



nearly, if not equally as strong in its ministerial force as either the Evangelical Union or the unconnected Independents of France, and it has a decidedly more effective ministerial organization than either.

Besides these regular, or itinerant labourers, it reports some thirty local preachers; and these its travelling evangelists, and its ministerial strength, preponderates much over that of any dissenting body of France. It also reports some capital preachers of worth, and about 1,200 members, including probationers. It reports as members only such as actually attend "class." The English custom of enforcing the duty of class attendance is rigorously maintained here, and results in a much more numerous strength, though it is supposed that there is a gain in moral strength by this disciplinary strictness. It is just, however, that I should admit there is a difference of opinion among the preachers here on this point. Some of them have had very anxious consultations with me respecting our American usage regarding class-meetings, and have not hesitated to say that important losses have been sustained by their cause in France in cases where discipline, or other personal reasons, have led valuable and able members, and notable persons, to leave them for other congregations. Methodism has, in fact, here as elsewhere, been largely a recruiting service for other denominations. It should be thankful to God that it can be useful in this way; but its liberality in this respect has, I think, been increasingly generous. Still I have not felt at liberty to suggest a new policy to our French brethren respecting the class-meeting. It has been always the innermost sanctuary of Methodism, and what ultimate effect our American laxity respecting it may produce, is I think, a serious question.

Add to the above statement a monthly newspaper, an incipient "Book Concern," an academy, (at Niemes,) 31 Sunday schools, with 145 teachers and about 1,600 scholars, and you have the statistics of French Methodism as given by the "Almanach Annuaire Protestant" for 1855. Methodism has two districts in France.—The district of the south is the most important. Its labourers reach the old dead Protestant churches of the Cevennes, and are doing much to restore them to life. There is a circuit in the High Alps, which reaches also into Piedmont, among the ancient Christians of the Vaudois valleys. Methodism has met with a welcome reception there, and is doing no little good. A "movement" of the Alps, among Roman Catholics, where Methodist publications are having effect—"Revivals" (for Methodism maintains its characteristic work in this respect here) are reported in the printed Minutes as having occurred in many places; and "divers points of France" says this document, "our work calls to us from La Gardonne, where the breath of the Spirit of God has been felt, and the labours of past years are bearing fruit; from the shores of the Mediterranean, where urgent necessities present themselves; from Avignon, where our places utter to us the Macedonian cry; from La Bretagne, where we had more immediately to commence our work."

The northern district includes Paris, where three places of worship are reported, with good congregations and good prospects. It also includes the ancient evangelic cause; and "represents" the full of the future is reported. "But," adds the Report, "Paris is not the only city respecting which we can announce good news. At Joinville, and at other places, the most energetic and zealous efforts have been made to restore the ancient evangelic cause; and in many places, and in divers points of France," says this document, "our work calls to us from La Gardonne, where the breath of the Spirit of God has been felt, and the labours of past years are bearing fruit; from the shores of the Mediterranean, where urgent necessities present themselves; from Avignon, where our places utter to us the Macedonian cry; from La Bretagne, where we had more immediately to commence our work."

In fine, the Methodist work in France is yet in its infancy—a prolonged infancy, indeed, but a promising one. It needs reinforcement; it needs aid from our own country respecting the laudable, but it needs, next to an increase of labour, a good publishing provision. Tracts and books showing what Methodism is—expounding and enforcing its soul-saving doctrines—would be a mighty auxiliary to the labours of these excellent brethren. But we have hereofore appealed to American Methodists for them in this respect. We Americans cannot send them men; but we can send them a voice whose words shall resound all over the land, and far in among the Cevennes, the Alps, and even the Apennines.

Protestantism in Bohemia.

We are glad to see by a letter in the Christian Times, that the country of John Huss can still produce converts to the faith they may receive. The number of people in Bohemia who sigh to be delivered from the chains of Romanism, which the Austrian emperor has so assiduously laboured to rivet around the necks of his subjects, is represented to be great. About three thousand persons have supposed to have renounced popery, in that country since 1848; and two or three years ago a third Protestant church was formed in Prague. In 1818, forty Bohemian priests met in that city, and after different conferences, declared in a pamphlet the necessity of a reform according to the gospel and the opinions of the ancient fathers. They were seized and imprisoned, eight in a cell. This treatment did not damp the spirit of others, and meetings in various towns were held to consult about reform. The dominant party tried to stay the movement, by promising that the matter should be brought before a national which would only a deception, and several priests renounced popery. The Dean of the Philosophical Faculty of the University of Prague declared in the public assembly, that the tenets of Rome were unscriptural, and that he was no longer of that communion. He subsequently died, and the Archbishop cited him on his death-bed, but could not induce a recantation. He was interred in the Lutheran burial-ground, and it was reported that 20,000 persons accompanied the funeral. Various other cases have since occurred, followed by excommunications of course; but the work goes on. And when we look to the recent covenant established between Rome and Francis Joseph, we regard it as the dawn of a brighter day.

A man may go to heaven without health, without riches, without honours, without learning, without friends; but he can never get there without Christ.—Jyer.

Provincial Wesleyan

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1855.

The Austrian Concordat.

The fifth of November, a day conspicuous in the history of England for the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot and providential deliverance of her Protestant King and Parliament from the doom to which in purpose they had been consigned, has this year been signalized in Austria by a triumph of the Papacy and the degradation of a temporal sovereign unequalled, we believe, in the history of States. On that eventful day, henceforward to be known in the history of the House of Hapsburg as one of dark disgrace, FRANCIS JOSEPH issued his imperial patent officially promulgating the Concordat concluded at Vienna on the 18th of August between Pope Pius IX. and his Imperial Majesty. The Emperor declares,—"Since by the will of the Most High we ascended the throne of our ancestors, it has continually been our aim to renew and strengthen the moral foundations of social order, and to further the happiness of the nation under our rule. We have, therefore, considered it a sacred duty to bring the relations between the State and the Catholic Church into accord with the laws of God and the well understood interests of our Empire. To this end, we, after having consulted the Bishops, did issue ordinances for the greater part of our empire on the 18th and 23rd of April, 1855, which supplied many of the urgent wants of ecclesiastical life. In order to complete the salutary work we entered into communication with the Papal Chair, and on the 18th of August of this year we concluded a comprehensive convention with the head of the Church."

Beyond all question comprehensive! This Concordat consists of thirty-six articles, the first of which declares that the Roman Catholic religion shall ever be maintained in the empire of Austria, and in all its dependencies, with all those rights and privileges which, by the ordinance of God and the condition of the laws of the Church, it has to enjoy. The second article establishes the independence on the ruler of the country of the communication between the Bishops, the clergy, the people, and the Papal Chair in all spiritual and clerical matters; it is to be completely free. The third guarantees the Archbishops, Bishops, and all "ordinaries" free communication with the clergy and inhabitants in clerical matters. The fourth reserves the absolute control of all ecclesiastical affairs, in the appointment of officers in the Church, the establishment of livings with the necessary revenues, the ordering of public prayers and arrangement of burials, the convocation of provincial councils and Episcopal synods, to the will of the Archbishops and Bishops as approved by the Papal Chair. Articles 5, 6, 7, 8, relate to education, and give the matter into the hands of the bishops who "will take the greatest care that in no object of study anything shall occur which is incompatible with the Roman Catholic faith and strict morality." Art. 9, "Archbishops, bishops, and all ordinaries will freely exercise the power they possess to point out as dangerous the books which are injurious to religion and morality, and to keep true believers from reading them. The Government will take the proper measures for keeping such books from being spread over the empire." By Art. 10 all clerical processes belong exclusively to the spiritual judge, and he will give sentence. To him also is committed the decision of questions of marriage, the civil consequences arising from marriage being also referred to the temporal Judge. Art. 11 establishes inquiry and execution on the part of the Bishops. We need not go into detail the remaining articles of this singular document so humiliating in all its provisions to the Emperor of Austria. He is constituted in all things the servant of the Bishops. He is to take care that they are not "in any way impeded in the infliction of ecclesiastical punishment on all believers who offend against the laws and ordinances of the Church," that the immunities of the churches be maintained; that nothing be done which could humiliate the priests or "make them contemptible," but that "all authorities in the empire shall, on all occasions, show the reverence and respect which is due not only to the Archbishops or Bishops but to the priesthood." Alas, that their character and prolixities should be such as to render the intervention of imperial commands essential or desirable to secure them respect! His Majesty is also to be particularly careful of the majesty and feelings of such priests as are atrocious crimes may render themselves amenable to the laws of the country. "When the criminal is arrested, and during his confinement, he shall be treated with that consideration which is a proper respect for the clerical profession demands. . . Priests will always be imprisoned in places where they are separated from civil delinquents. In case a priest is sentenced to imprisonment for a crime or misdemeanour he will be confined in a monastery or other ecclesiastical building." In brief, the Emperor makes over unreservedly to the Romish Church the charge of the spiritual and moral interests of his people, giving to its agents the shield of imperial protection and the support of the imperial treasury. Not only will the Church be entitled to acquire new possessions in every legal way, and the property it now possesses be held inviolable, but his Majesty will give all the pecuniary assistance in his power. And lest the future should disclose that something favourable to the Papal power has amid all these concessions been overlooked, it is thoughtfully agreed that "everything else relative to ecclesiastical and clerical matters which is not mentioned in these Articles will be arranged and managed according to the doctrines of the Church and the discipline which is approved by the Papal Chair."

We must not omit however whilst putting this prominently before the eyes of our readers the evidences of Francis Joseph's bondage, to note the pure benignity of the Holy Father to his vassal which one of the articles discloses. It is as follows:—"In order to give his Apostolic Majesty the Emperor and King Francis Joseph a proof of his extreme benevolence, his Holiness grants to him and to his Catholic successors in the Empire, the right of presentation to all prebends and livings when the adworn belong to the religious or ecclesiastical foundations, but in such a way that one person must be chosen out of the three whom the Bishop, after public competition, shall have found none worthy than the others."

This hasty and imperfect, but as far as it extends, accurate, abstract of the Austrian concordat will enable our readers to appreciate in some good degree the position of that Empire at the present moment in relation to the Roman See. The abdication by FRANCIS JOSEPH of his highest powers in favor of the Pope is certain and complete, for who that knows aught of the history of that of the pre-eminent prelatess of Rome, as she invariably insists, to determine the boundaries of duty between subject and sovereign. As victor of Him who doeth ac-

Sydney Circuit.

MR. EDITOR.—As your interesting periodical has lately become the vehicle for the transmission of intelligence from the isles of the sea, I presume that a voice from the rocky sea girt isle of Cape Breton, much neglected, much misrepresented, but despite all imagining to the contrary, rich in products from the soil as well as from the sea, and the sentiments of unshaken faith in the hidden unexplored bowels of the earth,—will fall with equal interest upon the ears of your numerous readers with the recent tidings from the sunny isles of Bermuda; for Methodism in her discipline—her doctrines—her message of mercy to dying men, and her illustrious triumphs,—is the same in every isle and continent of the habitable globe.

Our Church in Sydney Town, venerable as the scene of the early and successful labours of a Cranwell, a Webb, a Marshall, and others of delightful remembrance, has lately been the subject of considerable improvement. As a result of the generosity of one of the warmest friends of Methodism in this place, whose name I am not at liberty to mention, the outside has been thoroughly painted; and the roof, which had become to exhibit signs of decay, placed in proper repair. But this is not all; to beautify the exterior of God's sanctuary, with no corresponding improvement in the interior, were to leave the good work only half performed. Consequently through the assistance of the same generous friend, the building throughout has been furnished with Flaid Lamps; which, when lighted on a Sabbath evening, add materially to the delight and comfort of the congregation.

But in Sydney not only do the male members of the Church evince their interest in the cause by kindness and liberality, but our female friends, cheerfully take their proper share of duty and responsibility; and I can assure you, that it is with no small amount of pleasure that I make mention of a neat Communion Service—the generous gift of one of our sisters to the Church and congregation. Our interesting and prosperous Sabbath School also has had its share of attention. In order to give encouragement to the Teachers in their work and labour of love, but more especially to the children, the effort of many comprised has resulted in the purchase of a well assorted and highly interesting and entertaining Library, as well as a new supply of Tickets and Reward Books for diligent and successful scholars. This has given a new impetus to our Sabbath School, and must tell favourably upon its future advancement and prosperity. The friends, as you are doing, and will do all in their power to make the Mission House pleasant and comfortable as a residence for their minister. Our Missionary Meetings, held in the month of October, were interesting and successful—

coring to his will among the inhabitants of the earth,—who puteth down one prince and setteth up another, the Roman Pontiff claims the right to bind and to loose kings at pleasure; and his claims, whatever they may be, are conceded by this convention which solemnly affirms that everything shall be arranged and managed according to the doctrines of the church and the discipline which is approved by the Papal Chair. The only hope that we can see for Austria in the present juncture, is that her people may not consider their interests to have been so well understood or their "happiness" so far "furthered" as by the Royal Patent is proposed. They may deny the right of any potentate to sell them like slaves to another domination, and may take issue with the Emperor on his power to convey their consciences to any earthly jurisdiction. This Francis may discover that instead of "renewing and strengthening the moral foundations of social order," he has razed and removed them.

We have pronounced his royal treachery unparalleled. The nearest approach to it that we can call to mind is the perfidious surrender of his country by JOHN, in that darkest period of England's history which preceded the dawn of her brightest liberties. And in that age of superstition and reverence for Rome, the Great Charter followed in the face of Papal opposition, and at the distance of two years only, the transfer to his holiness, and the Barons of England did not quail before the thunders of the Vatican, or heed their excommunication by the Pope, or mark with aught but the smile of derision his oath by St. Peter, "that he would not suffer a king who bore the sign of the cross, and was a vassal of the Holy See, to be treated in that manner with impunity;" and it notwithstanding the bull (and his Holiness never made a greater) annulling Magna Charta, it has come down to us through half-a-dozen centuries an unimpaired inheritance, surely we may gather from these facts encouragement to hope that this dismal hour in Austria's life may be, to the nearest to the dawn of her glorious liberation.

All Austria is not Catholic in reality, although the Emperor has presumed to decree it so in name; and the most interesting question which arises on perusing the present Convention is, What effect will it produce upon the Protestant Churches of Hungary, Transylvania, and Galicia? The Edict of Toleration by Joseph II, which, however menaced, has never before been seriously invaded, we take to be now annulled; for the thirty-fifth Article of the Concordat expressly provides that "All laws, ordinances and arrangements which have hitherto been in force in Austria and in the separate provinces, and which are in opposition to this solemn convention, are abrogated, and this convention will henceforth in all the Austrian provinces have the authority of the law of the land," and the convention guarantees in the amplest terms to the Romish Church the enjoyment of all its assumed rights and privileges, one of which we know is, not only to interdict the toleration of protestants, but, to punish, or burn, their bodies, for the good of their souls.

The last reference we have made (to the edict of toleration) reminds us of the contrast which the reign of JOSEPH II. presents to that of his ignominious namesake. "All ecclesiastical dependence on the see of Rome (a recent reviewer writes) was removed; all convents not connected with useful institutions, such as schools and hospitals, suppressed; universal religious toleration, or rather equality, established, except for some unlucky desecrated churches, who instead of toleration incurred the Austrian classical number of fifty-five "Stockpuffs," or blows with a stick; for Joseph with all his radicalism, was a religious man and no friend to desecration." I am no divine; he said to the professor of theology at Bonn, "as a soldier; but this much I know, that the only one road to Heaven, and only one doctrine, that of Jesus Christ." Education was made national, the press rendered free, the old and inveterate "unwesen" (to use a German word for which we want an equivalent) of guilds and corporations in the towns and other restrictions on internal commerce utterly abolished. Austria needs another Joseph II. Let us hope that he may soon appear, and repeat with more of caution, but not less completeness, the beneficial labours of his illustrious predecessor.

Yours in the Gospel of peace.

MINISTERS. R. Knight, Chairman of the St. John District. Jas. Henniger, Superintendent of the St. John South Circuit. Wm. Smithson, Superintendent of the St. John North Circuit. W. T. Cardy; Charles Stewart.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS. George A. Lockhart, Trustee. John Fraser, Leader. Thomas Hastings, Local Preacher and Leader. Dennis Sullivan, Local Preacher. Richard Thorne, Society Steward. George P. Sancton, Society Steward. Aaron Eaton, Leader and Trustee. Henry Marshall, Leader. John Gardner, Leader and Trustee. Edward J. Knowles, Leader and Trustee. Andrew Gilmore, Trustee. Robert Hannah, Local Preacher and Leader. Robert Salter, Circuit Steward, and Leader. J. B. B.—Could time have permitted, other official members would have been named, who would have readily appended their names.

REPLY.

RESPECTED AND BELIEVED BROTHERS.—The affectionate and beloved with which you have greeted me, on this my first official visit to your city, in connexion with our affiliated conference, cannot be other than grateful and cheering to my mind.—It an unction from the Holy One, has attended my pulpit ministrations among you, all praise to Him who has declared, "Lo, I am with you always, even to the end of the world." Of this superlatively precious promise—I cannot refrain from observing—the rapid, and still progressive expansion of vital Christianity, under the form of Methodism, in your city, affords a glorious exemplification. The Lord has crowned the labours of his faithful servants among you with an abundant increase.

To you, Brethren, in the commanding position you occupy—with your spacious and well attended churches, your thriving and united societies, and the character of liberality by which you are so honorably distinguished, the expectant eye of our new Conference will naturally turn for effective aid, in endeavouring to realize the anticipations of its successful career. And I venture to predict, that expectation will not be disappointed.

I am glad to be assured that my expostions of the principles upon which our new Organization is based, have been satisfactory to you; and that while you fully acquiesce in their rectitude, you are prepared not only to recognize, but zealously to discharge, the obligations which those principles involve. Sustained by such pledges of cooperation and support, we have, with the Divine blessing, nothing to fear. Gratefully appreciating the expressions of personal regard and confidence, conveyed to me in your address, my fervent prayer to God is, that His work may yet more signally appear to you, and His glory to your children, and that upon all the glory of your Zion there may be a defence. MATTHEW RICKET.

Brother Burns preached the Anniversary Sermons with liberty and power, and to large and attentive congregations. The evening appointed for the public meeting in Town, as well as at the Mines, was rainy and stormy, and this had the effect of thinning the Congregation. But all present were unanimous in their expression of a good meeting, and the subscriptions were prompt and liberal. J. HERBERT STARR, Sydney, C. B., 4th Dec. 1855.

Visitation of the Co-Delegate.

ADDRESS AT ST. JOHN, N. B. To the Rev. Dr. RICHET, Co-Delegate of the Wesleyan Convention or Church of Eastern British America.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—We, the undersigned, being Ministers, Stewards, Leaders, and Trustees, in connexion with the Churches of the St. John South, North, and West Circuits, desire thus to express his high gratification we have derived from your visit as the Co-Delegate of the Wesleyan affiliated Conference of Eastern British America.

Your visit to the Churches of this City had been for some time anticipated by us. Our previous knowledge of your singular ability, and sagacity of manner, as a Christian and a Minister of the Cross of Christ, had assured us that we should obtain much both of pleasure and profit from your presence among us. We have not been disappointed. Our highest expectation has been more than realized.

Your sermons, delivered from the pulpits of our Churches to crowded congregations,—rich in gospel doctrine, practical admonition, and evangelical experience,—will, we trust, be of abiding benefit to ourselves, and others whose privilege it was to hear you.

Your repeated addresses, expository of the nature and objects of the new ecclesiastical organization to which we have been recently added, by the clearness of their statements, fully convinced us that an important era has arrived to our Churches in these Provinces; and also impressed our minds with a deep sense of the advantages certainly to be derived from our zealous and united cooperation in reducing the principles to practice on which our new organization is based.

To secure those advantages, Rev. and Dear Sir, we trust we are prepared to set our parts as occasion may require. We were glad to hear you re-assure us, that the paternal support and counsel received from the British Conference for so many years would not be withdrawn until our new arrangements should be brought to that maturity which shall enable us to be self-sustaining—a consummation devoutly to be desired by us as by the Parent Body.

Of this counsel and care we had been assured by Dr. Beecham, the truly venerable President for the present year of this our new Conference. And you will allow us, Rev. Sir, to add, that called as he has been to the higher and still more important requirements of the official station he has so long and so honorably filled as senior General Secretary of our extensive missions; and thereby being prevented from performing his pastoral duties in his own person—it affords us additional gratitude that under these circumstances those duties have been by you delegated to one so able and so willing to fulfil them as yourself.

In conclusion,—praying that the Lord, whose you are and whom you serve in the Spirit, may bless you with health, grace, and the wisdom which is profitable to direct—may have you under His watchful care while journeying both by sea and by land, visiting the various Churches belonging to this our new Conference;—and spare you yet many years to your family and to the Church of Christ.

We subscribe ourselves, Yours in the Gospel of peace. Yours truly, R. Knight, Chairman of the St. John District. Jas. Henniger, Superintendent of the St. John South Circuit. Wm. Smithson, Superintendent of the St. John North Circuit. W. T. Cardy; Charles Stewart. OFFICIAL MEMBERS. George A. Lockhart, Trustee. John Fraser, Leader. Thomas Hastings, Local Preacher and Leader. Dennis Sullivan, Local Preacher. Richard Thorne, Society Steward. George P. Sancton, Society Steward. Aaron Eaton, Leader and Trustee. Henry Marshall, Leader. John Gardner, Leader and Trustee. Edward J. Knowles, Leader and Trustee. Andrew Gilmore, Trustee. Robert Hannah, Local Preacher and Leader. Robert Salter, Circuit Steward, and Leader. J. B. B.—Could time have permitted, other official members would have been named, who would have readily appended their names.

Bible-burning in Ireland.

We learn from papers received by the America that Informations were sworn at Dublin on the 21st ult, at the suit of the Crown, against the Redemptorist priest Petchini, for having taken part in, and been present at a public Bible burning at Kingstown. From the editorial comments of our excellent contemporary the London Watchman we make the following extract, which will convey to the apprehension of our readers the facts of the case:—"We might have declined to offer even a recital of the facts alleged on both sides; the priest of Kingstown, Mr. Sheridan, and Father D. Buggenons, had not themselves appealed to the newspapers. There is no dispute as to the place or time of the late public auto-da-fé of the Redemptorist Fathers. It was performed, not in Connaught, or any remote or more likely locality, but close to the capital of Ireland, at Kingstown, where some of our friends were to be found late, contrary to law, as is now proved, for preaching from their Scriptures in the open air. As little question is there that the transaction was timed to the fifth of November. The Church of England has a very solemn service for that day, which would be the more impressive if there were not certain other popular observances of a less meritorious character. Against these a great deal has been said and written, but they are not things to be trifled with by the Redemptorist Fathers. Further, it is not denied that piles of books were that day burned, under the superintendence of these Fathers, near to a Roman Catholic place of worship, the deed being, it is said, a pious imitation of the destruction by the early converts at Ephesus of their books of magical arts. Beyond this, the witnesses are not agreed, except that, when the priest Sheridan denies that a cart-load of Bibles was burned; it is admitted that he is correct, inasmuch as it is alleged that the volumes were brought to the pile not in a cart, but in wheelbarrows, and contained only a certain proportion of Bibles and Prayer-Books, leaved up among what the Fathers with the unorthodox foreign name characterize as "immoral works." Perhaps this is the most revolting feature of the spectacle to see novels and periodicals, "Family Herald" and "the Household Words," brought in with Bibles and Prayer-Books, and, one by one, taken up and cast into the flames by a Redemptorist Father, while men, women, and children stood by.

And now let us first hear the defensive account of these transactions. M. De Baggenons, one of the six Redemptorist Fathers, who has been in Dublin for some time, has not ordered or sanctioned the burning of any Bible, but only of immoral books. I have still in my possession the Protestant Bibles which I received in the course of the mission. If any Bible or portion of a Bible has been burnt, it is not mine. I have been mistaken as to the nature of the books which were burnt, and I have been misled by the Rev. Thomas Mills states that he first heard of the affair from Roman Catholic witnesses, who triumphed in the exploit; but this may be legal evidence. The Rev. J. Denham Smith, however, adduces more positive testimony. "The thing," says that gentleman, "was not done in a corner, but publicly, in open day, and in sight of many witnesses. One of my own flock, a gentleman of well-known benevolence and respectability, took one of the copies of the sacred volume out of the wheelbarrow on his way to the flames; and, showing its title page to a policeman standing by, said, 'And is this a Bible?' Do you not know that to burn it is an actionable offence? Another person rescued portions of other copies from the ashes; which I have in my possession, and which, with the witnesses, can be produced at any moment." It is also alleged that "the greater part of the Book of Deuteronomy, which was snatched from the flames by one of the boys employed around the fire." He also said the "half-burnt pages of the Book of Common Prayer"—those "immoral books" with which these Redemptorist Fathers wage war. A third person "took up in his hands one of the barrows as they passed him, a New Testament and Prayer-book and of the other an old Bible." "The barrows," says this witness, "were upset near the fire, and the contents were scattered about; for instance, whose name is well known, came and stood over the pile of books, and for nearly an hour, was seen to take them up one by one, threw his pages asunder, and hand them to boys who threw them into the flames."

If these witnesses come forward, we presume, though we own that we expect no great things from the trial itself, that the doubt of our semi-official committee will be cleared up, whether "the disgraceful indecency has indeed been committed," or whether "the charge be merely the result of blind bigotry on the part of those who make it." And so, perhaps, it is better for a while to leave the case, which, however it may terminate, will be a lesson to every Popish priest, from Kingstown to Connaught, that the ecstasy of burning a Protestant Bible is a rupture [that cannot be indigested] without such mortal punishment as might slash any effrontery less hardened than his own, and possibly such legal penalties as even he may think it preferable to shun."

Extracts from English Papers.

ENGLAND.—Not the least interesting part of the work is the visit of Prince Albert to Birmingham which took place on Thursday last, for the purpose of enabling his Royal Highness to lay the foundation stone of a building for the promotion of industrial science. The new building to be called the Birmingham and Midland Institute—one of these new creations destined to be a medium between the mechanics' institute and the ancient and modern college. All the wealth, rank, and beauty of the midland counties were present on this interesting occasion. When Prince Albert appears in public—and the opportunities are rare—he carefully prepares himself, and his brief, but elegant, speech, on this occasion, was a condensed essay on the advantages of scientific training, just telling enough to impress the minds of his hearers without fatiguing them. The scope and matter of this model speech were quite worthy of the new oratorical displays which the Queen's Consort has made, and it is an excellent specimen of pure English. It was known previously that Prince Albert was a very accomplished man, but his character for practical ability is always raised by these displays. There were other persons of rank who addressed the meeting in terms suited to such a gathering; and among them Sir Robert Peel, who seems to be coming down into a steady and reflecting man of the world.

We are glad to see that Sir Charles Napier has been returned to the House of Commons for the borough of Southwark, in the place of Sir William Molesworth. Between the present and the late member for Southampton, the difference is very marked; but the presence of the old Admiral in Parliament will please the nation and gratify himself. In his speech from the hustings Sir Charles threw out some very excellent suggestions relative to the war, and his presence on the opposition benches can hardly fail to give an impetus to the Admiralty, for his criticism on naval matters is so scathing and damaging, if met with prevail in that department of the services. The public will look for a considerable amount of "fun" when the national council meets; and as the Senate of the University of Cambridge has announced its intention of electing an Abbot, the staff in the person of a "fighting Charles," notwithstanding the efforts that have been made to tarnish his well-earned laurels,—will at least impart more variety to the subjects of senatorial amusement.

The strong feeling in favour of the war continues to manifest itself in various ways, and on every imaginable occasion. Indeed, the Peace party, as a party, seems to have no distinct existence. A Crimean soldier, Capt. Jolliffe, who has recently returned from the scene of hostilities, was at the city of Westminster, an eminent lawyer Mr. Sergeant Kinglake. The citizens preferred the man of war to the man of words, although both advocated the necessity of conducting the contest energetically, and defending its justice. In Ireland, Lord Naas, a gentleman of considerable talent, has been placing before his Colesaine constituents his views on the same subject, which are those now universally popular. He justly described Russia as the only aggressive power on the Continent, contending that her claws must be clipped, and terms entered, when the propositions for peace arose, which will compel her to keep the peace for a century, and expressed his belief that both Austria and Prussia should be excluded from the next conference. One observation made by Lord Naas on this subject—possessed a good deal of force. "He hoped that the next time we treat, the Conference would be with principles, and that the representatives of France, England, Turkey and Sardinia would be on one side of the table, and the representatives of Russia on the other, without the intervention of Teutonic metaphysicians or philosophical old ladies, who will argue and gossip forever, but who go into history at the bare thought of gunpowder."—Evangelical Times, Nov. 24.

THE ARMIES IN THE CRIMEA.—CAMP OF THE ALLIED ARMIES ON THE TERNARNA, Nov. 10.—There certainly never was a better opportunity for studying the character and peculiarities, as well as the whole internal economy of the most prominent military systems of Europe than the present war. In other wars of coalition each of the allied armies was either nearly independent in all its operations, and their contact only momentary; or, as in the case of the wars of the various coalitions against France in the beginning of the century—or else one was the leading and the others only auxiliary armies, who were following in the wake of the first, as was the case in the coalitions formed by Napoleon.

Now, on the contrary, there are three, and not only four, armies, by side, not only following one plan of military operations, but even mixed up in carrying out the smallest details; they form, as it were, one camp, and witness daily the different phases of each other's internal life. This time of leisure, at least as far as regards military operations and the preparations of the allied armies for the war, is particularly favourable to get an insight into the working of each of the three military systems which are represented here by the presence of the English, French, and Piedmontese armies.

Each army required roads. The English army, which had been well supplied with the want of a road when it was left to itself, employed 2,500 mules, sent out expressly for the purpose, and, for the last six weeks, by from 8,000 to 10,000 men, and constructs a magnificent road from Balaklava to the centre of the British camp, according to the most approved rules of road-making, and roads on a scarcely smaller scale from each division to this centre, besides one from Karanyi to the depot of the Land Transport Commissariat, all of which bid fair to remain lasting monuments of English labour in the Crimea, and will, perhaps, some time or other, be used by the peaceable inhabitants.

How differently the French go to work! They advanced to the Beltek, the Woronoff road led them to the entrance of the vale of Baidar, they found there the northern part of the valley they found nothing but country roads impracticable for an army, so they set to work, they pushed forward their outposts, and their behind began making the roads; now not only a good road runs across the northern part of the valley to Ouzkasta and Bago, but two others lead likewise over the heights, one to Ouzkasta, and the other as far as Markul and Yena Sala. They cleared the woody heights of Kenchik and constructed a road from the road from Alsu to Ouzkasta. Besides this they have connected during this time the Fedukine heights on the Tchernaya with the road from Kamiesch, and repaired this latter from Kamiesch to Inkermann; and all this was done by the army alone without any external resources or labours. These roads are not to be compared in solidity and beauty to those made by the English; and a year hence, probably, not much more than, perhaps, the signpost, with the inscription, "Route de Balaklava par Kenchik," will remain to remind us that his horse's hoofs are treading a French military road; but these roads will answer very well for their temporary purpose.

The Sardinians had comparatively little to do with roads. A few lines to connect the different parts of their camp, a road up to the Marine heights where their hospitals are, and the railway from Kamara to Kadikoi, is all they have undertaken. Like the French they constructed these works under the superintendence of their own staff.

Besides the roads, each army had to provide for huts. For them, as well as for the roads, our army was nearly entirely dependent on the countries. The Sardinian soldiers erected themselves the pattern, which was afterwards sanctioned and adopted by their co-major. The French had Major, on the contrary, gave the pattern and an order to his staff. About a fortnight ago the first show-off of such was turned, and now already the greatest part of their army on the Tchernaya and at Baidar has huts.

Saying that the English carries his home with him is literally true, as regards the army. Our allies, on the contrary, work upon the system that the army ought to be independent of home, and have only recourse to it in case of extreme necessity. A few days ago the French outposts were entirely withdrawn from the heights of Baidar, and the hills about Ouzkasta are now our boundary. The heights beyond have become neutral ground, and the hills, on either party, but visited daily by detachments from the Russian or the French armies. Notwithstanding this close neighbourhood, and the chances of meeting on this neutral ground, no collision has hitherto occurred, as it seems to be tacitly understood that if one party advances the other withdraws. Neither attached to the possession of the position, so neither risk any thing for it. On the French side these reconnoissances on the heights are undertaken by the Chasseurs d'Afrique, as on the Russian all passing outposts duty are by the Cossacks. The Chasseurs, on the Russian side, are, perhaps, better suited than any other cavalry to such their indefatigable enemies, under whose watchful eyes the Russian army safely reposes in the face of the most active enemy. It things peculiar to one country could be imitated by another, the introduction of a body of light cavalry, exclusively destined for outpost duty, would be invaluable. It would save not only the cavalry, but the infantry likewise. The Cossacks are certainly useless in a charge; in fact they don't consider this as part of their duty, but the sagacity of these semi-savage, stimulated by their manly pride, and the Russian government, so to say, sanctions by giving them no pay, is particularly calculated to make them fit for active outposts.

The idea of an impending Russian attack, although it has become fainter, is by no means given up, and every shot which one of the latest on the heights of Markonze ridge happens to fire brings it back again. In the meantime, we can see the Russians making themselves comfortable on the heights; rows of underground huts are dotted about on every accessible point, and a new whitish line, contrasting with the darkened line of the heights all around, proves that they have thought of their communications on the inhospitable plateau as well as we did.

Bible-burning in Ireland.

We learn from papers received by the America that Informations were sworn at Dublin on the 21st ult, at the suit of the Crown, against the Redemptorist priest Petchini, for having taken part in, and been present at a public Bible burning at Kingstown. From the editorial comments of our excellent contemporary the London Watchman we make the following extract, which will convey to the apprehension of our readers the facts of the case:—"We might have declined to offer even a recital of the facts alleged on both sides; the priest of Kingstown, Mr. Sheridan, and Father D. Buggenons, had not themselves appealed to the newspapers. There is no dispute as to the place or time of the late public auto-da-fé of the Redemptorist Fathers. It was performed, not in Connaught, or any remote or more likely locality, but close to the capital of Ireland, at Kingstown, where some of our friends were to be found late, contrary to law, as is now proved, for preaching from their Scriptures in the open air. As little question is there that the transaction was timed to the fifth of November. The Church of England has a very solemn service for that day, which would be the more impressive if there were not certain other popular observances of a less meritorious character. Against these a great deal has been said and written, but they are not things to be trifled with by the Redemptorist Fathers. Further, it is not denied that piles of books were that day burned, under the superintendence of these Fathers, near to a Roman Catholic place of worship, the deed being, it is said, a pious imitation of the destruction by the early converts at Ephesus of their books of magical arts. Beyond this, the witnesses are not agreed, except that, when the priest Sheridan denies that a cart-load of Bibles was burned; it is admitted that he is correct, inasmuch as it is alleged that the volumes were brought to the pile not in a cart, but in wheelbarrows, and contained only a certain proportion of Bibles and Prayer-Books, leaved up among what the Fathers with the unorthodox foreign name characterize as "immoral works." Perhaps this is the most revolting feature of the spectacle to see novels and periodicals, "Family Herald" and "the Household Words," brought in with Bibles and Prayer-Books, and, one by one, taken up and cast into the flames by a Redemptorist Father, while men, women, and children stood by.

And now let us first hear the defensive account of these transactions. M. De Baggenons, one of the six Redemptorist Fathers, who has been in Dublin for some time, has not ordered or sanctioned the burning of any Bible, but only of immoral books. I have still in my possession the Protestant Bibles which I received in the course of the mission. If any Bible or portion of a Bible has been burnt, it is not mine. I have been mistaken as to the nature of the books which were burnt, and I have been misled by the Rev. Thomas Mills states that he first heard of the affair from Roman Catholic witnesses, who triumphed in the exploit; but this may be legal evidence. The Rev. J. Denham Smith, however, adduces more positive testimony. "The thing," says that gentleman, "was not done in a corner, but publicly, in open day, and in sight of many witnesses. One of my own flock, a gentleman of well-known benevolence and respectability, took one of the copies of the sacred volume out of the wheelbarrow on his way to the flames; and, showing its title page to a policeman standing by, said, 'And is this a Bible?' Do you not know that to burn it is an actionable offence? Another person rescued portions of other copies from the ashes; which I have in my possession, and which, with the witnesses, can be produced at any moment." It is also alleged that "the greater part of the Book of Deuteronomy, which was snatched from the flames by one of the boys employed around the fire." He also said the "half-burnt pages of the Book of Common Prayer"—those "immoral books" with which these Redemptorist Fathers wage war. A third person "took up in his hands one of the barrows as they passed him, a New Testament and Prayer-book and of the other an old Bible." "The barrows," says this witness, "were upset near the fire, and the contents were scattered about; for instance, whose name is well known, came and stood over the pile of books, and for nearly an hour, was seen to take them up one by one, threw his pages asunder, and hand them to boys who threw them into the flames."

If these witnesses come forward, we presume, though we own that we expect no great things from the trial itself, that the doubt of our semi-official committee will be cleared up, whether "the disgraceful indecency has indeed been committed," or whether "the charge be merely the result

Notice to the Public.

SEVERAL LETTERS addressed to Foreign Countries have been forwarded to this office...

A BOOK FOR ALL SEASONS.

NOW IN THE PRESS, And will be ready about Christmas.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSIONARY.

(Formerly a Roman Catholic.)

Removal! Removal!!

Just & Knight NEW WAREHOUSE, No. 53, Granville Street.

EVERY VARIETY IN Staple and Fancy Goods.

LET US REASON TOGETHER!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

WHY ARE WE SICK? These Pills Purify the Blood.

General Debility.—All Health.

Female Complaints.

Household Requisites.

Essence of Coffee, Indian Seasoning, Dandelion Coffee, &c.

The "Sebastopol" OF DISEASE.

Drugs, Medicines, Spices, &c.

Requires for the Nursery.

Head Disorders.

Deaths.

Shipping News.

Marriages.

Deaths.

Shipping News.

Marriages.

Deaths.

Shipping News.

Marriages.

Deaths.

The second lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association of this City...

On Monday, the workmen employed at Messrs. McKay's building yard at East Boston were started by a fire...

Canada. RUSSIAN AMERICA.—The Hudson's Bay Company having guaranteed to the Russian authorities the unobstructed possession of the Russian territory on this continent...

MORMON STATISTICS.—The following interesting facts connected with the progress of Mormonism, are taken from an official statement published in the Desert News at Salt Lake City...

THE LONDON WATCHMAN.—We have until now been without the privilege of numbering this valuable English Newspaper amongst our exchanges...

Removal! Removal!! Just & Knight NEW WAREHOUSE, No. 53, Granville Street.

EVERY VARIETY IN Staple and Fancy Goods.

LET US REASON TOGETHER!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

WHY ARE WE SICK? These Pills Purify the Blood.

General Debility.—All Health.

Female Complaints.

Household Requisites.

Essence of Coffee, Indian Seasoning, Dandelion Coffee, &c.

The "Sebastopol" OF DISEASE.

Drugs, Medicines, Spices, &c.

Requires for the Nursery.

Head Disorders.

Deaths.

Shipping News.

Marriages.

Deaths.

Shipping News.

Marriages.

Deaths.

Shipping News.

Marriages.

Deaths.

Shipping News.

Marriages.

Deaths.

of the Boas Arts, to allow them to remain there until the 30th of this month...

EXPLOSIONS OF WAR MATERIAL.—A large number of men have been killed and wounded near Inkermann...

THE OCCUPATION OF KIBURN.—A letter from the French camp gives the following information...

THE PRINCIPALITIES.—We learn from Vienna that the instructions brought by M. de Bourquey have led to the adoption of a basis for the future conference at Constantinople...

THE BERLIN CORRESPONDENT OF THE TIMES, in his letter of the 14th says:—Although there is no appearance as yet of any disposition on the part of Austria to throw any difficulties in the way of her allies...

SEA OF AZOFF.—The following telegraphic despatch, dated the 18th of November, from Sir E. Lyons, has been received by the Secretary of the Admiralty...

DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS IN ASIA.—The following despatch, dated Constantinople, Nov. 15, has been received by the Ottoman minister at London...

THE RAILWAY.—The Gazette of the 5th, contains an official communication from Mr. Howe, by which the Railway Board, to the Lieutenant-Governor, with accompanying statements...

DEATH OF MR. CATHEY.—The death of Mr. Cathey, the excellent and devoted teacher in the Indian Industrial School at Alnwick, after an illness of about two weeks...

ALNICK MISSION.—We regret to hear of the death of Mr. Cathey, the excellent and devoted teacher in the Indian Industrial School at Alnwick...

DEAR BROTHUR, November 12th, 1855. Superintendent of the Alnwick Industrial School, and the late Teacher, are now lying side by side in the Indian burying ground on the hill...

A NEW STATE.—A new state is likely to be added to the Am. constellation. The legislature of Michigan has passed an act providing for the formation of a new state...

HALIFAX MARKETS. Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, Dec. 12th.

AMERICA. WOLFE. WHITE STAR. MIC MAC, and others. THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS.

FALL IMPORTATIONS OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS, AT NO. 4 GRANVILLE STREET, J. B. BENNETT & CO.

NEWELL'S PATENT SAFETY LAMP AND LAMP FEEDER.

WARRANTED TO BE THE BEST OF ALL SAFETY LAMPS.

ONE CENT AN HOUR.

OUR UNITED STATES ADVICES, BY THE CANADA, are the 5th inst. Congress is in Session. The Message had not been delivered...

OUR UNITED STATES ADVICES, BY THE CANADA, are the 5th inst. Congress is in Session. The Message had not been delivered...

OUR UNITED STATES ADVICES, BY THE CANADA, are the 5th inst. Congress is in Session. The Message had not been delivered...

OUR UNITED STATES ADVICES, BY THE CANADA, are the 5th inst. Congress is in Session. The Message had not been delivered...

OUR UNITED STATES ADVICES, BY THE CANADA, are the 5th inst. Congress is in Session. The Message had not been delivered...

OUR UNITED STATES ADVICES, BY THE CANADA, are the 5th inst. Congress is in Session. The Message had not been delivered...

OUR UNITED STATES ADVICES, BY THE CANADA, are the 5th inst. Congress is in Session. The Message had not been delivered...

OUR UNITED STATES ADVICES, BY THE CANADA, are the 5th inst. Congress is in Session. The Message had not been delivered...

OUR UNITED STATES ADVICES, BY THE CANADA, are the 5th inst. Congress is in Session. The Message had not been delivered...

OUR UNITED STATES ADVICES, BY THE CANADA, are the 5th inst. Congress is in Session. The Message had not been delivered...

OUR UNITED STATES ADVICES, BY THE CANADA, are the 5th inst. Congress is in Session. The Message had not been delivered...

OUR UNITED STATES ADVICES, BY THE CANADA, are the 5th inst. Congress is in Session. The Message had not been delivered...

OUR UNITED STATES ADVICES, BY THE CANADA, are the 5th inst. Congress is in Session. The Message had not been delivered...

of the Boas Arts, to allow them to remain there until the 30th of this month...

EXPLOSIONS OF WAR MATERIAL.—A large number of men have been killed and wounded near Inkermann...

THE OCCUPATION OF KIBURN.—A letter from the French camp gives the following information...

THE PRINCIPALITIES.—We learn from Vienna that the instructions brought by M. de Bourquey have led to the adoption of a basis for the future conference at Constantinople...

THE BERLIN CORRESPONDENT OF THE TIMES, in his letter of the 14th says:—Although there is no appearance as yet of any disposition on the part of Austria to throw any difficulties in the way of her allies...

SEA OF AZOFF.—The following telegraphic despatch, dated the 18th of November, from Sir E. Lyons, has been received by the Secretary of the Admiralty...

DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS IN ASIA.—The following despatch, dated Constantinople, Nov. 15, has been received by the Ottoman minister at London...

THE RAILWAY.—The Gazette of the 5th, contains an official communication from Mr. Howe, by which the Railway Board, to the Lieutenant-Governor, with accompanying statements...

DEATH OF MR. CATHEY.—The death of Mr. Cathey, the excellent and devoted teacher in the Indian Industrial School at Alnwick, after an illness of about two weeks...

ALNICK MISSION.—We regret to hear of the death of Mr. Cathey, the excellent and devoted teacher in the Indian Industrial School at Alnwick...

DEAR BROTHUR, November 12th, 1855. Superintendent of the Alnwick Industrial School, and the late Teacher, are now lying side by side in the Indian burying ground on the hill...

A NEW STATE.—A new state is likely to be added to the Am. constellation. The legislature of Michigan has passed an act providing for the formation of a new state...

HALIFAX MARKETS. Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, Dec. 12th.

AMERICA. WOLFE. WHITE STAR. MIC MAC, and others. THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS.

FALL IMPORTATIONS OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS, AT NO. 4 GRANVILLE STREET, J. B. BENNETT & CO.

NEWELL'S PATENT SAFETY LAMP AND LAMP FEEDER.

WARRANTED TO BE THE BEST OF ALL SAFETY LAMPS.

ONE CENT AN HOUR.

OUR UNITED STATES ADVICES, BY THE CANADA, are the 5th inst. Congress is in Session. The Message had not been delivered...

OUR UNITED STATES ADVICES, BY THE CANADA, are the 5th inst. Congress is in Session. The Message had not been delivered...

OUR UNITED STATES ADVICES, BY THE CANADA, are the 5th inst. Congress is in Session. The Message had not been delivered...

OUR UNITED STATES ADVICES, BY THE CANADA, are the 5th inst. Congress is in Session. The Message had not been delivered...

OUR UNITED STATES ADVICES, BY THE CANADA, are the 5th inst. Congress is in Session. The Message had not been delivered...

OUR UNITED STATES ADVICES, BY THE CANADA, are the 5th inst. Congress is in Session. The Message had not been delivered...

OUR UNITED STATES ADVICES, BY THE CANADA, are the 5th inst. Congress is in Session. The Message had not been delivered...

OUR UNITED STATES ADVICES, BY THE CANADA, are the 5th inst. Congress is in Session. The Message had not been delivered...

OUR UNITED STATES ADVICES, BY THE CANADA, are the 5th inst. Congress is in Session. The Message had not been delivered...

OUR UNITED STATES ADVICES, BY THE CANADA, are the 5th inst. Congress is in Session. The Message had not been delivered...

OUR UNITED STATES ADVICES, BY THE CANADA, are the 5th inst. Congress is in Session. The Message had not been delivered...

OUR UNITED STATES ADVICES, BY THE CANADA, are the 5th inst. Congress is in Session. The Message had not been delivered...

OUR UNITED STATES ADVICES, BY THE CANADA, are the 5th inst. Congress is in Session. The Message had not been delivered...

of the Boas Arts, to allow them to remain there until the 30th of this month...

EXPLOSIONS OF WAR MATERIAL.—A large number of men have been killed and wounded near Inkermann...

THE OCCUPATION OF KIBURN.—A letter from the French camp gives the following information...

THE PRINCIPALITIES.—We learn from Vienna that the instructions brought by M. de Bourquey have led to the adoption of a basis for the future conference at Constantinople...

THE BERLIN CORRESPONDENT OF THE TIMES, in his letter of the 14th says:—Although there is no appearance as yet of any disposition on the part of Austria to throw any difficulties in the way of her allies...

SEA OF AZOFF.—The following telegraphic despatch, dated the 18th of November, from Sir E. Lyons, has been received by the Secretary of the Admiralty...

DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS IN ASIA.—The following despatch, dated Constantinople, Nov. 15, has been received by the Ottoman minister at London...

THE RAILWAY.—The Gazette of the 5th, contains an official communication from Mr. Howe, by which the Railway Board, to the Lieutenant-Governor, with accompanying statements...

DEATH OF MR. CATHEY.—The death of Mr. Cathey, the excellent and devoted teacher in the Indian Industrial School at Alnwick, after an illness of about two weeks...

ALNICK MISSION.—We regret to hear of the death of Mr. Cathey, the excellent and devoted teacher in the Indian Industrial School at Alnwick...

DEAR BROTHUR, November 12th, 1855. Superintendent of the Alnwick Industrial School, and the late Teacher, are now lying side by side in the Indian burying ground on the hill...

A NEW STATE.—A new state is likely to be added to the Am. constellation. The legislature of Michigan has passed an act providing for the formation of a new state...

HALIFAX MARKETS. Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, Dec. 12th.

AMERICA. WOLFE. WHITE STAR. MIC MAC, and others. THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS.

FALL IMPORTATIONS OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS, AT NO. 4 GRANVILLE STREET, J. B. BENNETT & CO.

NEWELL'S PATENT SAFETY LAMP AND LAMP FEEDER.

WARRANTED TO BE THE BEST OF ALL SAFETY LAMPS.

ONE CENT AN HOUR.

OUR UNITED STATES ADVICES, BY THE CANADA, are the 5th inst. Congress is in Session. The Message had not been delivered...

OUR UNITED STATES ADVICES, BY THE CANADA, are the 5th inst. Congress is in Session. The Message had not been delivered...

OUR UNITED STATES ADVICES, BY THE CANADA, are the 5th inst. Congress is in Session. The Message had not been delivered...

OUR UNITED STATES ADVICES, BY THE CANADA, are the 5th inst. Congress is in Session. The Message had not been delivered...

OUR UNITED STATES ADVICES, BY THE CANADA, are the 5th inst. Congress is in Session. The Message had not been delivered...

OUR UNITED STATES ADVICES, BY THE CANADA, are the 5th inst. Congress is in Session. The Message had not been delivered...

OUR UNITED STATES ADVICES, BY THE CANADA, are the 5th inst. Congress is in Session. The Message had not been delivered...

OUR UNITED STATES ADVICES, BY THE CANADA, are the 5th inst. Congress is in Session. The Message had not been delivered...

OUR UNITED STATES ADVICES, BY THE CANADA, are the 5th inst. Congress is in Session. The Message had not been delivered...

OUR UNITED STATES ADVICES, BY THE CANADA, are the 5th inst. Congress is in Session. The Message had not been delivered...

OUR UNITED STATES ADVICES, BY THE CANADA, are the 5th inst. Congress is in Session. The Message had not been delivered...

OUR UNITED STATES ADVICES, BY THE CANADA, are the 5th inst. Congress is in Session. The Message had not been delivered...

OUR UNITED STATES ADVICES, BY THE CANADA, are the 5th inst. Congress is in Session. The Message had not been delivered...

Poetry.

The Lost.

By R. L. SPENCER. S'VET VIOLATE ON A GRASSY mound Beside a river pure and bright, Perfume the airs that breathe around At morning, noon, and night.

The Forgotten Man.

Like to the falling of a star; Or as the flights of eagles are; Or like the fresh springs gaily blue, Or silver drops of morning dew.

Miscellaneous.

The Sea.

By LIEUTENANT MAURY. The Bible more frequently refers to the sea in evidence of the power of the Creator, than to any other part of the physical world.

and materials for the busy little mason in the depths below. Seeing, then, that the inhabitants of the sea with their powers of secretion, are competent to exercise at least some degree of influence in disturbing equilibrium, are not these creatures to be regarded as agents which have their offices to perform in the system of oceanic circulation, and do they not belong to its physical part, and do they not belong to its physical part, and do they not belong to its physical part?

It may therefore be supposed that the arrangements in the economy of nature are such as to require that the various kinds of marine animals whose secretions are calculated to alter the specific gravity of seawater, to destroy its equilibrium, to beget currents in the ocean, and to control its circulation, should be distributed according to order.

Upon this supposition—the like of which nature warrants throughout her whole domain—we may conceive how the marine animals of which we have been speaking may impress other features upon the physical regulations of the sea, by assisting also to regulate climates, and to adjust the temperature of certain latitudes.

Where is human nature so weak as in a book-store? Speak of the appetite for knowledge, or of a bon vivant's relish for the novel! What are these mere animal throes and ragings compared with those intancies of taste, or those yearnings of the imagination, of those insatiable appetites of intellect, which bewilder a student in a great bookeller's temptation hall?

How easily may one distinguish a genuine lover of books from the ordinary man! With what subdued and yet glowing enthusiasm does he gaze upon the costly front of a thousand embossed volumes! How gently he draws them down, as if they were little children; how tenderly he handles them; how he peers at the title-page for yet a text, at the notes, with the nicety of a bird examining a flower. He studies the binding; the leather, Russian, English, call, morocco; the lettering, the gilding, the edging, the hinge of the covers; he opens it and shuts it, he holds it up and brings it high. It suffices him to hold the book for yet a text, at the notes, with the nicety of a bird examining a flower.

The makers of nice astronomical instruments, when they have put the different parts of their machinery together, and set it to work, find, as in the chronometer, for instance, that it is subjected in its performance to many irregularities and imperfections; that in one state of things there is an expansion, and in another state contraction among its parts; and that the wheels, with an increase of heat, run more loosely, and that the makers have sought to overcome; and with a beautiful display of ingenuity, they have attached to the works of the instrument a contrivance which has had the effect of correcting these irregularities, by counteracting the tendency of the instrument to change its performance with the changing influence of temperature.

This contrivance is called a compensation; and a chronometer that is well regulated and properly compensated, will perform its office with certainty, and preserve its rate under all the vicissitudes of heat and cold to which it may be exposed.

In the clock-work of the ocean and the machinery of the universe, order and regularity are maintained by a system of compensations. A celestial body, as it revolves around the sun, flies off under the influence of centrifugal force; but immediately forces of densification begin to act; the planet is brought back to its elliptical path, and held in the orbit for which it is mass, its motions, and its distance are adjusted. Its compensation is perfect.

So too, with the salts and the shells of the sea, the machinery of the ocean; from them are derived principles of compensation; the most perfect; through their agency the undue effects of heat and cold, of storm and rain, in disturbing the equilibrium, and producing thereby currents in the sea, are compensated, regulated and controlled.

The view of the rains and the rivers are continually dissolving certain minerals of the earth, and carrying them off to the sea. This is an accumulating process; and if it were not compensated, the sea would finally become as the Dead Sea, saturated with salt, and therefore uninhabitable for the habitation of any fish of the sea.

The sea-shell and marine insects afford the required compensation. They are the scavengers of the ocean. As the salts are carried into the sea, these creatures secrete their again and pile them up in solid masses, to serve as the bases of islands, and continents, to be in the process of ages upheaved into dry land, and then again washed by the dews and rains, and washed by the rivers away into the sea.

Thus, from studying the works of the physical agents of the universe, we are led to perceive that the inhabitants of the ocean are as much the creatures of climate as are those of the dry land; for the same Almighty hand which decked the lily and carried the sparrow, fashioned also the pearl and feeds the great whale. Whether of the land or of the sea, they are all the creatures of the laws, and agents in his economy.

The sea-shell and marine insects afford the required compensation. They are the scavengers of the ocean. As the salts are carried into the sea, these creatures secrete their again and pile them up in solid masses, to serve as the bases of islands, and continents, to be in the process of ages upheaved into dry land, and then again washed by the dews and rains, and washed by the rivers away into the sea.

Thus, from studying the works of the physical agents of the universe, we are led to perceive that the inhabitants of the ocean are as much the creatures of climate as are those of the dry land; for the same Almighty hand which decked the lily and carried the sparrow, fashioned also the pearl and feeds the great whale. Whether of the land or of the sea, they are all the creatures of the laws, and agents in his economy.

The sea-shell and marine insects afford the required compensation. They are the scavengers of the ocean. As the salts are carried into the sea, these creatures secrete their again and pile them up in solid masses, to serve as the bases of islands, and continents, to be in the process of ages upheaved into dry land, and then again washed by the dews and rains, and washed by the rivers away into the sea.

Thus, from studying the works of the physical agents of the universe, we are led to perceive that the inhabitants of the ocean are as much the creatures of climate as are those of the dry land; for the same Almighty hand which decked the lily and carried the sparrow, fashioned also the pearl and feeds the great whale. Whether of the land or of the sea, they are all the creatures of the laws, and agents in his economy.

The sea-shell and marine insects afford the required compensation. They are the scavengers of the ocean. As the salts are carried into the sea, these creatures secrete their again and pile them up in solid masses, to serve as the bases of islands, and continents, to be in the process of ages upheaved into dry land, and then again washed by the dews and rains, and washed by the rivers away into the sea.

Thus, from studying the works of the physical agents of the universe, we are led to perceive that the inhabitants of the ocean are as much the creatures of climate as are those of the dry land; for the same Almighty hand which decked the lily and carried the sparrow, fashioned also the pearl and feeds the great whale. Whether of the land or of the sea, they are all the creatures of the laws, and agents in his economy.

The sea-shell and marine insects afford the required compensation. They are the scavengers of the ocean. As the salts are carried into the sea, these creatures secrete their again and pile them up in solid masses, to serve as the bases of islands, and continents, to be in the process of ages upheaved into dry land, and then again washed by the dews and rains, and washed by the rivers away into the sea.

Thus, from studying the works of the physical agents of the universe, we are led to perceive that the inhabitants of the ocean are as much the creatures of climate as are those of the dry land; for the same Almighty hand which decked the lily and carried the sparrow, fashioned also the pearl and feeds the great whale. Whether of the land or of the sea, they are all the creatures of the laws, and agents in his economy.

ceedings against the East India Company for the recovery of a large amount they are indebted to him for money, he and his co-actors advanced them. It appears, also, that his highness is indebted to Professor Holloway for many valuable hints in obtaining a restitution of his rights; the professor seems both law and justice administered in all parts of the world, from London to the wilds of Central America, and more particularly on the European Continent, has advised the Rajah a way of administering a powerful pill to his advisers, and doubtless with a successful result. The professor himself has exhibited in his successful career, the Prince of Coorg will ultimately be restored to all his pecuniary rights, even if his principality has been confiscated for ever. By the way, Professor Holloway has established his medicines in all parts of the known world, and his energetic individual is now expending about 25,000 £ per annum for advertising the same. It is further stated, that by his decision of character, energy, and perseverance, he has overcome the scruples of almost every nation in the world; even the Emperor of Russia has been taught to use his medicines. A Christian agent, as it were, to his soul, now uses Holloway's Ointment and Pills, whenever medicine is required, and with what success the case of the distinguished prince above alluded to will speak for itself. London Daily Standard, Aug. 22nd 1855.

Book-Stores and Books. Where is human nature so weak as in a book-store? Speak of the appetite for knowledge, or of a bon vivant's relish for the novel! What are these mere animal throes and ragings compared with those intancies of taste, or those yearnings of the imagination, of those insatiable appetites of intellect, which bewilder a student in a great bookeller's temptation hall?

How easily may one distinguish a genuine lover of books from the ordinary man! With what subdued and yet glowing enthusiasm does he gaze upon the costly front of a thousand embossed volumes! How gently he draws them down, as if they were little children; how tenderly he handles them; how he peers at the title-page for yet a text, at the notes, with the nicety of a bird examining a flower. He studies the binding; the leather, Russian, English, call, morocco; the lettering, the gilding, the edging, the hinge of the covers; he opens it and shuts it, he holds it up and brings it high. It suffices him to hold the book for yet a text, at the notes, with the nicety of a bird examining a flower.

The makers of nice astronomical instruments, when they have put the different parts of their machinery together, and set it to work, find, as in the chronometer, for instance, that it is subjected in its performance to many irregularities and imperfections; that in one state of things there is an expansion, and in another state contraction among its parts; and that the wheels, with an increase of heat, run more loosely, and that the makers have sought to overcome; and with a beautiful display of ingenuity, they have attached to the works of the instrument a contrivance which has had the effect of correcting these irregularities, by counteracting the tendency of the instrument to change its performance with the changing influence of temperature.

This contrivance is called a compensation; and a chronometer that is well regulated and properly compensated, will perform its office with certainty, and preserve its rate under all the vicissitudes of heat and cold to which it may be exposed.

In the clock-work of the ocean and the machinery of the universe, order and regularity are maintained by a system of compensations. A celestial body, as it revolves around the sun, flies off under the influence of centrifugal force; but immediately forces of densification begin to act; the planet is brought back to its elliptical path, and held in the orbit for which it is mass, its motions, and its distance are adjusted. Its compensation is perfect.

So too, with the salts and the shells of the sea, the machinery of the ocean; from them are derived principles of compensation; the most perfect; through their agency the undue effects of heat and cold, of storm and rain, in disturbing the equilibrium, and producing thereby currents in the sea, are compensated, regulated and controlled.

The view of the rains and the rivers are continually dissolving certain minerals of the earth, and carrying them off to the sea. This is an accumulating process; and if it were not compensated, the sea would finally become as the Dead Sea, saturated with salt, and therefore uninhabitable for the habitation of any fish of the sea.

The sea-shell and marine insects afford the required compensation. They are the scavengers of the ocean. As the salts are carried into the sea, these creatures secrete their again and pile them up in solid masses, to serve as the bases of islands, and continents, to be in the process of ages upheaved into dry land, and then again washed by the dews and rains, and washed by the rivers away into the sea.

Thus, from studying the works of the physical agents of the universe, we are led to perceive that the inhabitants of the ocean are as much the creatures of climate as are those of the dry land; for the same Almighty hand which decked the lily and carried the sparrow, fashioned also the pearl and feeds the great whale. Whether of the land or of the sea, they are all the creatures of the laws, and agents in his economy.

The sea-shell and marine insects afford the required compensation. They are the scavengers of the ocean. As the salts are carried into the sea, these creatures secrete their again and pile them up in solid masses, to serve as the bases of islands, and continents, to be in the process of ages upheaved into dry land, and then again washed by the dews and rains, and washed by the rivers away into the sea.

Thus, from studying the works of the physical agents of the universe, we are led to perceive that the inhabitants of the ocean are as much the creatures of climate as are those of the dry land; for the same Almighty hand which decked the lily and carried the sparrow, fashioned also the pearl and feeds the great whale. Whether of the land or of the sea, they are all the creatures of the laws, and agents in his economy.

The sea-shell and marine insects afford the required compensation. They are the scavengers of the ocean. As the salts are carried into the sea, these creatures secrete their again and pile them up in solid masses, to serve as the bases of islands, and continents, to be in the process of ages upheaved into dry land, and then again washed by the dews and rains, and washed by the rivers away into the sea.

Thus, from studying the works of the physical agents of the universe, we are led to perceive that the inhabitants of the ocean are as much the creatures of climate as are those of the dry land; for the same Almighty hand which decked the lily and carried the sparrow, fashioned also the pearl and feeds the great whale. Whether of the land or of the sea, they are all the creatures of the laws, and agents in his economy.

The sea-shell and marine insects afford the required compensation. They are the scavengers of the ocean. As the salts are carried into the sea, these creatures secrete their again and pile them up in solid masses, to serve as the bases of islands, and continents, to be in the process of ages upheaved into dry land, and then again washed by the dews and rains, and washed by the rivers away into the sea.

Thus, from studying the works of the physical agents of the universe, we are led to perceive that the inhabitants of the ocean are as much the creatures of climate as are those of the dry land; for the same Almighty hand which decked the lily and carried the sparrow, fashioned also the pearl and feeds the great whale. Whether of the land or of the sea, they are all the creatures of the laws, and agents in his economy.

The sea-shell and marine insects afford the required compensation. They are the scavengers of the ocean. As the salts are carried into the sea, these creatures secrete their again and pile them up in solid masses, to serve as the bases of islands, and continents, to be in the process of ages upheaved into dry land, and then again washed by the dews and rains, and washed by the rivers away into the sea.

Thus, from studying the works of the physical agents of the universe, we are led to perceive that the inhabitants of the ocean are as much the creatures of climate as are those of the dry land; for the same Almighty hand which decked the lily and carried the sparrow, fashioned also the pearl and feeds the great whale. Whether of the land or of the sea, they are all the creatures of the laws, and agents in his economy.

The sea-shell and marine insects afford the required compensation. They are the scavengers of the ocean. As the salts are carried into the sea, these creatures secrete their again and pile them up in solid masses, to serve as the bases of islands, and continents, to be in the process of ages upheaved into dry land, and then again washed by the dews and rains, and washed by the rivers away into the sea.

Thus, from studying the works of the physical agents of the universe, we are led to perceive that the inhabitants of the ocean are as much the creatures of climate as are those of the dry land; for the same Almighty hand which decked the lily and carried the sparrow, fashioned also the pearl and feeds the great whale. Whether of the land or of the sea, they are all the creatures of the laws, and agents in his economy.

The sea-shell and marine insects afford the required compensation. They are the scavengers of the ocean. As the salts are carried into the sea, these creatures secrete their again and pile them up in solid masses, to serve as the bases of islands, and continents, to be in the process of ages upheaved into dry land, and then again washed by the dews and rains, and washed by the rivers away into the sea.

Thus, from studying the works of the physical agents of the universe, we are led to perceive that the inhabitants of the ocean are as much the creatures of climate as are those of the dry land; for the same Almighty hand which decked the lily and carried the sparrow, fashioned also the pearl and feeds the great whale. Whether of the land or of the sea, they are all the creatures of the laws, and agents in his economy.

ch; that is mine. Have you not seen it before? It has been in the house of two mouths; and you rush on with a sudden and incident, and point out the binding, and that peculiar trick of gilding, and every thing else you can think of; but it will not do; you cannot rub out that roguish, insidious smile. People may be of the equality of the sexes! They are not equal. The silent smile of a sensible loving woman will vanquish ten men.—Of course you repeat and in time form a habit of repeating.

Another method which will be found peculiarly effective, is, to make a decoction of some fine or to your wife. Of course, whether she or you have the name of buying it, it will go into your collection and be yours at all intents and purposes. But it stops remark in the presentation. A wife could not improve you for so kindly looking of her. No matter what she suspects she will say nothing. And then if there are three or four more works which have come home with the gift book—they will pass through the favor of the other.

These are pleasures denied to wealth and to knowledge; even the most elegant of the peculiar pleasure of buying books, if one is rich and stupid! There must be some pleasure, or some would not do it. But the full flavor of the whole relish of delight, only comes to those who are so poor that they must engineer for every book.—They all know before they buy, and they know when they are captured. Each book has a secret history of ways and means. It reminds you of subtle devices by which you insured and made it yours, in spite of poverty.—Star Papers.

Notes and News. EARTHQUAKES.—Although, probably, no part of the Earth is more favoured than New England in exemption from earthquakes, several have happened since the landing at Plymouth, which, at the times of their occurrence caused much alarm and apprehension. But in no instance has been so sufficiently violent to destroy human life.

The first one of which we have an account, was that of June 2nd, 1638, and is described as quite severe; two also happened in 1658 and 1663, and a fourth on October 29th 1727; but the fifth and probably the last since the settlement of the country, occurred on a morning yesterday, Tuesday morning, November 18th, 1755.

From a lecture delivered upon it on the 26th, at Cambridge, by Prof. Winthrop, and which was afterwards printed, and is now before us, we learn, that this earthquake was a down chimney, bent the valves on seven or eight inches, and a single stick of timber in diameter of the iron on Faneuil Hall, bent a distiller's cistern by agitating its contents, &c. &c.; that it occurred soon after four in the morning, and that the duration of the first and heaviest shock, was estimated by the Professor at twenty seconds; that the tremor lasted generally the case in these phenomena.—Within the century, three or four earthquakes have been experienced here, but they were all, it is believed, much lighter than the one described by Prof. Winthrop.

The terrible movement of the earth, which nearly destroyed Lisbon, and was attended with the death of upwards of 60,000 of its inhabitants, happened on Nov. 1st 1755, so short a time before the several earthquakes, as to render the latter more remarkable.—On both occasions within six hours after their occurrence, most extraordinary agitations of the sea were noticed at Barbours and St. Martin, in the West Indies.—Trans.

IMPORTANT INVENTION IN WARFARE.—It is understood that the late destruction at the battle of the Clouds, and the burning of the bombshells charged with liquid combustible. We are informed that an invention precisely of the nature of these shells was communicated to Lord Hardinge, in April, 1854, by Mr. Wm. Hutton, writer in Striving, and is the operation of the shells charged with liquid, thrown into the town by the British fleet, Mr. Hutton is fully satisfied that the admiralty had adopted his suggestion. The effects of these shells will probably soon be experienced at Odessa.—A.

No Imitations.—A Frenchman went into an eating house to warm his hands. The proprietor asked him what he would like to take. "Any thing you please," was the reply. "Would you like to take roast goose?" "No, thank you," said the Frenchman. "The Frenchman made a good dinner, and was about to go, when the eating-house keeper asked for payment. "What for?" exclaimed the Frenchman: "I have called for nothing. You asked me if I would like to take roast goose, and I say, 'No, thank you.'" The landlord, pleased with his address, let him off. He told a friend of his good fortune, who tried to "come the same game," but with very different success, for he was kicked out of doors.

The landlord, pleased with his address, let him off. He told a friend of his good fortune, who tried to "come the same game," but with very different success, for he was kicked out of doors.

ORIGIN OF THE WORD "CANT."—From the *Mercurius Publicus*, of Feb. 28, 1661, we learn that the word "cant" is derived from the name of a certain Frenchman, who was a great frequenter of the French language, and who was called "Cant." The word "cant" is derived from the name of a certain Frenchman, who was a great frequenter of the French language, and who was called "Cant."

ORIGIN OF THE WORD "CANT."—From the *Mercurius Publicus*, of Feb. 28, 1661, we learn that the word "cant" is derived from the name of a certain Frenchman, who was a great frequenter of the French language, and who was called "Cant."

ORIGIN OF THE WORD "CANT."—From the *Mercurius Publicus*, of Feb. 28, 1661, we learn that the word "cant" is derived from the name of a certain Frenchman, who was a great frequenter of the French language, and who was called "Cant."

ORIGIN OF THE WORD "CANT."—From the *Mercurius Publicus*, of Feb. 28, 1661, we learn that the word "cant" is derived from the name of a certain Frenchman, who was a great frequenter of the French language, and who was called "Cant."

ORIGIN OF THE WORD "CANT."—From the *Mercurius Publicus*, of Feb. 28, 1661, we learn that the word "cant" is derived from the name of a certain Frenchman, who was a great frequenter of the French language, and who was called "Cant."

ORIGIN OF THE WORD "CANT."—From the *Mercurius Publicus*, of Feb. 28, 1661, we learn that the word "cant" is derived from the name of a certain Frenchman, who was a great frequenter of the French language, and who was called "Cant."

ORIGIN OF THE WORD "CANT."—From the *Mercurius Publicus*, of Feb. 28, 1661, we learn that the word "cant" is derived from the name of a certain Frenchman, who was a great frequenter of the French language, and who was called "Cant."

ORIGIN OF THE WORD "CANT."—From the *Mercurius Publicus*, of Feb. 28, 1661, we learn that the word "cant" is derived from the name of a certain Frenchman, who was a great frequenter of the French language, and who was called "Cant."

ORIGIN OF THE WORD "CANT."—From the *Mercurius Publicus*, of Feb. 28, 1661, we learn that the word "cant" is derived from the name of a certain Frenchman, who was a great frequenter of the French language, and who was called "Cant."

ORIGIN OF THE WORD "CANT."—From the *Mercurius Publicus*, of Feb. 28, 1661, we learn that the word "cant" is derived from the name of a certain Frenchman, who was a great frequenter of the French language, and who was called "Cant."

ORIGIN OF THE WORD "CANT."—From the *Mercurius Publicus*, of Feb. 28, 1661, we learn that the word "cant" is derived from the name of a certain Frenchman, who was a great frequenter of the French language, and who was called "Cant."

ORIGIN OF THE WORD "CANT."—From the *Mercurius Publicus*, of Feb. 28, 1661, we learn that the word "cant" is derived from the name of a certain Frenchman, who was a great frequenter of the French language, and who was called "Cant."

Another Scientific Wonder! GREAT CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA. Dr. J. S. HOUGHTON'S BILEES.

THE TRUE DIGESTIVE FLUID, OR, GASTRIC JUICE. This is a new and original method, by which the stomach and intestines are cured of all diseases, and the system is restored to its natural state.

THE TRUE DIGESTIVE FLUID, OR, GASTRIC JUICE. This is a new and original method, by which the stomach and intestines are cured of all diseases, and the system is restored to its natural state.

THE TRUE DIGESTIVE FLUID, OR, GASTRIC JUICE. This is a new and original method, by which the stomach and intestines are cured of all diseases, and the system is restored to its natural state.

THE TRUE DIGESTIVE FLUID, OR, GASTRIC JUICE. This is a new and original method, by which the stomach and intestines are cured of all diseases, and the system is restored to its natural state.

THE TRUE DIGESTIVE FLUID, OR, GASTRIC JUICE. This is a new and original method, by which the stomach and intestines are cured of all diseases, and the system is restored to its natural state.

THE TRUE DIGESTIVE FLUID, OR, GASTRIC JUICE. This is a new and original method, by which the stomach and intestines are cured of all diseases, and the system is restored to its natural state.

THE TRUE DIGESTIVE FLUID, OR, GASTRIC JUICE. This is a new and original method, by which the stomach and intestines are cured of all diseases, and the system is restored to its natural state.

THE TRUE DIGESTIVE FLUID, OR, GASTRIC JUICE. This is a new and original method, by which the stomach and intestines are cured of all diseases, and the system is restored to its natural state.

THE TRUE DIGESTIVE FLUID, OR, GASTRIC JUICE. This is a new and original method, by which the stomach and intestines are cured of all diseases, and the system is restored to its natural state.

THE TRUE DIGESTIVE FLUID, OR, GASTRIC JUICE. This is a new and original method, by which the stomach and intestines are cured of all diseases, and the system is restored to its natural state.

THE TRUE DIGESTIVE FLUID, OR, GASTRIC JUICE. This is a new and original method, by which the stomach and intestines are cured of all diseases, and the system is restored to its natural state.

THE TRUE DIGESTIVE FLUID, OR, GASTRIC JUICE. This is a new and original method, by which the stomach and intestines are cured of all diseases, and the system is restored to its natural state.

THE TRUE DIGESTIVE FLUID, OR, GASTRIC JUICE. This is a new and original method, by which the stomach and intestines are cured of all diseases, and the system is restored to its natural state.

THE TRUE DIGESTIVE FLUID, OR, GASTRIC JUICE. This is a new and original method, by which the stomach and intestines are cured of all diseases, and the system is restored to its natural state.

THE TRUE DIGESTIVE FLUID, OR, GASTRIC JUICE. This is a new and original method, by which the stomach and intestines are cured of all diseases, and the system is restored to its natural state.

THE TRUE DIGESTIVE FLUID, OR, GASTRIC JUICE. This is a new and original method, by which the stomach and intestines are cured of all diseases, and the system is restored to its natural state.

THE TRUE DIGESTIVE FLUID, OR, GASTRIC JUICE. This is a new and original method, by which the stomach and intestines are cured of all diseases, and the system is restored to its natural state.

THE TRUE DIGESTIVE FLUID, OR, GASTRIC JUICE. This is a new and original method, by which the stomach and intestines are cured of all diseases, and the system is restored to its natural state.

THE TRUE DIGESTIVE FLUID, OR, GASTRIC JUICE. This is a new and original method, by which the stomach and intestines are cured of all diseases, and the system is restored to its natural state.

THE TRUE DIGESTIVE FLUID, OR, GASTRIC JUICE. This is a new and original method, by which the stomach and intestines are cured of all diseases, and the system is restored to its natural state.

THE TRUE DIGESTIVE FLUID, OR, GASTRIC JUICE. This is a new and original method, by which the stomach and intestines are cured of all diseases, and the system is restored to its natural state.

THE TRUE DIGESTIVE FLUID, OR, GASTRIC JUICE. This is a new and original method, by which the stomach and intestines are cured of all diseases, and the system is restored to its natural state.

"STAR" LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, CHIEF OFFICE. 43, Moorgate Street, London.

THE ASSURANCE OF THE LIFE OF MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY, and the payment of the sum assured, in the event of their decease, is guaranteed by the Society.

THE ASSURANCE OF THE LIFE OF MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY, and the payment of the sum assured, in the event of their decease, is guaranteed by the Society.

THE ASSURANCE OF THE LIFE OF MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY, and the payment of the sum assured, in the event of their decease, is guaranteed by the Society.

THE ASSURANCE OF THE LIFE OF MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY, and the payment of the sum assured, in the event of their decease, is guaranteed by the Society.

THE ASSURANCE OF THE LIFE OF MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY, and the payment of the sum assured, in the event of their decease, is guaranteed by the Society.

THE ASSURANCE OF THE LIFE OF MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY, and the payment of the sum assured, in the event of their decease, is guaranteed by the Society.

THE ASSURANCE OF THE LIFE OF MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY, and the payment of the sum assured, in the event of their decease, is guaranteed by the Society.

THE ASSURANCE OF THE LIFE OF MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY, and the payment of the sum assured, in the event of their decease, is guaranteed by the Society.

THE ASSURANCE OF THE LIFE OF MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY, and the payment of the sum assured, in the event of their decease, is guaranteed by the Society.

THE ASSURANCE OF THE LIFE OF MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY, and the payment of the sum assured, in the event of their decease, is guaranteed by the Society.

THE ASSURANCE OF THE LIFE OF MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY, and the payment of the sum assured, in the event of their decease, is guaranteed by the Society.

THE ASSURANCE OF THE LIFE OF MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY, and the payment of the sum assured, in the event of their decease, is guaranteed by the Society.

THE ASSURANCE OF THE LIFE OF MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY, and the payment of the sum assured, in the event of their decease, is guaranteed by the Society.

THE ASSURANCE OF THE LIFE OF MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY, and the payment of the sum assured, in the event of their decease, is guaranteed by the Society.

THE ASSURANCE OF THE LIFE OF MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY, and the payment of the sum assured, in the event of their decease, is guaranteed by the Society.

THE ASSURANCE OF THE LIFE OF MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY, and the payment of the sum assured, in the event of their decease, is guaranteed by the Society.

THE ASSURANCE OF THE LIFE OF MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY, and the payment of the sum assured, in the event of their decease, is guaranteed by the Society.

THE ASSURANCE OF THE LIFE OF MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY, and the payment of the sum assured, in the event of their decease, is guaranteed by the Society.

THE ASSURANCE OF THE LIFE OF MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY, and the payment of the sum assured, in the event of their decease, is guaranteed by the Society.

THE ASSURANCE OF THE LIFE OF MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY, and the payment of the sum assured, in the event of their decease, is guaranteed by the Society.

THE ASSURANCE OF THE LIFE OF MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY, and the payment of the sum assured, in the event of their decease, is guaranteed by the Society.

THE ASSURANCE OF THE LIFE OF MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY, and the payment of the sum assured, in the event of their decease, is guaranteed by the Society.

The Colonial Life Assurance COMPANY! Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament. CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STG.

Governor. The Rt. Hon. Earl of Elgin and Kincardine. Chief Office. Edinburgh, No. 5, George Street.

Agents in the Principal Towns of N. Scotia. The extensive Business transacted by this Company has enabled it to contract a permanent surplus of 100,000 £, which is applied to the purchase of the large Bonus addition to Policies in the following manner.

THE ASSURANCE OF THE LIFE OF MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY, and the payment of the sum assured, in the event of their decease, is guaranteed by the Society.

THE ASSURANCE OF THE LIFE OF MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY, and the payment of the sum assured, in the event of their decease, is guaranteed by the Society.

THE ASSURANCE OF THE LIFE OF MEMBERS OF