption itself has yielded to its magic influence when all other means have failed. Its whole history proves that the past has produced no remedy of equal value, as a cure for the numerous and dangerous pulmonary affections prevail all over the land.

The following Certificate from a respectable Lady of Halifax, exhibits the remarkable virtue of this renowned Lung Remedy:

Halifax N. S. June 16, 1860.—Messrs. S. W Fowle & Co, Boston.—Being requested by your Agent to state the benefit I have derived from the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, I have no hesitancy in saying that I have found it to give great relief of cough and pulmonary disease, of which I was some twelve years since so sorely afflicted as to be considered beyond recovery I therefore take occasion to say that I consider it to be a valuable remedy for coughs and consumptive complaints.
Yours respectfully, MRS. J. WEST

Read the following Order from a respectable and well known Druggist.—Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, June 21, 1860.—Messrs S. W Fowler & Co. Gentlemen:—You will please send me another supply of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and also some more of The Oxygenated Bitters, the sale of which I am happy to state, is steadily increasing. Those who have tried either of them have borne willing testimony to their efficacy as remedial agents in the diseases to which they are respectively applicable. Respectfully yours,
WM R. WATSON.

☞ Caution to Purchasers. The only genuine Wistar's Balsam has the written signature of "I. Butts" and the printed one of the Proprietors on the outer wrapper; all other is vile and worthless

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & Co, Boston, and for sale by Morton & Cogswell, and G E. Morton & Co, wholesale agents, Halifax, and retailed by all druggists.
July 25 1m.

Marriages.

On Wednesday the 25th inst., by the Rev. Robert Duncan, Captain ISRAEL L. CROWELL, to Miss LEAH WOOD—all of Barrington.

Deaths.

At Manchester, on Saturday, 2nd of June, WM. OBED, infant son of Madison and Catherine Morris, aged 13 months and 17 days.

Nipt by the wind's untimely blast,
Parch'd by the sun's director ray,
The momentary glories waste,
The short lived beauties die away,
Yet there, new rising from the tomb,
With lustre brighter far shall shine;
Revive will never-during bloom,
Safe from diseases and decline.

At Guysborough, on Monday, 16th inst., EDWARD ALLISON, son of E. J. Cunningham, Esq., aged 13½ months.

At River Side, Guysboro', on Sunday, 22nd July, Mr. Wm CRESINE, aged 70 years.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED

THURSDAY, July 26

H M steamer Volorus, Capt Aldham, W Indies.
Eastern State, Crosby, Boston
Am schrs Daniel D. Smith, Callen, Gloucester.
Phantom, Dickson, Liverpool.
George, Parney, Shelburne.
Messenger, McLean, Shelburne.
Julia, Simpson, St John, N. B.

FRIDAY, July 27.

Steamer Arabia, Stone, Boston
Schrs Barrington, Hopkins.
J B Huey, Huey, Port Medway.

SATURDAY, July.

Brig Cherokee, James, Liverpool.
Schrs Mary O'Brien, Boston
Volant, Grant, Canso.

CLEARED.

July 25—Canada, Lang, Boston; Rapid, Lorway, Sydney; Three Brothers, Cann, Labrador; Lark, Frank, Fortune Bay.
July 26—Mazeppa, McDonald, Sydney; Mariner, Kenny, Labrador; Delta, Hunter, Bermuda and St Thomas; Arabia, Stone, Liverpool; Brother, Galop, Newfld; Ann Leonard, Leonard, Pictou.
July 27—Alphonsine, Fournier, Boston; Balermo, Sterns, Newfld; Sprey, Martin, Kingston, Jam.
July 28—Mayflower, Gerrior, Arichat; Sea Foam, Snow, Barrington; Elizabeth, Smith, Barrington: Gold Hunter, McKay, P E Island.

THE GREAT SALE
—AT THE—
LONDON HOUSE.
Catalogue for this week only.
LINENS, LINENS, LINENS.
Table Cloths, Table Napkins, Table Diapers, Table Damasks, Bath Towels, Bedroom Towels, Roller Towels, Sheets, Nursery Diapers.
ALL MUST BE SOLD.
SHAWLS, SHAWLS.
Rich French Barage Long Shawls,
Elegant French Satin Gauze do.
Paisley Cashmere Wove Long do.
Richest Cashmere Printed Long do.
ALL MUST BE SOLD.
Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 1s 6d per dozen, Ladies White Cotton Hose, from 8d per pair, Ladies Richly Worked Collars, from 7½d each, Ladies Muslin Sleeves, from 7½d per pair, Pure India Long Cloth, from 2½d per yard, Handsome Embroidered Swiss Curtains, from 5s 9d per pair, Twelve noted White Counterpanes, from 4s 1d each, Real Marseila Bed Quilts, 7s 9d each, India Bed Quilts, from 10s 6d each, Large Full Sized Whitney Blankets, 10s per pair, Fine Welsh Flannels 1s 6d per yard, Pure bazon Flannels from 10½d per yard, Real Marseila Toilet Covers, fringed, 1s each, 6-4 Damask Table Cloth, 1s 6d each.
The above only must be taken, as Specimens only of the General Reduction to quote all would be impossible.
☞ OPEN AT 10 A M CLOSE AT 6 P. M. ☜
The Premises to be Let or Sold
July 18 E BILLING, Jr. & CO

THE MOUNT ALLISON
ACADEMY.
THIS Institution, having been in successful operation seventeen years, will continue to be conducted upon those principles which have heretofore always secured for it such general public approval.
The Board of Instruction includes, in addition to the Principal, four other Teachers fully competent for their respective positions, who all devote themselves, during Term time, to unceasing efforts to promote the well-doing of their Pupils.
The Apartments—Dormitories, Halls, and School Class and Lecture Rooms, are all spacious and suitably furnished throughout.
Every practicable arrangement has been made, and every thing possible will be done, to promote the comfort and to facilitate the improvement of Students in all the departments,—Primary, Intermediate and Collegiate.
Young Men and Youth about to leave home in order to seek educational advantages, will find these available here, in a degree at least as high as they can anywhere else in these Provinces, and at a very moderate expense.
☞ The charge for Tuition, Board, Washing, Fuel, Lights &c, amount to only from $110 to $130 per annum.
The Academic Year consists of three Terms, of fourteen weeks each. The next term is to begin Thursday, 26th July.
Any person wishing further information about the Institution, is requested to send for a copy of "The Academic Gazette."
H. PICKARD,
Principal.
Sackville, N B., July 10, 1860.
July 18 3 ins.

NOTICE.
MRS. LOUISA CARDY (wife of the Rev. W. T. Cardy, Wesleyan Minister, Amherst)—having qualified herself as Physician to her own sex, at the New England Female Medical College—offers her professional services to families of the locality in all cases of Midwifry and diseases of Females and Children.
Mrs. Cardy having given much attention to the diseases peculiar to Females will have on hand Medicines of her own preparing which she will confidently recommend as suitable to those complaints.
Mrs C. can be consulted at any hour at the Wesleyan Parsonage, Amherst.
Terms moderate.
Advice to the poor—gratis.
Amherst, 19th July, 1860. 1mo.

New Advertisements.

☞ *Advertisements intended for this Paper should be sent in by 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, at the latest.*

Assignees Notice.
GEORGE R. SANGSTER, of Cornwallis, King's County, Coach Driver, having by Deed of Assignment dated the 20th day of July, 1860, conveyed to the Subscriber all his personal property, debts, credits and effects in his possession, for the benefit of his creditors who may become parties thereto.
Notice is hereby given that the said assignment now lies at my office in Canning, where creditors of the said George R. Sangster, may call and execute the same within three months from the date thereof, and all such persons as do not execute the same within that period, will be excluded from any benefit thereby.
JOHN H. CLARKE,
Assignee.
August 5 4w*

DR. JOHN KNOX
WILL preach in the Temperance Hall on LORD'S DAY, August 5th, at Seven o'clok in the evening
August 1.

Tea, Coffee, and Tea
FOR THE MILLION.
E. W. SUTCLIFFE & CO.
BEG to call the attention of Country purchasers and the public generally to their well selected Stock of
Teas, Coffees, and General Groceries.
220 half chests good Tea from 2s. to 2s. 8d. per lb.
10,000 lbs Best Coffee in the City,
20 hhds and 25 barrels of choice SUGARS, for preserving and retailing,
10 puncheons very superior MOLASSES,
NUTS of every description,
Currants, Raisins and Almonds,
Figs, Oranges and Lemons,
Baking Soda, and Cream of Tarter,
Cheese, Biscuits and Crackers,
Spices and Essences, for flavouring,
"Lazenby's" Pickles, Sauces, and Condiments,
"Keiler's" Jams and Jellies,
"Crosse" Lemon and Calves feet Jelly,
Flour, Meal, Rice, Barley, and every other article connected with the Legitimate Grocery Business.
Purchasers will find a great saving by calling at the only regular Tea, Coffee and Grocery Ware house in the city
E. W. SUTCLIFFE & CO.
37 Barrington Street,
July 25. Opposite the Parade.

INSTITUTION
—FOR THE—
Board and Education of Young Ladies,
Hollis Street.
Conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Davidson.
THE next session of this Institution will commence (D. V.) on 3rd September.
Mr. & Mrs. Davidson would be happy to receive a few young Ladies as boarders.
Terms and references may be had on application to Mr. Davidson.
July 11 t 1st Sept.

ENGLISH SHOE STORE.
IMPORTATION OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH
Boots & Shoes.
George Burke from London, Steamers Niagara, Canada & Europa from Liverpool.
AMONG the Lot one package of French GOODS, direct from Paris via Havre.
Splendid assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, in cheapness, variety, quality and quantity, not equalled in Halifax.
A choice lot of CHILDREN'S GOODS—Patent Calf and Enamel Seal Strap shoes, Bronze Morocco, and Patent Calf Balmoral BOOTS; Kid and Brown Lace Boots, with Elastic sides; Brown and Black Cashmere Button Boots.
In MISSES GOODS—Memel Calf, Cashmere and Satin Lace Balmoral Boots, in Brown, Drab, Slate Colour and Black; Enamel Seal and Bronze, Kid Strap Shoes.
WOMEN'S BOOTS in profusion—Cashmere, Kid and French Cashmere Boots, high and low heels, and Elastic sides; Superior Balmoral Boots, from 3s 9d to 21s 3d, Elastic side Boots, of various substantials, thin, medium and thick soles. Immense supply of low price Women's Boots—7,0 pairs at 4s 3d; 5,00 pair at 4s 9d; 1300 pair at 5s; 450 pair at 6s 9d; 600 pair at 7s 6d; a small lot at 3s 3d per pair. Coloured Boots from 4s 9d and up.
Ladies Morocco Walking Slippers; Women's Enamel Seal Slippers; do Thick-soled do; Elastic front Shoes; Women's Patent

Child's Column.

The Little Boy that Died.

The late Dr. Chalmers is said to have been the author of the following beautiful lines, written on the occasion of the death of a young son whom he greatly loved:

I am all alone in my chamber now,
And the midnight hour is near;
And the faggot's crack and the clock's dull tick
Are the only sounds I hear.
And over my soul, in its solitude,
Sweet feelings of sadness glide;
For my heart and my eyes are full when I think
Of the little boy that died.

I went one night to my father's house—
Went home to the dear ones all—
And softly I opened the garden gate,
And softly the door of the hall;
My mother came out to meet her son;
She kissed me and then she sighed;
And her head fell on my neck, and she wept
For the little boy that died.

I shall miss him when the flowers come,
In the garden where he played;
I shall miss him more by the fire side,
When the flowers are all decayed;
I shall see his toys and his empty chair,
And the horse he used to ride,
And they will speak with a silent speech,
Of the little boy that died.

We shall go home to our Father's house—
To our Father's house in the skies,
Where the hopes of our souls shall have no blight,
Our love no broken ties;
We shall roam on the banks of the river of peace,
And bathe in the blissful tide;
And one of the joys of our life shall be
The little boy that died.

Children going to Church.

Said a child one Sabbath, "Mother, I don't want to go to church;" and the speaker, a little bright-eyed boy, looked up into his mother's face with evident doubt as to the propriety of saying what he had said. His mother, who had often heard the same remonstrance, sat down and drew him to her knee, saying, "Charley, father and I tell you that it is best for you. Don't you think that we know best?" Charley made a petulant reply, and although obliged to go, yet went in a very unfavorable mood.

Years passed away. Charley had lived to be a man, and had long gladdened his mother's heart by living the life of a Christian. Children growing up around him were taught to tread the path in which he had been led before. One Sabbath, a friend spending the day with him, asked, "Why do you endeavor to get all your children to church, whether they wish to go or not? You know that many do not approve of such a course." Turning to his friend he replied, "Because I owe it to my mother that I was saved from infidelity by the respect for the Christian religion instilled into my heart, when she sent me constantly to church."

Parents, though you may see no present good resulting from your efforts, yet recollect that God will bring his seed to fructification—not in one season, nor in two, but when it pleases his Almighty will.

This anecdote is essentially true, and it is the writer's own experience. Gather your children together into the sanctuary. There is a spirit which will whisper to them; whispers that will come to them in after years—faint as the dim remembrance of some long-gone dream; loud as the voice of the temptation they encounter. There will be a spiritual strength, though latent, hiding itself in their hearts, and, at some future time, they will most surely draw from its stores.

There is one other thing too you must do if you desire the spiritual and temporal good of your children. Take a religious newspaper, and teach your children to read it.

A Lesson for Boys.

Foolhardiness is not courage; and the man that boasts of his prowess is generally a coward at heart.

Frank was very fond of displaying what he called courage; and although he usually came off second best in any trial of strength, it did not make him think any the less of himself.

One day he was anxious to cross the street, which was so blockaded with wagons and omnibuses that it was unsafe for any one to attempt to make his way through them. But Frank pushed ahead, seized hold of the bits of the horses, and, by various manœuvres and quick movements, gained the opposite sidewalk.

What good did it do him do you suppose?

Why, he had the satisfaction of knowing that he had accomplished what very few would think of attempting; and he received what he did not calculate upon, a bite on his arm from one of the animals with which he had contested the right of way.

His next grand performance was trying the parachute. This he did by opening an umorella out of the second story window, holding it by one hand, and springing from the window sill into the yard beneath. But he miscalculated the distance, besides not being perfect in the philosophy of the thing, he struck heavily on his heels, and jarred his system so that he was confined to his bed for more than a week. He was very sensitive about it, and became quite angry if we mentioned "parachute" to him.

But I now come to the saddest part of my story. His mother came to me and I saw there was sorrow in her face.

"Have you seen Frank lately," she asked.

"Not since last week—Tuesday, I think. Is he lost? What is the matter?"

"He's safe now." And she sighed heavily.

I would not torture that mother's heart. My first thought was that he was in the Tombs.

But he was dead!

In the store where he was employed, there was a hoistway connecting with every story, from the ground floor, to the roof, down which hung a rope with a large iron hook at the end. You may see the like in any large warehouse. On this rope the clerks were accustomed to exercise in the mornings; and Frank was always more daring than any.

On this morning in particular, he had ascended the rope hand over hand, as far as the third story. Here he swung back and forth, touching the platform with his feet on either side.

After a while the clerks below shouted to him to come down; but he did not heed the call.—So they left him and went to their several duties. Presently the building shook, as if with the fall of some heavy body; and there, on the pavement under the hoistway, lay the lifeless form of poor Frank. J. P.

—*Sunday School Gazette.*

Farm and Fireside.

How to Take Care of Furs.

Some ladies send their furs to the dealers for storage during the summer, but this is a needless expense; others lay them down in pepper or tobacco, which involves a brain-splitting succession of sneezes when they are worn, without affecting the well-being of the antagonist moths. It is not particularly agreeable, on opening one's fur-boxes, to be stifled by a swarm of up-fluttering millers and discover the costly furs that were packed away in camphor and cedar-dust, riddled through and through by the provoking enemies!

The only alternative is to put them away as early as possible in the season, and *before* anything else is done, take a small whalebone, or a limber stick, and beat the whole surface thoroughly and completely, until every inch is gone over. You can hardly beat them too much. The dust which has settled in the hairs during the winter's wear is the very thing in which moths delight, and this castigation not only cleans the fur, but destroys all the lurking larva of which no fur can be destitute, after four or five months' hard service. Then lay them down in camphor, cedar, or any other strong perfume. This of itself will not suffice; the furs must be taken out every two or three weeks during the season, and beaten again. No other method is infallible, and this is the secret of the fur dealers. Some sew up the furs in linen pillow-cases, others put them in paper boxes, and paste a strip of paper across the seam where the lid laps over—but all this takes for granted the absence of larva, which is rather a perilous pre-supposition. When the moth is once *in*, not all the "Lyon's Powder," camphor, and tobacco on earth will prevent its ravages; it must be driven out and *kept* out!

All this, our readers will say, is a great deal of trouble. So it is—but then everything valuable is a similar trouble. It ladies will burden themselves with such costly luxuries, they must be willing to take care of them!

The Cattle Disease.

A committee from the State of Maine was appointed to visit Massachusetts, to investigate the character of the disease in the cattle of that State, of which, in recent numbers of the *Rural*, we have given many particulars. After presenting their views on the subject, the particulars of which vary but little from what has already been offered to the public, the committee conclude with the following recommendations:—

"Our only safety lies in keeping clear of it, and we urge the utmost vigilance upon every individual and upon all competent authorities to see that no animal be admitted into the State, either directly or indirectly, from any quarter where there is reason to believe that the disease exists.

"We are prepared to say, that absolute and perfect non-importation is the only preventive measure worthy even of consideration. We have no security whatever against the introduction of the disease, so long as animals from neighbouring States are permitted to be brought in, whether directly or indirectly, by land or by water. The temptation to get rid of animals which have been exposed is very great; the absence of any indications of disease gives great facilities for doing so, and apparent cheapness may be a fatal lure to the unwary, purchaser."

"The question of extirpation is, happily, not yet before us. Should it rise as a practical matter, we do not hesitate to recommend the instant slaughter of all animals affected with the disease, and the complete and perfect insolation from other cattle, of all animals reasonably suspected of having been exposed to the contagion."

"Massachusetts is wide awake. Her efforts to save herself and sister States from an unparalleled calamity, are worthy of the highest praise. The only regret is, that the efforts at extirpation were not commenced earlier. Had the Legislation been more prompt, and the first appropriation ($10,000,) been made a month sooner, it would in all probability have sufficed to extirpate the disease utterly. As it is, $25,000 have been expended, and it is now proposed to use $100,000 more if needed.

The following suggestion and advice given by Jas. Gowen, Esq., of Philadelphia, is worthy of consideration:—

The cattle considered incurable should be slaughtered and buried. Those supposed to be susceptible of treatment should be separated from the sound, and properly dealt with; and none should be permitted to leave the infected district until all signs of the disease had entirely disappeared.

Although but little of a veterinarian, I would recommend the following treatment when the disease has not run to an incurable stage. One teaspoonful of floor of sulphur to two teaspoonfuls of pulverized charcoal, (prepared charcoal found at the druggists preferred,) mixed well together, and stirred or mixed thoroughly among a quart of fresh shorts or bran, given twice a day, morning and evening, for ten days to two weeks. Then twice a day (intermediate to the time of giving the sulpher and charcoal,) give a mash composed of about a quart of oil cake meal, or its equivalent in bruised or ground linseed, and two quarts of fresh shorts or bran—less bran occasionally with its equivalent in oat meal—the mash is to be made with boiling water, one to two gallons, and well stirred to prevent its being lumpy, and to be given when lukewarm or nearly cold. This, with fresh cut grass, should constitute the food. The grass should be given in small quantities and frequently, so as to provide against any being left—whatever is left should be taken away, as the breathing of the animal upon it would render it unfit to be eaten. The stables or sheds should be dry and well ventilated, and disinfected frequently by sprinkling them with plaster of Paris or copperas water—the latter preferred, owing to the dustiness of the former. Rubbing, currying, or grooming must not be omitted. The comb, brush, or dry wisp must be frequently applied, especially to the neck, throat and chest, down to the brisket; but no part of the animal should be neglected.

To Make Good Tea.—A cup of tea is considered by many to be one of life's indispensabilities. To get the best cup out of the smallest amount of tea is worth knowing. Fill the teapot with boiling water, put in the tea, and let the pot stand five minutes; the leaves gradually sink, are not scalded, and the true aroma is detained, not lost, as is the case in old-fashioned "tea-drawing"—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

To Cure Hoarseness.—Take the whites of two eggs, and beat them with two spoonfuls of white sugar; grate in a little nutmeg; then add a pint of lukewarm water. Stir well and drink often. Repeat the prescription if necessary and it will cure the most obstinate case of hoarseness in a short time.

Tea Cake.—A very nice and economical tea cake can be made in the following manner: Take a quart of sifted flour, and three spoonfuls of baking powder, mix them well together, and then rub in a heaping tablespoonful of lard; moisten with water kneading till you get a dough. Roll it on a pie board until thin, and cut in round cakes with the edge of a tumbler. Bake immediately. Knead and roll the dough as little as possible, as too much handling makes it heavy.

German Toast.—Two eggs, one pint of milk and flour enough to make a thick batter, cut wheat bread into very thin slices, and soak them in sweetened water; cover each side successively with the batter, and fry brown in lard. Eat while hot, with butter and white powdered or brown sugar.

Notes & News.

How a Lady Canvassed in Ireland.

The correspondent of the Waterford Mail gives the following anecdote of the late election for Clare:

"The contest turned wholly upon personal popularity, and Calcutt, who is a farmer-like, jolly Irish gentleman, was better calculated to win upon the people than the fashionable young captain of a crack corps. His wife, too, would make the fortune of any candidate. A fine dashing woman, she rode about the country in a carriage with her husband in his canvassing expeditions; and when he was one day in a public house, seeing a parish committee, and she was outside of the barouch, awaiting his return, the frieze coats gathered round the vehicle, and giving three cheers "for her honor," called upon her to make a speech. She promptly replied: "I won't trouble you, my friends, with my oratory, but I'll sing you a song, which an Irishman, with music in his soul, would any day prefer to a speech;" and with that, in a clear and pleasant voice, she struck up "Let Erin Remember," and followed the duty with several other melodies of Moore. A person who witnessed the scene assured me there was nothing incongruous about it; the lady sung her best and entered into the spirit of her song, and the frieze coats listened entranced. From that moment forth, during the canvass, she never appeared in public without having to sing a song."

Night Air.

An extraordinary fallacy is the dread of night air. What air can we breathe at night but night air? The choice is between pure night air from without and foul night air from within. Most people prefer the latter. An unaccountable choice. What will they say if it is proved to be true that fully one-half of all the disease we suffer from is occasioned by people sleeping with their windows shut? An open window most nights in the year can never hurt any one. This is not to say that light is not necessary for recovery. In great cities night air is often the best and purest air to be had in the twenty-four hours. I could better understand shutting the windows in towns, during the day, than during the night, for the sake of the sick. The absence of smoke, the quiet, all tend to make night the best time for airing the patient. One of our highest medical authorities on consumption and climate, has told me that the air of London is never so good as after ten o'clock at night. Always air your room, then, from the outside air, if possible. Windows are made to open, doors are made to shut—a truth which seems extremely difficult of apprehension. Every room must be aired from without,—every passage from within. But the fewer passages there are in a hospital the better.

A Medical Prescription.—Dr. Abernethy did almost as much good to his patients by his sharp wit as by his medicines, and innumerable stories are told of his dry humor. Here is a good one, we do not remember to have seen before:

His prescription to a wealthy patient was—"Let your servant bring to you three or four pails of water and put it into a wash-tub; take off your clothes, get into it, and from head to foot rub yourself with it, and you'll recover."

"This advice of yours seems very much like telling me to wash myself," said the patient.

"Well," said Abernethy, it is open to that objection."

RARE AND VALUABLE
OLD THEOLOGY.

New Editions of the following works just received per Steamer from England.

CHRISTOLOGY of the Old Testament, 4 vols., 50s.
Hengstenberg on the Psalms, 3 vols, 37s 6d
Oldhausen's Complete Commentaries, 9 vols, 12s 6d each.
Stier's Words of the Lord Jesus, 8 vols, 160s.
Hagenbach's History of Doctrines, 2 vols, 25s.
Keil & Berthean on King's and Chronicles, 2 vols, 25s.
Neander's General Church History, 9 vols, 100s.
Hengstenberg on Revelations, 2 vols, 25s.
Farindon's Sermons, 4 vols, 45s.
Keil's Commentary on Joshua, 1 vol, 12s 6d.
Nitzsch's System of Christian Doctrine, 1 vol, 12s 6d.
Ullman's Reformers before the Reformation, 2 vols, 25s.
Muller on the Christian Doctrine of Sin, 2 vols 25s.
Havernick's Introduction to the Old Testament, 1 vol, 10s.
Kurtz's History of the Old Covenant, 3 vols, 37s 6d.
Giessler's Ecclesiastical History 5 vols, 60s.
WESLEYAN BOOK ROOM,
HALIFAX, N. S.
April 18th, 1860.

NOTICE.

Church Accommodation!

BELIEVING that many families and individuals in this city have been prevented from joining in the public worship of God on the sabbath, partly from want of sufficient and certain accommodation, the Ministers and Trustees of this Circuit have resolved to open the

"*Old Argyle Street Weslayan Church,*"

for regular service every Sabbath, afternoon and evening The Minister, (the Rev Mr PRATT, Wesleyan Minister,) having just arrived from London for this special service, will commence his labours on Sabbath next, the 4th March, at 3 and 7 o'clock, P. M.

☞ The Pews will be FREE, in the body and gallery of the church—all classes will be cordially welcomed, and especially those who are at present without sittings in other places of worship.
February 29
Other papers favourably disposed will please copy.

NEW STORE,
Church Street, Cornwallis, N. S.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Cornwallis, King's County, that he has opened a STORE in Church Street, Cornwallis, where he intends carrying on the

Grocery and Dry Goods

business. The attention of the Public is invited to the Stock now on hand—comprising every requisite for the kitchen—together with Dry Goods, Drugs, Patent Medicines, &c.

The Subscriber hopes by moderate prices, and strict attention to business to gain the support and patronage of the Public.
SAMUEL BOAK.
Cornwallis, April 18, 1860. 3m.

THE
RUSSIA SALVE
VEGETABLE OINTMENT
Has been used and sold in Boston for the last Thirty Years, and its virtues have stood the test of time.

RUSSIA SALVE CURES BURNS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES CANCERS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE EYES.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES ITCH.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES FELONS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SCALD HEAD.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES NETTLE RASH.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES CUTS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES CORNS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SCALDS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SALT RHEUM.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORES.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES FLEA BITES.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES WHITLOWS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES ULCERS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES WARTS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE NIPPLES.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES STIES.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES FESTERS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES RINGWORM.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SCURVY.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES BUNIONS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE LIPS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES INGROWING NAILS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SPIDER STINGS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SHINGLES.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES ERUPTIONS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES MOSQUITO BITES.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES CHILBLAINS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES FROZEN LIMBS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES WENS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE NECK.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES BOILS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES FLESH WOUNDS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES PILES.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES BRUISES.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES CHAPPED HANDS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES STRAINS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SWELLED NOSE.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES ERYSIPELAS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES LAME WRIST.
Bites of Venomous Reptiles are instantly cured by this
EXCELLENT OINTMENT.
EVERY MOTHER WITH CHILDREN, and all Heads of Families, Should keep a Box in the cupboard, or on the shelf, ready to use in
CASE OF ACCIDENT.
Price, 25 Cents per Box.
Put up in large size metal boxes, with an engraved wrapper, similar to the above engraving, without which none are genuine.
Sold in the United States and Canada by all vendors of Patent Medicines, Druggists, at most of the country stores, and by
Redding & Co., Proprietors,
No. 8 State Street, Boston.
BARNES & PARK,
Wholesale Agents, New York.
For sale in Halifax by
GEO. E. MORTON & CO.
MORTON & COGSWELL
AVERY, BROWN & CO.
THOMAS DUNNEY.
H. A. TAYLOR.
And all respectable dealers throughout the Province
September 5.

DR. HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
AND
DR. HOOFLAND'S BALSAMIC CORDIAL,

The great standard medicines of the present age, have acquired their great popularity only through years of trial. Unbounded satisfaction is rendered by them in all cases; and the people have pronounced them worthy.

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Debility of the Nervous System, Diseases of the Kidneys,

and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or weakness of the stomach and digestive organs, are speedily and permanently cured by the GERMAN BITTERS.

The Balsamic Cordial *has acquired a reputation surpassing that of any similar preparation extant. It will cure,* WITHOUT FAIL, *the most severe and long-standing*

Cough, Cold, or Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza, Croup, Pneumonia, Incipient Consumption,

and has performed the most astonishing cures ever known of

Confirmed Consumption.

A few doses will also at once check and cure the most severe Diarrhœa *proceeding from* COLD IN THE BOWELS.

These medicines are prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON & Co., *No.* 418 *Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and are sold by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere, at* 75 *cents per bottle. The signature of* C. M. JACKSON *will be on the outside wrapper of each bottle.*

In the Almanac published annually by the proprietors, called EVERYBODY'S ALMANAC, *you will find testimony and commendatory notices from all parts of the country. These Almanacs are given away by all our agents*

HENRY A. TAYLOR, Druggist and Seedsman, Wholesale and Retail Agent.
No. 84 Sackville Street.
June 16 1y in.

No more sickly or ill-conditioned Horses or other Cattle.
BAREY'S
Horse & Cattle
Improving Food.

RESTORES the Stamina of Ill-conditioned Horses Cows, Bullocks, Calves, Sheep and Pigs.

It causes no extra Expense, as it contains far more and better nourishment than its cost of 1½ per feed supplies in corn or hay; hence it ensures an actual saving in the keep. But its principal advantage are a great improvement in the digestive functions, the Stamia and general condition of Horses, enabling them to perform far more labour without getting distressed; it imparts new vigour to sick, debilitated, or old, apparently worn out Horses, and it puts rapidly the finest flesh on cattle generally, as it enables them to extract the entire nourishment out of everything they feed. In a short time it improves the appearance and value of horses and cattle by 20 to 30 per cent.

HONORABLE MENTION AMERICAN EXHIBITION, NEW YORK, 1854.

To be had in packages of various sizes, in casks containing about 450 feeds and about 1000 feeds, or by the pound. A liberal discount allowed to wholesale purchasers.
JAMES L. WOODILL,
October 23 Sole Agent for Nova Scotia

Tea, Sugar and Coffee!

SUGARS.

GOOD SUGAR, only 4½d.
Bright do 5d.
Best Quality, 5½d

TEAS.

Sound Strong TEA, only 2s.
Good Family do 2s 3d.
Extra Fine do 2s 6d
☞ This Tea we recommend as being very choice, rich strong and fine flavored.
The very best quality only 3s.
Oolongs, Mixed and Green TEAS.

COFFEES,

Good Strong useful COFFEE, ground 1s.
Best Jamaica and Java " 1s. 3d.
Rich Old Mocha and Java " 1s. 6d.

VERY SUPERIOR
Molasses, Flour and Meal.

☞ All other articles connected with the Grocery Business at equally low rates by
E. W. SUTCLIFFE & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Grocery, Tea, Coffee and Grocery Mart, 37, Barrington Street.
April 25.

PERUVIAN SYRUP,
Or Protected Solution of Protoxide of Iron an established Medicine for the cure of
DYSPEPSIA,

AFFECTIONS of the Liver, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, and consumptive tendencies, disordered state of the blood, Boils, Scurvy, Piles, Cutaneous complaints St. Vitus's Dance, the prostrating effects of Lead or Mercury, General Debility and all diseases which require a Tonic or Alterative medicine.

The above medicine has been highly recommended to us by persons now residing in Halifax.
BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.
Druggists, &c., 3 Ordnance Square
November 25

MATTHEW H. RICHEY,
Barrister and Attorney at Law
OFFICE—50, BEDFORD ROW.
HALIFAX, N.S.

SPRING GOODS.
English and American
SHOE STORE.
15 *Duke Street.*
GOREHAM & RICKARDS.

HAVE much pleasure in announcing that they have just opened a splendid assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Comprising all the latest styles.
Elastic Side and Balmoral Boots,
Ladies Kid top imt Balmoral Elastic side Military Heel Boots.
Ladies kid top Balmoral Boots, double and single sole Military Heel.
Ladies kid top side lace, a plain and military heel.
Cashmere and Satin Francais Elastic side Boots, very neat
Albert, Cord, Prunella, Satin Francais, French Jean Kid, Cashmere Boots, from 3s 9d.
Ladies Patent Morocco, Carpet, Felt, Web, Satin, Kid, White Kid, and Venetian Slippers
Leather Boots, Peg Lace Shoes, stout kip Boots.
Men's Stout Kip, Grain and Calf Wellington Boots, Bluchers
Grain Lace Shoes, Fisherman's Waterproof Boots.
Dress Boots of almost every style, in Elastic side and Balmoral Boots.
Carpet, Felt Chamois, Patent and Worked Slippers.
Misses and Childrens Enamel, Balmoral black & brown Cashmere Boots.
Leather Boots, Strap Shoes, Opera Slippers, in bronze and patent.
Women's Rubber Shoes, from 1s 9d., Cork soles.
Wholesale and retail customers will find it to their advantage by giving us a call.
April 11. ☞ One door below Dechezeau & Co

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA
THE VERY BEST REMEDY
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.
And for the cure of

SCROFULA,	STUBBORN ULCERS,
FEVER SORES,	LIVER COMPLAINT,
SALT RHEUM,	MERCURIAL DISEASES,
RHEUMATISM,	CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS,
PIMPLES, BILES,	GENERAL DEBILITY, &c.

AND AS A
General Tonic for the System
IT IS UNRIVALLED.

IT has long been a most important desideratum in the practice of Medicine, to obtain a remedy similar to this, and, accordingly we find it resorted to almost universally in cases of Scrofula, Liver Diseases, Salt Rheum, General Prostration of the Vital Powers, and all those formidable diseases of the skin, so trying to the patience and injurious to the health. Although possessed of powerful healing properties, it is entirely harmless, and will not the injure the most

DELICATE CONSTITUTION.

When in perfect health, no effect is produced by its use, except an increase of appetite; but when disease is seated in the frame, and carrying fast its victim along the path of life, then its mysterious influence is felt and seen; it enkindles new life and vigor, and brings health and strength to the suffering and diseased.]

SCROFULOUS SORE EYES.

The following important testimony is from South Kingston, R. I. In this case the Sarsaparilla was recommended by the family Physician.

Messrs. SANDS:—Gentlemen,—My little daughter, when one year old, was attacked with a Scrofulous humour on her face, which soon after extended into her eyes, causing almost total blindness in one of them, and disfiguring her face. I employed two physicians to attend her, who exhausted their utmost skill to give her relief, but it all proved useless, and finally one of them remarked to me that he had known of some striking cures effected by Sands' Sarsaparilla, and advised me to try it. I obtained one bottle, which she commenced using, and before it was all used up it had effected an entire cure. It is now over four years since she was cured, and there has been no reappearance of the disease, and we are satisfied that it is a perfect cure. Respectfully yours,
GEORGE ROBINSON.
Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton-street, corner of William, N. York.
July 4.

CITY DRUG STORE,
63 Hollis Street,—Halifax.

WOODILL'S IMPROVED GLYCERINE LOTION—A most effectual remedy for Chapped hands, Chafes, Chilblains, &c. Price 1s 3d. and 1s. 10½d.

Woodill's Tonic Solution (containing no oil) A cure for Baldness. This remedy has proved successful where numbers of other preparations have failed. Price 2s. 6d.

Woodill's Eau Lustrale—For Preserving and Beautifying the Hair. Price 1s. 3d.

Woodill's Acadia Dentrifice and Rhatany Tooth Powder; Purely vegetable preparations for Whitening the Teeth without impairing the enamel. Price 1s. 3d.

Woodill's Borax and Myrrh Tooth Wash; Fot Spungy and Sore Gums, much approved of. Price 1s. 3d. and 1s. 10½d.

Woodill's Essence Chamomile and Ginger and Essence Jamaica Ginger (concentrated) Elegant preparations for Indigestion, &c. Price 1s. 3d.

Woodill's German Baking Powder; The most wholesome, best, and cheapest Powder yet introduced. Thousands use it. Price 1s. 3d 7½d. and 4d. each package.

Spices, ground and unground; Cinnamon Jamaica Ginger, Cloves, Allspice, Mace, Pepper Nutmegs, &c; Candied Citron

Flavoring Essences; Of Vanilla, Lemon, Cinnamon, Ratifia, Almond, &c.

Corn Starch, Tapioca, Sago, Bermuda Arrowroot, &c.

Dubarry's Revalenta Food for Infants and Invalids.

Call at the City Drug Store, where all the above articles, with everything usually kept in similar establishments may be had at the lowest cash prices. Everything warranted of the best quality. JAMES L. WOODILL
Dec. 7. CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

Shoe Blacking.

Halifax 10th May, 1859.
Archibald Mulvens:
I have tried your Paste Blacking, and find it superior to any I have ever used.
ROBERT ROMANS

Halifax, May 2nd, 1860.
For the last fourteen months I have used and sold Mulvena's Blacking, and would judge from the quantities sold to purchasers, who prefer it to other Blackings, and its beautiful and durable lustre, that it is an article that is fast working its way into public favor, and would cheerfully recommend it to parties who desire to sport a nicely polished boot.
RODERICK FRASER
Grocer corner of Granville & Sackville streets
The above Blacking is put up in tins, in cakes, and 3 different sized bottles, and will be sold CHEAPER THAN ANY IMPORTED ARTICLE.
Wholesale Agents,
BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
May 25. 25 Granville Street.

Chloride of Lime.

THE cheapest and best Disinfectant and Fumigant now in use. For removing all noxious vapours from Drains, &c., Cockroaches, Rats and Mice.
In bottles at 7½d. each. Sold by
ROBERT G. FRASER,
Chemist,
Next door to Messrs. T. & E. Kenny's
August 25. Granville Street, Halifax.

CRAMP AND PAIN KILLER.

THE world is astonished at the wonderful cures performed by the CRAMP & PAIN KILLER prepared by CURTIS & PERKINS. Its equal has never been known for removing pain in all cases; for the cure of Spinal Complaints, Cramp in the Limbs and Stomach, Rheumatism in all its forms, Bilious Colic, Chills and Fever Burns, Sore Throat, and Gravel, it is decidedly the best remedy in the world. Evidence of the most wonderful cures ever performed by any medicine, are on circulars in the hands of Agents. Sold by merchants everywhere. August 18.

BAZAAR.

THE Ladies of the Wesleyan Church in Digby purpose having a Bazaar in July next, to aid the Building Committee of the new Chapel. Donations are respectfully solicited.
Digby, N. S., March 23, 1860.

CHARLES F. ALLISON, Esq.

FULL length Photographic Likenesses of this distinguished Philanthropist may now be obtained at the Halifax Wesleyan Book Room, at the reduced price of 5s each.
Orders may be sent through any Wesleyan Minister.
Halifax, Oct 26th, 1859.

Robert G. Fraser,
CHEMIST & DRUGGIST

AND dealer in Pure Medicinal COD LIVER OIL, Burning and Machine OILS. Manufacturer of Oil for axles and slow motions
Opposite Province Building, UPPER SIDE HALIFAX.

ALBERTINE OIL!!

30 BBLS Albertine OIL manufactured by the New Brunswick Oil Work Company.
For sale by
ROBERT G. FRASER,
February 25. Agent.

'LONDON HOUSE."
Long and Deservedly Noted
—FOR—
CHEAP GOODS.

WE have the pleasure of announcing that we are still prepared to supply our customers at those

LOW PRICES

which appear to excite the envy and ill-feelings of some of our "would be" competitors and secure to our house

An Unparalleled Patronage.

We value the approval of our patrons, and do not regard the spleen of envious dealers sufficiently to induce us to raise our prices to their level.

Our Entire Stock for this Season
HAS ARRIVED,
PER "BALBAC" & OTHER STEAMERS—PER "ROSENEATH" & "SCOTIA."

and comprises many lots calculated to "hurt the feelings" of the class alluded to above.

Printed Cambrics, fast colors, from 4d per yd
White Shirtings, " 5½d "
Superior Long Cloth Shirting " 5d "
Brocaded Lustres, double widths, 7½d
Printed Delaines, at 6½d, worth 1s
Muslin Dresses, new patterns, 2s 6d the dress
5-4 Printed Organdie Muslins, 5d per yard
BONNETS from 1s 3d each
do fully trimmed, 5s
Bonnet Ribbons from 3d per yard
And all the following goods at actually less than cost to some other houses.

PARASOLS, SHAWLS, MANTLES,	FLOWERS, FEATHERS, SKIRTS.

And Gentlemen's Ready-made Clothing,
Black Coburgs and Lustres, 6½d per yard
Finer qualities 25 per cent under value

COTTON WARP, as ever, six pence per bundle low than any other establishment.
Every department displays a nice variety of new and fresh Goods, and a very manifest saving to purchasers.
May 16. 2m E. SILLING, Jr. & CO.

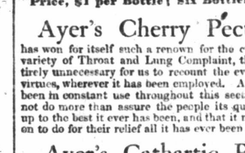
NOTICE.
NEW SPRING GOODS.
KNIGHTS'
Water Street—Windsor, N. S.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Windsor and vicinity that he has just received and now opening

20 Cases and Bales

of British and American Merchandize. These with the addition of a few more cases daily expected, will complete his Spring Importation,—which will prove to be one of the largest and best assorted Stocks ever imported into this market—being thoroughly complete in every department of DRY GOODS, CARPETS, Furnishings, Ready Made Clothing, Hats & Caps, Trunks and Valises, Paper Hangings, Boots and Shoes. These Goods have all been imported from Great Britain and the United States, and will be disposed of at prices even lower than formerly and equally as cheap as they could be purchased in the Halifax market.
W. B. KNIGHT.
Windsor, April 24.

STARTLING, BUT TRUE!
SURVIVE OR PERISH.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

The history of this great remedy is the most wonderful medical revelation that the world has ever known. It is not a history written by one man, or even derived from the experience of one nation, but consists of a compilation of testimonials from the sick of every country—a record, the like of which has never been adduced in favour of any discovery or invention since time began

Bilious Disorders.

In whatever form disease attacks the liver it is repelled and exterminated by this searching, painless and irresistable curative
Let the sick whom the faculty have abandoned, resort with confidence to this powerful antibilious agent, and a restoration to health and activity will be the unvarying result.

Dyspepsia.

The great scourge of this continent yields quickly to a course of these antiseptic Pills and the digestive organs are restored to their proper tone; no matter in what hideous shape this hydra of disease exhibits itself, this searching and unerring remedy disperses it from the patients system.

General Debility & Weakness.

From whatever cause, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, and all other signs of a diseased liver, and other disorganisation of the system, vanish under the eradicating influence of this all powerful antiseptic and detergent remedy.

Sickly Females

Should lose no time in trying a few doses of this regulating and renovating remedy; whatever may be their complaint, it may be taken with safety in all periodical and other disorganizations; its effect is all but miraculous.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases.

Asthma,	Debility,	Lowness of Spirits
Bowel Complaints,	Fever and Ague,	Piles,
Coughs,	Female Complaints,	Stone and Gravel,
Colds,	Headaches,	Secondary Symptoms,
Chest Diseases,	Indigestion,	
Costiveness,	Influenza,	Venereal Affections,
Dyspepsia,	Inflammation,	Worms of all kinds,
Diarrhœa,	Inward Weakness,	
Dropsy,	Liver Complaints,	

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the word "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernable as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggist and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 63 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. September 21.

Six reasons why the Public should use Langley's Antibilious Aperient Pills.

1st. Because they contain no Calomel nor any mineral preparation.
2nd. Because they do not increase the liability to take cold after their use, as most Pills do.
3rd. Because they are effectual in their operation, performing, in this respect, what they promise.
4th. Because the nature of their component parts is such that they do not necessitate the constant use of Purgatives, thereby overcoming the popular objection to this class of remedial agents—"once begin to take medicine and the system will become so sluggish that it will not work unless aided."
5th. Because they have stood the test of time—thousands having used them—and thousands having expressed themselves satisfied with them.
6th. Because they suit every body—the delicate female needing something gentle yet efficacious—the merchant in his counting-house as he languidly turns over his ledger and complains at the same time of a full head and a bilious stomach—the sturdy laborer (on whom a full dose will act as a charm) the farmer in his field or on his grain covered threshing floor, the mechanic handling with nimble fingers the various implements of his craft, the student at his wearing head work, all find these Pills suit them whenever they are troubled with lassitude of limbs or dullness of perception.
Sold by LANGLEY & JOHNSON at the London Drug Store—where also may be obtained English and American Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Drugs, &c. March 7.

Brown, Brothers & Co.
SUCCESSORS TO
JOHN NAYLOR,

HAVE the pleasure to announce to their friends and customers that they have taken the shop,
NO. 25 GRANVILLE STREET,
In Messrs Dechezeau & Crow's building, adjoining Mr Wm. Gossip's Book Store, where they are now prepared to sell DRUGS, MEDICINES, SPICES, DYE STUFFS, &c., at their usual favourable terms. Further supplies daily expected.
October 5

JOHN A. BELL,
GENERAL IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
British & American Dry Goods
Wholesale and Retail.
31 and 32 UPPER WATER STREET,
HALIFAX N. S
June 16. 1y

REDWOOD, REDWOOD.

A QUANTITY of Stick REDWOOD, just received and for sale by
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

Scrofula and Scrofulous Complaints, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases,