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Religious Miscellany

Vanity of Earthly Bliss.

Oh, carry me back to the days of my youth,
And seat me in solitude 'neath the green tree
There alone to examine my prospects on earth,
And see what enjoyment time promised to me.

As the twilight approaches, the evening bird sings,
As if to invite to drown care in repose;
But my thoughts are drawn forward to more noble things,
I reflect on my life, its beginning and close.

And I said to my soul, my affections and will,
"Can earth make us happy with plenty of gain?
Can we have all the good, and reject all the ill?
Can we not feast on pleasure and drive away pain?"

"No, no;" says the substance undying within;
"No happiness dwells in these regions below;
Wealth, honor and fame pass away like a dream,
And trouble is all we are certain to know."

And is this the lot of frail mortals below?
And is there no comfort, no bliss to be found?
Do we strive for delight, and obtain only wo?
Do we seek rest, and find it—alone under ground?

Then I said to my body, "Thou moving machine,
So frail and so mutable, where art thou from?
Art thou formed for affliction, for sorrow and pain,
To suffer and sicken, and drop to the tomb?

"And must I caress thee, thou worn of the dust,
And labor thy earth-born desires to fulfil,
And then lay thee low in earth's bosom to rest,
And bid thee a final, eternal farewell?"

"Ah, restless complainer," my body replies,
"'Tis true I must moulder low down in the grave;
But, spirit immortal, look up to the skies,
Thy gracious Redeemer is mighty to save.

"His grace is sufficient, his righteousness sure,
For body and soul he an offering became;
Then trust in thy Saviour, his mercies adore,
And thy body immortal shall arise from the tomb.

"Then body and soul shall forever unite,
And in triumph shall rise to their Saviour above;
Will, eternally clad in heavenly light,
Forever be happy in Jesus's love."

—*Southern Christian Advocate.*

Wonderful Career of Vincent Ferrara,

THE WHITEFIELD OF THE MIDDLE AGES.

It was near the close of the year 1398, and at the age of forty-two years, that Vincent gave himself up fully to the work in which all the feelings of his heart were so strongly enlisted. Spurning, as unworthy bribes, all the dignities and honors that invited his ambition, and were within his reach, he set forth upon his mission with a zeal that permitted no intermission of his labors, and scarcely the rest of a single day till the close of his wondrous life. Almost every portion of the Christian world was the scene of his labors, and the most surprising accounts are given of the effects of his eloquence. His fame spread from land to land, and princes and people were alike anxious to hear a man who conjoined to all his other qualities the reputation of a saint. Wherever he went, invitations met him from abroad to visit distant cities and villages; nor was the desire to hear him gratified by a single visit. His longest abode in any place was usually but a few weeks, and when his work seemed completed in one city or neighborhood, he hastened to another. From Aragon, his native country, he went to Barcelona, thence to southern France, in the regions of Savoy and Dauphiny, thence to Switzerland, Geneva, and Lorraine. The Duke of Burgundy invited him to his territories; the King of England besought him to visit his kingdom, and sent a vessel to bear him across the straits. Not in London only, but in various parts of the kingdom, as well as in Scotland and Ireland, he gathered wondering throngs to listen to his words. The closing labors of his life had northern France, the regions of Normandy and Brittany, for their field of successful effort. At the time of his death there was not a voice in Christendom that had been listened to by so many thousands—we might safely say millions—as his own. His career had no parallel in these later ages, unless in the course of Peter the Hermit, or our own Whitefield. A letter of his to the General of his Order—the Dominican—gives us some idea of the course which he usually adopted. "The incessant claims of my duty leave me but little leisure to write to you, as I should be glad to do. Crowds follow me wherever I go, and I cannot deny to them the bread of life. After having performed mass, I preach to them two or three times every day, and, besides this, I am obliged to journey from place to place, so that I scarcely find time to take repose or necessary food. While on my journey I prepare my sermons."

In the course of his journeyings he fell in often with those whom he calls Heretics. With a wisdom that did not belong to all the members of his Order, he declined to employ against them, in order to their conversion, the weapons of the temporal arm. We no where meet with any evidence that he invoked against them the terrors of excommunication. The instruments of his persuasion were his own extraordinary eloquence, his blameless life, and a fervor which was at least the fruit of genuine devotion. His success was correspondent to his efforts. One village which he visited, and found so corrupt and vile, that its very name bore the stigma expressive of disgrace, was so changed by his instrumentality that it was henceforth known by an appellation quite reverse. His indignation at sin did not quench his pity for the guilty, and we may safely believe that a true benevolence was the impulse to labors that are marked with self-denial, and could expect no temporal reward. His language shows how deeply he felt for the erring, and how readily he traced the evil of its true cause in the prevalent corruption and negligence of the clergy. "The principal source of these errors, so far as I can discover, is in the profound ignorance and the lack of religious instruction which prevail. Many of the people of this country—he writes from Geneva,—have assured me that for more than thirty years they have neither seen nor heard any other preachers than such of the Vaudois as have visited them twice each year. I blush and tremble to think of the fearful account which those ecclesiastical superiors will have to render to the Chief Shepherd when they neglect their sacred duty of seeking out and instructing the poor. Some of them are at careless ease in their splendid palaces or well-furnished houses, others will only labor in large cities, leaving the poor of the flock, for whom the Saviour's blood was shed, to perish uncared for. For the want of a faithful ministry that will break to this people the bread of life, they are forgotten and neglected; they live in error and die in sin. Never was it more true than now, that the harvest is great and the laborers are few. My constant prayer is that the Lord of the harvest will send forth himself laborers into the harvest."

Sometimes he was summoned to visit places which had been abandoned, or where the vices of the priesthood had been such that the people had rejected them as tyrants and impostors. Such invitations he never refused, and the men who saw the wolf only in their former pastors, recognized in Vincent a shepherd who cared for their souls. Some of his explorations revealed a degree of heathenism and ignorance prevalent at that time, which seem strange even in that age of culminating corruption of the Romish Church. In the diocese of Lausanne, he finds still prevalent, what he does not hesitate to call by the name of Paganism. In the region of the north of this, lying between France and Germany, were those who publicly professed to worship the sun, and addressed their prayers each morning to this luminary. But the zeal of this apostle of the truth as he held it, shrunk from contact with no superstition or error, and never turned back from fear of the people however rude or fierce, whom it was in his power to benefit. "The Lord," said he, "is my strength, and in his help I put my trust."

From Flanders his labors were extended through the north of France. The King of England met him at Caen, and urged him to visit Normandy. Here he toiled till his strength failed. He felt the grasp of disease upon him in the city of Vannes, and determined to seek his native air in the hope of a restoration to health. He set out for Valencia, but his sickness increased. He was worn out by his long and exhausting labors, and was compelled to turn back to the city he had left. As he again approached the walls he was met by a glad welcome. Great and small, rich and poor, the youthful and the aged, hastened forth, enthusiastic with joy at his return, and from many lips burst forth the shout, "Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord." But the chime of bells, and the loud echo of popular joy fell upon a dying ear. As he entered the dwelling where he had formerly abode, he said to those who gathered around him, congratulating themselves upon his return, that he had come back to their city, not to continue his ministry but to find a grave. They soon found that it was but too true, and tears took the place of smiles.

And thus, at the age of fifty-six years, on the fifth day of April, 1419, his spirit passed from earth.

Stretch out thy Hand.

Sinner, sinner! come to Jesus; for "all things are of God." You are naked; the robe in which you shall be dressed is of God. You are filthy; the washing is of God. Come and be washed. But you are unworthy; your worthiness must be of God. Come as you are, and He will cleanse you. You are guilty; your pardon is of God. Come to Him and His pardon shall be freely given. But you say you are hard-hearted; a new heart is of God. Come to Him; He will give you the heart of flesh, and take away the heart of stone. But you say "I cannot pray as I would." True prayer is of God; He will pour out upon you the spirit of supplication. But you say my very coming must be of God. Ay, blessed be God for that. Ah, therefore, if you feel something saying to you, "Let me go and trust in Christ," that is God. On! come with cheerfulness; for there is nothing wanted of you, everything is of God. Is your heart barren? Fruitfulness is of God. Is your heart stubborn? Obedience is of God. Can you not repent? He is exalted on high to give you repentance. Repentance is of God. Do you say "I cannot believe?" Faith is of God; it is one of his unspeakable gifts. But do you say, "I am afraid I shall not be able to persevere?" Perseverance is of God. All you are bidden to do is simply to be a receiver. Come with your empty pitcher, and hold it now to the flowing fountain; come with your empty lap, and receive the golden store, come with a hungry mouth to feed, and with thirsty lips to drink.

You are Wanted.

In the great battle between light and darkness, between truth and falsehood, between sin and holiness, every human being bears his part—is for or against. There is no neutral position in that war. To do nothing is to be against, and to be against the right is to be lost. Idleness is a crime, indifference a fatuity. There is much to do, and little time to do it in; for "the night cometh when no man can work." Work while the day lasts; work hard, work well; these should be the resolves of all the friends of a true Christianity, some of whom can do a great deal—all can do something, little though it may be; yet that little is essential to the completion of the great work; as in a magnificent engine, it might as well lack a driving wheel as the smallest pin or most diminutive screw. Every temptation resisted, every passion curbed, every lust mortified, every pure desire cherished, every good deed done, every kind word spoken, every benignant look, every cheering smile, every sympathetic throb for a brother's sorrow or a sister's tear, is something done towards the elevation of humanity to its high seat hard by the throne of God. And there is not a human being but can do some of these things, there is work for all, and work that all can do. What magnificent encouragement is there, then, in the consciousness that the creature can become a co-worker with his Creator—a worm be made a fellow-laborer with the Omnipotent. That omnipotence, is the embodiment of love, for "God is love;" "His loving kindness is over all his works," and, most of all, over man, whose happiness, here and hereafter, is an object of his care, to the extent of giving his only and well beloved Son to become an adjudged culprit on the cross, that man thereby might be made immortally blessed.

If, then, humanly speaking, the Father of us all has made such sacrifices to promote the happiness of man, his child, and has put it in our power to engage with him in that work, securing eternal life as the wages for it, there is no nobler specimen in the universe than that of a man, every outgoing of whose heart is in loving kindness towards all of woman born, and in so doing is learning here to assimilate himself to his Maker, coming nearer and nearer the pattern of the great original every day, until life's latest hour, when he goes upward, to "be like Him," to "see Him as he is."—*Fireside Monthly.*

Purity of Character.

Over the beauty of the plum and the apricot there grows a bloom and beauty more exquisite than the fruit itself—a soft delicate flush that overspreads its blushing cheek. Now, if you strike your hand over that, and it is once gone, it is gone forever; for it never grows but once. The flower that hangs in the morning, impearled with dew, arrayed as no queenly woman ever was arrayed with jewels, once shake it so that the beads roll off, and you may sprinkle water over it as you please, yet it can never be made again what it was when the dew fell silently on it from heaven. On a frosty morning you may see the panes of glass covered with landscapes—mountains, lakes, and trees blended in a beautiful, fantastic picture. Now, lay your hand upon the glass, and by a scratch of your finger, or by the warmth of your palm, all the delicate tracery will be obliterated. So there is in you a beauty and purity of character, which when once touched and defiled can never be restored, a fringe more delicate than frost-work, and which, when torn and broken, will never be re-embroidered. He who has spotted and soiled his garments in youth, though he may seek to make white again, can never wholly do it, even were he to wash them with his tears. When a young man leaves his father's house with the blessing of a mother's tears still wet upon his brow, if he once lose that early purity of character it is a loss that be can never make whole again. Such is the consequence of crime. Its effect cannot be eradicated; it can only be forgiven.

Remorse and Despair.

Charles IX, of France, was a modern Nero, as the memorable St. Bartholomew's massacre, conducted under his auspices, can testify. The day after the butchery of thirty thousand Huguenots, he observed several fugitives about his palace, and taking a fowling piece, fired upon them repeatedly. Was it strange that he died in peculiar horror? "What blood," he cried out; "what murders!"—"ah! I have followed wicked advice. O my God! pardon me and be merciful. I know not where I am, I am so perplexed and agitated. How will all this end?—What shall I do? I am lost forever; I know it."

During the Papist persecution in England, one Rockwood distinguished himself for his busy malignity, and in his last sickness he fell to raging, "I am utterly damned!" He was exhorted to ask mercy of God, but he roared out, "It is now too late, for I have maliciously sought the death of many godly persons, and that against my own conscience, and therefore it is now too late."

Religious Intelligence.

Union in Prayer, January, 1861.

The Evangelical Alliance calls attention to the fact that the recent Missionary Conference at Liverpool having considered a proposal for the setting apart of a week for united prayer at the commencement of next year, expressed their earnest hope that such proposal might be carried out, and that on the Lord's-day following the week of prayer the Ministers of all the Churches, of every land would be induced to bring the great subject of Christian Missions before the people of their charge. The promoters of the Conference have communicated their desire that the Evangelical Alliance would prepare and issue an invitation to this effect. A similar wish has been expressed by the Lodiana Missionaries, in a letter addressed to the Hon A. Kinnaird, M. P., by the Rev. Wm. Morrison, of that Mission, who states that he laboured and prayed for seventeen years to bring about the concert of prayer at the commencement of the present year. He says in reference to the invitation to that concert of prayer:—

"The reception our 'invitation' has met with has been truly gratifying, and I earnestly hope and pray that it may excite us all to more humble gratitude, prayerfulness, and devotedness to Him who has conferred on us so high an honour as to select us as His instruments for accomplishing such great and glorious results."

The Committee of the Evangelical Alliance did not for a moment hesitate to undertake a duty to which they were thus called, and they did it not the less readily, because it is so entirely in accordance with their antecedent practice.

An Address has been drawn up, and will shortly be circulated, proposing to Christians all over the world to observe, as a season of special supplication, the eight days, commencing Sunday, Jan. 6, 1861, and earnestly inviting a general concurrence in this proposal for united special prayer.

With a view to give something of precision and agreement to our worship, the following subjects are suggested for thought, prayer and exhortation, day by day:—

Sunday, Jan 6.—The promise of the Holy Spirit.

Monday, 7.—An especial blessing on all the services of the week, and the promotion of brotherly kindness among all those who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity.

Tuesday 8.—The attainment of a higher standard of holiness by the children of God.

Wednesday, 9—A large increase of true conversions, especially in the families of believers

Thursday, 10.—The free circulation of the Word of God, and a blessing upon Christian literature.

Friday, 11.—A large outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon all bishops, pastors and elders of the churches, upon all seminaries of Christian learning, and upon every Protestant Missionary among Jews or Gentiles, upon the converts of his station, and upon his field of labour.

Saturday, 12—The speedy overthrow of all false religions, and the full accomplishment of the prayer, "Thy Kingdom come."

Sunday, 18—Thanksgiving for past revival; and the enforcement of the solemn responsibility resting on every Christian to spend and be spent in making known the the name of the Lord Jesus at home and abroad. Missionary sermons.

Mission in Bulgaria.

From the N. Y. Christian Advocate.

Bulgaria, as a province of Turkey in Europe, partakes to some extent in the agitation and uneasiness which have been fearfully revealed in Syria. But the Christian population in Bulgaria, and the near presence of powerful Christian states, are too strong to allow the Mussulman population to rise against the Christian. There is not much if any danger of a conflict. But in regard to the missionary operations in Bulgaria there is a powerful obstacle in the prevalence and bigotry of the Greek Church. And the power of this Church is much increased over the common people because they regard the Emperor of Russia as the protector of their Church, and as bound to restore the Christian religion to its ascendency in Constantinople, from whence Russia and Greece received it. Hence all admonitions and decrees of the High Church authorities have great influence with the lower clergy and common people. The authorities of the Greek Church seemed to be filled with apprehension at the presence and conduct of our mission in Bulgaria, and particularly in Tirnova, as will be seen by the following letter from Rev A. L. Long. We give it to the Church, and feel assured that it will be read with deep interest.—*Cor. Sec*

More than six months have now passed away since we opened public religious services, and not a single Sabbath has since passed without my having some hearers. The most severe denunciations have been uttered in the Churches against our meetings, slanderous and foolish tales have been put into circulation, and many have very strongly endeavored, by secret intrigue as well as open accusation, to prejudice the local government against me; but still every Sabbath, when the hour for service arrives, I find some friends (generally from ten to fifteen persons) assembled ready to listen with attention to the word of life. This fact is of itself encouraging; and I also find from private conversation that the truth appears to be taking root in some hearts, although the soil here is very stony and extremely difficult of cultivation.

Two priests from a town about twelve miles distant have lately visited me. We had a long and I trust profitable conversation. They gave me a very pressing invitation to visit them, assuring me that they would find me a congregation to preach to. I promised to visit them at my earliest convenience.

A few days ago, while walking up one of the most retired streets of the city, I overtook a priest who had once called upon me. Seeing no spectators near he saluted me very cordially, and upon my inquiring how he prospered he replied with a sigh: "I desire very much to come and have a good talk with you, but it is forbidden me." He is the best educated of the city priests, and generally in his service reads the Scriptures in the simple language of the people, holding in his hand the old Slavic version but reading in the modern Bulgarian. Whatever good desires he may have, however, are restrained in their operation by the grinding tyranny of his ecclesiastical master.

I am sorry to inform you that the order issued last winter by the archbishop to have preaching in all the churches has entirely failed to be put into execution. The causes of this failure are briefly: In the first place the archbishop himself had no intention whatever of carrying out such an important step in reform. He has never been known to give the people five minutes spiritual talk in his life. In the second place, the priests are very ignorant; the most of them are barely able to read, and some of them do not know that much. Besides they are very worldly-minded, having almost without exception bought the sacred office, and entered upon its duties from motives of personal gain. Such men, of course, are not the men to become preachers.

One came to me a short time ago and told me that he wished to instruct his people, but he could not, and wished to know if I had not some book to give him, from which might he read a sermon to his people, and thus profit them better than by anything which he might say. I directed him to commence the careful study of the word of God, accompanying it with fervent prayer for the enlightening influence of the Holy Spirit. I showed him how to commence by a comparative examination of the four Gospels, and noted for him some particular passages. He promised me that he would undertake it; but I fear he will not keep his word. I told him that the first business was self-examination, and investigation into the state of his own heart. Did he himself enjoy that which he wished to preach to others? Our conversation was protracted two or three hours, and I earnesly pray that it may not be without fruit. O if we only had access to this people! If they were only allowed to regard us as Christians, as brothers, ready to counsel and instruct them, many would listen eagerly to us, and a glorious work might be accomplished. Many of the obstacels found here can be but little appreciated by those who have been accustomed to freedom of thought and action.

A Bulgorian seldom, if ever sits down to think whether the system of religion professed by him be true or false. That is something with which has nothing to do. The only question is, What has been taught and held by his forefathers as instructed by the great Church? (that is, the Greek Church.) His term for orthodox (pravoslavny) applies only to those thus recognized by the Greek Church, and the idea never occurs to him that any others may be entitled to the same name.

INFIDELITY.—As I extend my acquaintance among the people, and especially among the more educated class, I find a vast amount of real infidelity. . . And that the majority of those who are educated have no religion of any kind. They despise all forms of religion, yet for the sake of peace, and through lack of moral courage, they do not openly avow their disbelief. Their influence, however, constantly tends to create in the minds of the people a total indifference upon all religious subjects.

You will doubtless ere this have received, through the public journals the unwelcome news that Russia has again opened the discussion of the "Eastern question." Prince Gortchakoff has communicated to the European powers that the situation of Christian subjects in Turkey has become intolerable, and he therefore calls upon the powers concerned in the treaty of 1856 to unite in an investigation of the internal administration of Turkish affairs. His highness, the Grand Vizier, is now travelling through the province for the purpose of inspecting the condition of the people, hearing complaints, etc. What disposition will be made of the matter will appear when his highness returns and renders his report. The prospect, however, of any serious difficulty occurring is not so great as was at first anticipated. I hope that the investigation prompted by this step upon the part of Russia will be the abolition of many abuses now existing in the local administration of the government, and the putting into execution, partially at least, of the "Hatti Humayoun," which has remained until the present a dead-letter. The Hatti Humayoun orders that no distinction shall be made in the courts between Mussulman and non-Mussulman subjects, and that their testimony shall be equally received. I do not believe a single instance has occurred where a Cadi has received Christian testimony in any case where a Turk has been concerned. I trust that England, ere she undertakes again to defend this government, will insist upon the fulfilment of those sacred pledges which have been given to the civilized world. Should this take place, another result of the present agitation will be the removal of many of the obstacles which oppose evangelical truth in this land

In my opinion a crisis in Bulgarian ecclesiastical affairs is rapidly approaching, in which crisis we must be ready to act if ever we expect to do anything in this land. Let the brethren not be afraid of another Eastern war. I think that from present appearances, improbable. The present time is too important to be lost. While we are but deliberating, Romanism is acting, and powerfully acting too. Let our brethren keep this in mind.

General Miscellany.

Make your Mark.

In the quarries should you toil,
Make your mark;
Do you delve upon the soil?
Make your mark;
In what ever path you go,
In what ever place you stand,
Moving swift or slow,
With a firm and honest hand,
Make your mark.

Should opponents hedge your way,
Make your mark;
Work by night or work by day,
Make your mark;
Struggling manfully and well,
Let no obstacles oppose,
None right shielded ever fell
By the weapons of his foes—
Make your mark.

What though born a peasant's son,
Make your mark;
Good by poor men can be done—
Make your mark;
Peasant's garbs may warm the cold;
Peasant's words may calm a fear;
Better far than hoarding gold
Is the drying of a tear,
Make your mark.

Life is fleeting as a shade,
Make your mark;
Marks of some kind must be made,
Make your mark—
Make it while the arm is strong,
In the golden hours of youth;
Never, never make it wrong;
Make it with the stamp of truth—
Make your mark.

Beauty and Intelligence.

It is not the most perfect in outward form who usually inspire the deepest love. History shows us that the most lasting and profound attachments were lavished on women possessing but a moderate share of personal attraction. Beauty in itself is so alluring and captivating, that it is worth our while to consider in what consists the mysterious and subtle charm which has the power to enchain the heart in spite of the eye's criticism.

Women have in all ages regarded beauty as the most effectual weapon to conquer and subdue man; and the desire to possess it, we beg to suppose, results not from any passion for domination, but from a laudable desire to influence him for his own comfort and happiness; however this may be, well-intentioned or not, their solicitude for the possession of beauty has induced women of all times and nations to search after those things which seem to offer a chance of concealing imperfection and enhancing or embellishing their natural attractions. This has led them into numerous follies and extravagances, and given encouragement to a crowd of charlatans, who have been known to speculate upon a woman's anxiety to appear beautiful. If the hours expended in contrivances for the adornment of the casket were employed for the polishing of jewels within, if half the time consumed in the consideration of a coiffure, or the arrangement of a corsage, were devoted to a moral training of the heart which beats within, and the developing of the vast capabilities of that noble portion of the human frame which renders it the most beautiful and intelligent of created beings—woman would find her influence more powerful and unfailing; the admiration she would excite would be a sentiment compounded of esteem, respect, and love. In rendering herself worthy of these, she would attain what the toilet, with all its attendant mysteries, is of itself inefficient to accomplish.

That woman should derive satisfaction from believing herself an object of man's homage, is a natural feminine instinct; and we would not quarrel with it if she would be a little more fastidious as to the kind of admiration that is awarded to her. She should reject that which seems paid to the mere material combinations of form, color, style, and elegance, and learn to value the far more flattering tribute which seems called forth from a just appreciation of those noble and tender qualities whose intrinsic beauty, neither plain features nor an ill-dressed figure can destroy. This discrimination would tend to crush vanity and conceit; coquetting, with its selfish heartlessness; and the many frivolous cravings after beauty, all of which arises from a wrongly-based ambition. The impress of these vicious sentiments defeats their object; the temper becomes sour and irritable, the expression of the features at once silly and anxious, and the mind degenerates into a state approaching depravity.

The loftier ambition to be admired for the graces of the mind more than for those of the person, would suggest the habitual practice of the social virtues of amiability, kindness, and good temper, as well as the careful culture of all the faculties which refine the taste, elevate the soul, and ennoble the heart. Intelligence, unlike the fashions of a day, becomes all countenances; and sweetness of temper has the inestimable advantage of making ugly woman appear pretty, and elderly ones youthful.

It is a responsible duty a woman owes to herself, as well as her family and society, to render herself pleasing and agreeable. Her person claims a certain degree of attention; she has a right to study the art of dress, and to avail herself of the legitimate appliances for the improvement of her appearance; but the most scrupulous attention to the toilet will never make her sufficiently attractive to be lovable or estimable. Rich, well-chosen apparel will not compensate for a cold heart; a glowing cheek does not neutralize the effect of a freezing, supercilious manner; nor a bright smile soften the severity of an uncharitable word; the eye soon turns away uninterested, and indifferent, from mere animal beauty, unillumined by good temper and intelligence.

"*Ce n'st pas tout, que d'etre belle au physique; il faut encore l'etre au morale.*"

"*La beaute sans esprit et bonte, est un hameçon sans appat.*"

Woman is happily endowed with qualities of a gentle and endearing nature, which are often suffered to lie dormant or run riot. She is eminently qualified to be a worker of benevolence, an instigator of noble deeds; let her not sink into thraldom of vanity; let her not be, what we are told some sagacious sage has defined her, "an animal that delights in finery." Let her awake to her own responsibilities, and feel conscious that her influence, well-intentioned and wisely directed, is a "redressed beauty;" but the woman of high intelligence and sweet temper, who becomes the theme of general admiration and individual attachment, the inspiration of the hour—the good genius of every scene.

Let woman, then, perceive that there exists a charm superior to beauty to attract and subdue all hearts; let her cultivate her intellect, and, to her own feminine attributes, prove herself the kind, gentle, intelligent creature man needs, cherishes, and esteems.

American Athletics.

We have a false impression that athletic exercises are something belonging to special nations; we fancy that Englishmen and Germans are born to them. But these things are simply a matter of training. The gymnastic system of Germany, which has transformed the physical structure of the nation, dates back only sixty years, to the manual and the letters of one enthusiastic clergyman, Salzmann, whose book mourns over the undeveloped muscles of the nation, as we Americans mourn over our own now. Sir John Sinclair, writing about the same time in England, urged the introduction of gymnastics into that country, and, among other things, the practice of the game of cricket. Within a quarter of a century athletic sports have increased immensely in England. If we follow the example in this country, what a change shall a quarter of a ceptury or half a century produce here? We are already tending in this direction—the mind of the people is roused to the importance of the subject, and a few years will render almost superfluous such utterances as these.

If Englishmen and Germans seem to have more reserved muscle in their chests than we, we have reservoirs of nervous power on which we can draw, and from which results will be produced of a different type from theirs, but as fine in quality. Already, it is said by those who should know, that there is nothing in the athletic skill of the world to equal the feats exhibited in the American circus; and in our banks, and offices, and retail stores, there are pallid, slender boys of twenty or thereabouts, who will execute the self-same feats, point by point, which rendered the German Turners so remarkable after years of training, and will do them with such skill, grace, neatness, and precision, that the lightest Turners seem clumsy in comparison to them. These are indications of the triumphs which await us in this quarter. No man is in true health who cannot stand in the free air of heaven, with his feet on God's free turf, and thank his Creator for the simple luxury of physical existence.

These physical attainments are as much needed for woman as for man, and as much within her reach as his. Lastly, these exercises are to be urged for their moral results. It is not the strong and those who are most full of life, but the sedentary and the weak, who are most prone to morbid desires. Ghastly and unnatural sins—all sensual excesses are unnatural—do not come with a healthy body; they crouch like tigers and coil like serpents within the enervated and sickly sensibilities of disease; they do not come on those delicious autumn days, when all the flowers of nature unite to invigorate and refresh, to purify as well as strengthen, when the eye is bright, though the sky be cloudy, and the soul, "warden of the cinque ports" of the senses, gives notice that all goes well. If God was not ashamed to put us into bodies, why should we be ashamed to make the most of them?

Old Malabranche, the philosopher, complains of Homer for praising his heroes for their running; because, he says, "it is a praise fit for dogs and horses." Granted! So much the better! Does the lover cease to worship the lovely eyes of his mistress, because doves and gazelles have them likewise? Let us thank our Creator that to the higher powers of heart and soul he links sympathy with the innocent joy of these humbler beings. Could we mount up with wings, as eagles, I do not think the delight of the airy motion would diminish the companionship.

Fashionable Friends.

The hardest trial of those who fall from affluence and honor to poverty and obscurity, is the discovery that the attachment of so many in whom they confided was a pretence, a mask to gain their own ends, or was a miserable shallowness. Sometimes, doubtless, it is with regret that these frivilous followers of the world desert those upon whom they have fawned; but they coon forget them. Flies leave the kitchen when the dishes are empty. The parasites that cluster about the favorite of fortune, to gather his gifts and climb by his aid, linger with the sunshine, but scatter at the approach of a storm, as the leaves cling to the tree in summer weather, but drop off at the breath of winter, and leave it naked to ihe stinging blast. Like ravens settled down for a banquet, and suddenly scared by a noise, how quickly, at the first sound of calamity, these superficial earthlings are specks on the horizon!

But a true friend sits in the centre, and is for all times. Our need only reveals him more fully, and binds him more closely to us. Prosperity and adversity are both revealers—the difference being that in the former our friends know us, in the latter we know them. But, notwithstanding the insincerity and greediness prevalent among men, there is a vast deal more of esteem and fellow-yearnings than is ever outwardly shown. There are more examples of unadulterated affection, more deeds of silent love and magnanimity than is usually supposed. Our misfortunes bring to our side real friends, before unknown. Benevolent impulses, where we should not expect them, in modest privacy enact many a scene of beautiful wonder, amid plaudits of angels. And upon the whole, fairly estimating the glory and the uses, and the actual and possible prevalence of the friendly sentiment, we must cheerily strike the lyre, and lift our voice to the favorite song, confessing, after every complaint is ended, that

"There is a power to make each hour
As sweet as Heaven designed it;
Nor need we roam to bring it home,
Though few there be that find it!
We seek too high for things close by,
And lose what nature found us:
For life hath here no charm so dear
As home and friends around us."

—*North American Review.*

Health and Long Life.

Socrates used to say that it was pleasant to grow old with good health and a good friend; and he might have reason; a man may be content to live while he is no trouble to himself or his friends; but after that, it is hard if he be not content to die. I knew and esteemed a person abroad, who used to say, a man must be a mean wretch who desired to live after three-score years old. But so much, I doubt, is certain, that in life, as in wine, he that will drink it good must not draw it to the dregs. Where this happens, one comfort of age may be, that whereas younger men are usually in pain whenever they are not in pleasure, old men find a sort of pleasure when they are out of pain; and as young men often lose or impair their present enjoyments by craving after what is to come, by vain hopes or fruitless fears, so old men relieve the wants of their age by pleasing reflection upon what is past. Therefore, men in the health and vigor of their age should endeavor to fill their lives with reading, with travel, with the best conversation, and the worthiest actions, either in public or private stations; they may have something agreeable left to feed on when they are old by pleasing remembrances.—*Sir W. Temple.*

The Thugs of India.

Dr. Hooker, in his "Himalayan Journals" gives an account of the Thugs, some of whom belonging to the approvers of the establishment for the suppression of Thugee, he himself saw. Of these, he says, the first was a mild-looking man, who had been born and bred to the profession: he had committed many murders, saw no harm in them, and felt neither shame nor remorse. He explained to me how the gang waylaid the unwary traveller, enter into conversation with him, and have him suddenly seized, when the superior throws his own linen girdle round the victim's neck, and strangles him, pressing the knuckles against the spine. Taking off his own, he passed it round my arm, and showed me the turn as coolly as a sailor once taught me the bangsman's knot. The Thug is of any caste, and from any part of India. The profession have particular stations, which they generally select for murder, throwing the body of their victim into a well. The Dakoit (dakhee, a robber) belong to a class who rob in gangs, but never commit murder—arson and house-breaking also forming part of their profession. These are all the high-class Rajpoots, originally from Guzerat; who, on being conquered, vowed vengeance on mankind. They speak both Hindostanee and the otherwise extinct Guzerat language; this is guttural in the extreme, and very singular in sound. They are a very remarkable people, found throughout India, and called by various names; their women dress peculiarly, and are utterly devoid of modesty. The man I examined was a short, square, but far more powerful Napaiese, with high arched eyebrows. These people are great cowards. The Poisoners all belong to one caste, of Pasie, or dealers in toddy; they go singly or in gangs, haunting the traveller's resting-places, where they drop half a rupee weight of pounded or whole datura seeds into his

food, producing a twenty-four hours' intoxication, during which he is robbed, and left to recover or sink under the stupifying effects of the narcotic. He told me that the datura seed is gathered without ceremony, and at any time, place, or age of the plant. He was a dirty, ill-conditioned looking fellow.

Obituary Notices.

MR. JOHN BRADLEY, OF ST. JOHN, N B.

At St. John, N. B., on Tuesday, the 14th August, 1860, Mr. John Bradley departed this life, in the 68th year of his age.

The deceased was brought to God through the agency of Wesleyan Methodism, on the 3rd May, 1819, at Port Glasgow, Scotland, at a Lovefeast. He at once joined himself to that Connexion, and for a period of forty-one years was ever regarded as a consistent and worthy member of the church. In the year 1821 he emigrated to this country, and soon after settled in the Parish of Portland—now known as the St. John North Circuit—and was not dilatory in finding the people called Methodists, but at once met with them as was his wont in the old country. For some time previous to the erection of a Wesleyan Church in Portland, his house was the place of resort for prayer meetings, on the week-day, as well as on the Sabbath; and it was in his house that the late Rev. Richard Williams formed the first Class Meeting in that Parish, to which our deceased brother was subsequently appointed leader. He endeared himself to the members of that class; and those of them now living, as well as some others in Portland, will ever remember his godly counsels; while not a few, there and elsewhere, speak of him, as the first individual that ever addressed them personally respecting their future well-being. In 1845, shortly after his removal to this city, he found it necessary to give up his class in Portland, but he was subsequently appointed a leader here, and as long as his health permitted he was found at the accustomed post of duty. Our deceased brother generally enjoyed good health, but his family noticed that during the past two or three years his strength was failing; it was not however till the middle of March last that he found himself unable any longer to attend the public means of grace. During his confinement to the house, he gave abundant evidence of the value of personal religion, and was almost constantly in sweet communion with Him, to whom he had been so long accustomed to approach in Christian confidence But a few hours before his departure to that bourne whence no traveller returns, he repeated most distinctly, and with a confidence which only a Christian can exercise,

"The promised land from Pisgah's top,
I now exult to see;
My Hope is full (O glorious hope!)
Of immortality."

Soon after, his spirit was released from the earthly tenement, to join the redeemed ones around the throne of God.

Our Brother had a great affection for all the Ministers of our Church, and frequently would he mention to his family occasions where he, and several Ministers of the Old New Brunswick District, blended their prayers with each other. Of the following Ministers he especially spoke with much affection, viz., Rev. Dr. Enoch Wood, J B. Strong, A. McNutt, M. Pickles, Dr. Pickard, F. Smallwood, and S. D. Rice.

The deceased leaves a widow and five children, but they have the assurance that their loss is his gain.

The official brethren of this Circuit, in their Quarterly Meeting held last evening, passed unanimously a resolution expressive of their sense of the loss sustained by the Church in the removal of Bro. Bradley, and of their high appreciation of his Christian integrity and usefulness.

St. John South, Aug 30th, 1860.

Provincial Wesleyan

WEDNESDAY, SEPTR. 12, 1860.

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

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

We do not undertake to return rejected articles.

We do not assume responsibility for the opinions of our respondents.

We are persuaded that we cannot fill our columns more acceptably to our readers than by copying as much as possible from the London *Watchman* of intelligence regarding the session of the British Conference which has lately closed. It was in many ways a remarkable session; and some of the friendly discussions, or free conversations, which took place, should, as far they have been reported, be read throughout the Methodist world.

We extract this week from the *Watchman* two editorial articles which will be found to afford an interesting synopsis of the proceedings of the last days of the Conference. It will be seen that with a judiciousness eminently characteristic of the body, and an enlightened interest in the Methodism of Eastern British America, the Parent Conference has appointed the Rev. W. B. Boyce, a minister already distinguished by many eminent services, to be the successor of the Rev. Dr. Richey, whose varying health renders it expedient for him to retire from responsibilities the weight of which he has severely felt, and in endeavouring to discharge efficiently the duties of which he has of late overtaxed a constitution which the toils, exposures and accidents of forty years active ministerial service in the colonies have seriously affected. Dr. Richey returned from England in the *America*, we regret to say, in only very moderate health, but having, we are pleased to learn, experienced much gratification from intercourse with his beloved brethren of the British Conference; the cordiality of whose sympathy and brotherly kindness on his necessitated surrender of office was calculated deeply to impress his heart.

We shall also, if space permits, copy for the information of our readers the report which the *Watchman* has given of the conversation which ensued in Conference upon Dr. Rule's statement respecting Wesleyan operations among the soldiers of the British army. It may be profitable to mark the difference of sentiment expressed upon the important point of Church relationship, and it will, certainly, be pleasing to note the perfect frankness, but christian courtesy, with which conflicting views were presented by eminent men. It is our intention to reprint next week another brief debate, if it may be so called, tending to throw light upon the position of Methodism in England.

We ought perhaps, in this connection, to notice for the purpose of removing and preventing misapprehension, a curious error into which we observe a correspondent of the *Christian Guardian* has fallen. He refers to the presence in Conference of three ministers from Eastern British America, but confidently designates one of them (Mr. Brewster) the Representative of the Conference. The writer was incorrectly informed. No official representative was commissioned to the British Conference, and the minister named, as well as others, has, we presume, availed himself of leave of absence to visit his native land, but in a simply private capacity.

School Festival, St. John's N. F.

The annual treat of those connected with the Wesleyan Sabbath School in St. John's, was celebrated on the 15th inst., under the most favourable auspices. As the Ministers, Teachers, and Scholars proceeded with diversified banners towards the highly picturesque vicinity of Quidi Vidi, where the afternoon was to be spent, they halted in front of Government House. The Governor and Lady Bannerman gratified the lengthened procession by courteously conversing with the Ministers and the Teachers. The scholars there sang the National Anthem with great spirit, and fine effect, and having given three cheers for the Queen, for Lady Bannerman, and His Excellency the Governor, they resumed their march to the place of entertainment.

A large number of persons came on the ground as the evening approached, among whom all were truly glad to see the Rev. Messrs. Harvey, Ross, and M'Rae. The Rev. Mr. Pedley, who is not at home, was well represented by *one* whom he prevailed on to assume his name. Nothing could exceed the freshness and salubrity of the day. The tables were most sumptuously supplied, condiments were afterwards distributed to those who successfully contended for them, various amusements were resorted to by the bounding youth of both sexes, among all of whom the utmost harmony and good temper prevailed. The more advanced in age looked with grateful tranquillity on the exciting pastimes, the relish for which they had survived, or for which they no longer possessed the agility.

In the evening the scholars were carefully conducted from the field to the front of their school-room, whence they were dismissed by the Rev. E. Botterell, after a few words of commendation, and singing the doxology.

The Teachers and officers of this Sabbath School who devised and executed the arrangements for this pic nic, may well be congratulated on the full success of their plans, and they, together with all who either contributed to the festivity or partook of the hospitality of those who did so, may well be encouraged, not to become weary in this form of active benevolence.—*Courier.*

From the London Watchman.

The Last Days of Conference.

Well, this Conference of 1860 is numbered with the things that were. How often during the last week was the question asked, When will Conference close? Representatives and officials, weary with perpetual tugging at the oar, were anxious for respite; and Circuits, suffering from the prolonged absence of their Ministers, were earnestly desiring their return. Besides many a noble man, and many a worthy people, have been held in suspense for nearly a month; for till Conference approaches its close, the Stations, are not confirmed, and there is on the one hand, hope of improvement, or on the other, fear of disturbance and change. We do not profess to be deep in stationing or other Conference secrets; but, as the august assembly has met this year in London, it is presumable that we have learned a little. In such a body, there must always be some who stand at the head, and some who sit at the foot. We have often wondered how some of them thrive so well under the uncertainty of their destiny, and the occasional hardships of their lot. Stewards are not always complaisant, nor are Circuits equally agreeable. And, undeniably, some Ministers will have to submit to hard fare and hard work, while some Circuits may possibly have been aiming at men of a mark above the useful but not highly-gifted brother who is "down" for them at last. But it is all over now. The words "Official Copy" at the head of the Stations convey to every man his marching orders; and it is wonderful with what true and loyal instinct they are obeyed. Possibly some hearts are slightly grieved and burdened; but religion has taught them that God orders their lot, and appoints them the bounds of their habitation, and we have sometimes heard such men say that they had the greatest happiness and the richest success in spheres of labour against which they had vainly protested to the last.

Let us not hurry them away too fast, however. There is much business to be done in the last day or two of Conference. And this year there are matters both of personal and public interest to be noted. We learn, without surprise, that for various reasons, it is deemed advisable that some member of the British Conference should attend the next Australasian Conference, and we presume all Methodists,—if we may except certain officials in Huddersfield First Circuit,—will rejoice at the selection which the Conference has made. The manner in which Dr. Jobson performed his duty as a junior member of the last deputation to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church pointed him out as a most suitable man. His age,—in the maturity of physical and intellectual strength; his comparative freedom from domestic cares and embarrassments; and the singular degree in which a genial and most cheerful disposition is combined with great caution and discretion, commends his name as that of one preeminently fitted for a delegation in which delicacy, tact, heart, frankness, and self-restraint will be all requisite and advantageous. Few men among our Ministers have a larger circle of attached and admiring friends; none can have fewer enemies. And to these personal and official qualities must be added the solidity, pathos, practical tendency, and rich unction which have for years distinguished him as a Preacher, and which will present him to Australian Methodists as a type of those qualities which are most beloved and valued among their elder brethren on this side the globe. We need hardly bespeak for him and his excellent lady the fervent prayers of our readers, that life may be preserved, that the great objects of the Mission may be accomplished, and especially that this most useful Minister may gather many sheaves for the great harvest from Australian fields, and may be enabled to foster and perpetuate that good understanding which has hitherto subsisted between the elder and younger body.

We presume a similar policy dictated the appointment of the Rev. W. B. Boyce to the Presidency of the Eastern British American Conference. His long experience of Colonial Mission work in South Africa and Australia, and his knowledge of presidential duties acquired in the latter country, will give him peculiar advantages in guiding the footsteps of the youngest daughter of the British Conference. These interchanges between the parent and her thriving family cannot fail to be of advantage to both, and to promote the unity and energetic action of our common Methodism in all the regions where God has called it to toil and to triumph.

Much attention has been given this year to memorials from individuals and Societies on various subjects. Some of the points raised during the year,—such as Church-rates and American Slavery, were embraced in these memorials. We understand that a most careful analysis of these various documents was prepared by Mr. W. H. Taylor, and that they received very ample consideration both in Committee and in Conference. Whatever of general interest they possess will probably find some expression in the printed Minutes, and may then require further notice. Similar remarks might be made as to suggestions from District Meetings. These, as we are informed, were numerous and varied, and some of them highly practical and useful. We are glad to find this element coming more into action. It is said to be very awful work for a nervous man to speak in Conference. But many such, and many of the younger and more active minds, can afford very valuable assistance both in legislation and administration; and it is a good sign that they are beginning so earnestly and generally to avail themselves of the privilege of "overturning" the Conference, and that the Conference pays such respectful attention to their suggestions. We understand that several improvements have been introduced as the result of these suggestions

One of the last acts of the Conference was to pass a scheme for the abridging of its own session, and the compression into briefer space of its immediate business, and that of its Preparatory Committees, in future years. By the plan adopted, one Sunday will be saved,—to the great advantage, doubtless, of many Circuits; and we trust it will be found that the work of the Conference is as thoroughly done.

At last the Secretary has the big book before him, and, amid solemn silence, reads the Journal. Then comes the Resolution that it shall be signed by the President and Secretary. This is carried, and the Members of the Hundred present rise to witness the signature. It is necessarily an affecting moment. The silence is so deep that you can hear every stroke of the pen; and some men there are thinking that they will never see another Journal signed Then the President rises, and, in touching but brief sentences, delivers a closing address which will be read with admiration and interest. And now,—

"The vineyard of their Lord,
Before his labourers lies,"

Such are the beautifully appropriate words of the parting hymn. Surely God hears those two closing prayers, and will give these men His blessing! Slowly, when the Benediction is pronounced, the Ministers rise, subdued, but not saddened. They met a week or two ago, smile and sunshine on every face, and hailed each other with a brother's grasp. They are parting now! Who knows whether they will ever meet on earth again? If you watch them, you will see that they shake hands more tenderly, and with a lingering hold that seems to say it is not pleasant to part; and there is a quiver on many a lip. But have they not just sung—

"There all our toils are o'er,
Our suffering and our pain:
Who meet on that eternal shore,
Shall never part again."

So be it, then! Let them wend their way, and do their work, and win their battles, and at last receive their crown!

From the London Watchman.

Thursday's Conference Business.

The last three days of the Conference were full of interest. The greater part of Thursday morning, indeed, was occupied in the final discussion of the Stations, a few of which presented points of difficulty and took up much time in their settlement. Besides, however, bringing the business of Stationing to a close, by the final vote confirming the list of appointments, the Conference appointed Dr. Jobson as a Deputation to visit the Australian provinces of Methodism,—an appointment to which we have more especially referred in the preceding article; and also discussed a proposal of Dr. Rule's to obtain more specific information throughout our Connexion as to the number of our soldiers attending our places of worship.

This proposal led incidentally to an important discussion respecting the ecclesiastical status and responsibility of Methodism, especially as regards those who have been baptized within its pale, or brought up at our Sunday-schools, or who have been in the habit of frequenting our places of worship. The Ex-President, as we are informed, asserted, in regard to these particulars, a very strong view of the church relations and responsibility of the Wesleyan Connexion. Mr. Osborn, on the other hand, shrank from recognising a relation of church-responsibility in regard to "immoral" soldiers, who choose to return themselves, for whatever reason, as "Wesleyans," and was unfavorable to any return being made which so registered them. Mr. Arthur took up a position intermediate between the Ex-President and his fellow-Secretary for Missions,—differing from Mr. Waddy in phrase, refusing to acknowledge Sunday-Scholars, (merely as such,) or those who have been baptized by our Ministry or attend on our worship, (again, *merely as such,*) as being "in any sense members of our Church;" and yet maintaining that in regard to all these the Wesleyan Ministers and the Wesleyan Church lie under a real ecclesiastical and religious responsibility. It was finally ordered that the returns asked for should be required, distinguishing, however, between soldiers who merely attend Wesleyan worship and those who are members of the Wesleyan Society.

Early on Thursday evening the business of the Missionary Society was, we understand, brought before the Conference.—After the routine business had been transacted, the question of Mr. Arthur's resignation was raised by Mr. Vasey, who was followed by Mr. Rigg. It was presently agreed, according to a suggestion of Mr. Vasey's, supported by Mr. J. Scott, that there should be a free conversation on the subject of the Junior Secretary's resignation, and all matters relating to the well-being and well-working of the Mission House. As the conversation was not only very free, but involved some personal questions, we are unable to present our readers with a report of it. It will be satisfactory, however, to state that there was the utmost frankness of speech, especially on the part of Mr. Vasey, and also of Mr. Boyce who spoke at length, partly in answer to the inquiries and suggestions of Mr. Vasey. Mr. Arthur also spoke freely; but these conversations being understood to be confidential, and therefore not to be reported, we shall in this place also respect the general feeling of the Conference, and the rather as we have still a hope that the present year will not be the last of Mr. Arthur's services as Secretary. We may state, however, that one of the most valuable parts of his address was that in which he demonstrated the necessity of a fourth Secretary, and showed that, without such help, the various departments of the Secretarial work at the Mission House cannot be efficiently and thoroughly performed. To meet the present pressing lack of service, Mr Boyce consents to remain another year, as a quasi Secretary, at the Mission House. This anomaly will doubtless be brought to an end next year. In the meanwhile, as we have elsewhere stated, Mr. Boyce has also undertaken a Mission to the Eastern Provinces of British America. Eventually, it was suggested by Mr. Rigg, who was supported by Mr. J. H. James, that, after the explanations which had been given, the Conference might and should leave the question of Mr. Arthur's resignation, and all matters collaterally involved, in the hands of the Missionary Committee, who would report to the next Conference. This suggestion having been put by the Chair, was accepted by the Conference without a formal motion or division.

After Mission affairs had been disposed of on Thursday evening, the Report on Circuit Memorials was brought up. Some of these Memorials related to subjects of undeniable importance, but which, with the press of business upon it this year, the Conference could not undertake to deal with at present, but was obliged to postpone to another year. Others, if we are not mistaken, related to subjects on which suggestions had also come up to the Conference from District Meetings, and their consideration was, therefore, postponed until the following morning, when the District suggestions would be taken up.—To several, of chiefly local interest, individual replies were given.

The Memorial, however, which excited the chief interest in the Conference was one which complained of the Evidence which had been given by the Rev. George Osborne before the Lords Committee on Church-rates. This gave occasion to a long and animated discussion, in the course of which Mr. Punshon delivered an important and admirable speech. Others, who spoke on the same side, though with individual varieties, were Messrs. J. H. James, Loutitt, and Gervase Smith. Mr. Edward Walker rose in defence of Mr. Osborn, as also did Mr. S. R. Hall; Mr. Osborne, in few words, but with great effect, defended himself, and was powerfully supported by Mr. T. Jackson.—Mr. Arthur grasped the whole question, from the centre to the circumference, and many who have permitted themselves to be troubled about it will be glad to rest acquiescent in his view. There can be no doubt that Mr. Osborne does but "stand on the old ways." He has not changed his principles; they are what they were when, for certain papers in the "Magazine," he received the thanks of the Conference twenty years ago. It is the modern race of Methodists and Methodist Preachers who have departed from the land-marks of their fathers. How we and they have come do so, it would not be difficult to explain, though the cause lies deeper, as we apprehend, than the burial-insults and heartless bigotry to which Mr. Osborne referred in his Evidence, or than such charges of doctrinal aspect as Mr. Prest signalized some days ago. But, however to be explained, such is the fact.—Nevertheless, we maintain that nothing can be more unjust or unreasonable than to censure Mr. Osborne because he is what he was, and what Methodism in part trained him to be. Our report of this debate will doubtless be read with general interest, and we hope with peaceful and satisfactory results.

From the Montreal Witness.

The Prince at Montreal.

INAUGURATION OF THE EXHIBITION BUILDING AND OPENING OF THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

A little after 11 o'clock, the hour as well as the day originally intended, the Prince entered the Exhibition building, taking his place on a throne or elevated dais, having for its back a magnificent obelisk or column, arranged like a trophy of victory, but bearing instead of the weapons of war, those of peaceful industry. Every kind of axe and edge tool manufactured in Canada adorned this column in rich profusion, and it was really a beautiful and appropriate object. The Prince was supported by the Duke of Newcastle on one side and the Governor General on the other, each having one foot on the same level with the Prince, and the other foot on the next step of the throne. On the step below and the floor around, stood the Commander of the Forces and various other high officers in brilliant uniforms, and the members of the Provincial Government in scarcely less showy apparel. The Provincial Ministerial uniform is a very handsome blue suit, ornamented with gold and set off by a small sword.

The National Anthem was sung in very fine style by a large amateur choir, under excellent leadership, and then a short address was presented by the Governor-General to the Prince, to which he briefly replied in his usual fine clear voice. The Anglican Bishop of Montreal then read prayers in a full and distinct voice, which was heard through the whole building. The Prince, followed by his suite, then descended to make the tour of the Exhibition building, under the guidance of Principal Dawson, Mr. Chamberlin, and Mr. Perry, the last named of whom had before showed the products of Canada to the Prince of Wales at the World's Exhibition.

After a cursory examination of the building and its contents, the distinguished company again resumed their places, and the choir sung the "Hallelujah Chorus" with great taste and power. The building was not so crowded as we expected to see it, but the area was very great, and the audience, in a smaller place would have been very large. In the course of the proceedings every one had a fine view of the Prince, who looks even younger than his years and whose simple, unaffected, gentlemanly, and in some cases almost boyish manners prepossess every one at once in his favor.

In his tour round the building, he, with great good nature, stepped out on a balcony to receive the salutations of an immense crowd who could not, or would not, pay five dollars for a seat within the building

The Prince left the Palace of Arts and Industry through the wing which contained machinery and agricultural implements, and very considerately, though his destination was Victoria Bridge, continued his journey to his residence in Simpson Street, as laid out in the programme for the previous day, so that no one might be disappointed.

The great distance through which the Prince had to pass afforded the immense crowd of spectators ample opportunities of seeing him, without paying for seats of the temporary stands which had been erected on vacant lots at various points, and which were very poorly filled. Indeed, though the streets were crowded, we doubt if the number of strangers in town was anything like so great as was anticipated.

INAUGURATION OF VICTORIA BRIDGE.

When the proceedings were finished, there was a general rush of all those who had tickets, and they were numerous—towards Point St. Charles, to witness that most important inauguration which was the immediate object of H R H.'s coming to Canada. The arrangements at the Point were very complete. Every ticket was marked with the number of the car which was to take the holder to his or her appointed place also with the number of the seat or stand each was to occupy while the Prince passed. Tickets had been issued to the number of several thousands, and standing-room was provided for the holders from the station down to the abutment, and, for the more favored, on top of the abutment. When the car passed with those who had tickets to the luncheon provided by the Legislative Assembly, the whole distance was lined by the most respectable portion of our citizens. The intention of their being brought was, no doubt, to do homage to their Prince; and the sight must have been very pleasing to him, however unsatisfactory to those who had expected to see more of the ceremony than the mere passing of the Prince in a new-fashioned car. The Members and their guests, however, were allocated within the abutment, where they had at least the opportunity of cheering if not of seeing anything whatever of the ceremony. Accordingly, when all had waited a becoming length of Time, the Prince and suite were borne through the lines of smiling people on a tasteful platform-car, the roof of which was supported by pillars round the sides.

The outside visitors waited for the return of the Prince.

The Luncheon.—The hall for the luncheon was simply but well go up. Round the ceiling were hung the names of the engineers who have been from time to time connected with the railway. The seat of each guest was marked with the same number as he had taken within the abutment, but altogether looked more inviting. There was a good band in attendance. The Prince soon entered, and was well cheered. H. R. H. and the Governor, with their respective suites, occupied the dais. The "Queen" the "Prince Consort," and the "Prince of Wales," were proposed by His Excellency and received enthusiastically. There were no signs of disorder so long as the Prince was present. He retired after being present about an hour, and the company soon dispersed. As he departed from the building, it was somewhat wet, and a disgraceful crush took place in the doorway, which entirely separated for a time the members of the Royal party. In fact champagne had partially done its work on many.

THE BALL.

The grounds around the Ball-Room building were planted thickly with spruce firs, which were loaded with colored lanterns, and being interspersed with statues and fountains, the whole had a very fine effect. The building itself was decorated with a forest of flags, and each turret had its transparency brilliantly lighted up. Over the chief gateway were the pictures of four saints, as large as life, all of whom were needed, we suppose, to give a good character to the affair. In the early part of the evening there was a thunderstorm and rain fell for some time, but the occasional showers in no way deterred the company, who arrived in an immense stream of carriages, up to ten o'clock. At that hour the Prince, with his usual punctuality, arrived to gratify those who were about to turn night into day; and there he met not only a great number of gay worldlings,—lovers of pleasure more than lovers of God—but, shall we say it, many members of evangelical churches. Yes, there were the Christian ladies who can seldom get out to prayer-meetings which they have covenanted to attend, and who are deterred from coming to evening service by a light shower, or even a cloudy sky. On this occasion they could brave the elements and stay up the greater part of the night! What shall we say of these things?

THE ILLUMINATION.

The illumination on Saturday night was one of the grandest and most brilliant ever witnessed. There were many transatlantic and American visitors in the city, and their unanimous declaration was that the lighting up of Great St. James, from Victoria Square to the Place d'Armes, had never been surpassed. The sight in the harbour was magnificent; the war steamers, the Canadian Mail steamer, and the Glasgow steamer, "United Kingdom," were illuminated; while from all the decks shot up flights of rockets, and brilliant lights flashed from every port-hole. Rockets and Bengal lights were fired from St. Helen's; while from the Great Bridge the display was magnificent. Every street added its contribution of candle light or glare of gas, so that for three hours Montreal, so to speak, heralded the arrival of the Prince of Wales by an endless blaze of light—from horizon to zenith all was brilliant, outvieing oriental splendor and magnificence.

THE BISHOP'S SERMON.

The Prince of Wales attended divine service at the Cathedral on Sabbath morning, when the Bishop of Montreal preached from the text, 1 Cor. 9, 25.: "And every one that striveth for the mastery is temperate in all things. Now they do it obtain a corruptible crown, but we an incorruptible." This was a most appropriate subject, and it was most appropriately handled. Without having at all the tone of tutoring the Prince, it was a faithful series of counsels drawn from the Word of God, delivered in an affectionate, fatherly way, and by no means unneeded in the Prince's trying circumstances. We shall endeavor to make room for this sermon as one likely to be specially beneficial to young men. The church, to which admittance was only obtained by ticket, was quite full.

THE TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION TO DO HONOR TO THE PRINCE.

This (Monday) morning, bright and early the young people of the Bands of Hope were astir in great glee to go and sing to the Prince; and they met in great numbers at Champ de Mars to form a procession. The gathering and organizing, though advertized for eight o'clock, necessarily took considerable time, and the procession did not start till near nine; but when it deployed into the streets, the number of children composing it astonished every one. As it went along, also, it gathered accessions of little people with badges and ribbons; and the company of temperance men who brought up the rear, being a deputation from different societies, was increased by several friends from the country falling into the ranks. When the procession was fully formed, it must, we think, have been quite as long as that of the previous day's reception, and fully as enthusiastic. The number of persons in it was estimated at about five thousand, of whom, perhaps, one thousand were grown persons, including some four or five hundred young ladies. The rest were the boys and girls, many of them very small, of the Bands of Hope, accompanied by a good many Sabbath school children, not united with any Band. The streets were very much crowded with vehicles, the rapid driving of which rendered the piloting of so many children for nearly two miles a difficult business, and at every crossing the carriages accumulated till the procession had to halt and open to let a long string of vehicles through. These frequent interruptions made the progress of the procession slow, and the vanguard reached the residence of the Prince at the head of Simpson Street only a little before ten o'clock.

So far all was pleasing in the extreme, and every one who gazed upon that immense line of children, with their banners, flags, pennants, badges and smiling faces, smiled upon them in return, as, indeed, who could do otherwise? But now the scene changed. Each side of Simpson Street was being lined with the children to sing the National Anthem to the Prince of Wales, who was expected to stop to receive their salutations on his way down to the Indian games, or, at all events, to drive slowly through the double rows, as he did at the procession of the previous day. Instead of this, however, punctual to the hour of starting for the aforementioned games, the Prince's carriage swept down the street, forcing the children, who had not yet got arranged on the sidewalks, to scamper; and though an effort was made to strike up the National Anthem, the first line was scarcely begun before he was out of sight.

For the following items we are indebted to the *Morning Chronicle*:—A grand regatta was the principal feature of attraction at Montreal, on the 30th ult. On the evening of that day there was a very fine display of fire-works at the foot of the Mountain. On the same evening, a ball, which appears to have been a very discreditable affair, was held in the large pavilion building, erected for the grand ball.

"The ladies were of the best and worst classes, and were indiscriminately admitted, but kept apart on the floor. Some wore hats, some were dressed in ball and some in street costumes. Only the lower classes, and but few of these danced.

"The prince and suite were present, all in full dress, except Earl St. Germains, who wore a red vest. He arrived at half past nine, and stayed about an hour. In a short time they saw the position of things, and sat in the royal box in the gallery as stiffly as statues, while the crowd, as if appreciating the show, gathered below, and inspected the party with the utmost freedom.

All the suite seemed dull and embarrassed, while the Prince sat blushing deeply and perfectly silent. Even the building seemed to share in the general feeling and looked shabby, while the lights were turned on only half blaze. The Prince remained a short time, and retired, a few faint cheers following him."

On the morning of the 31st ult., the Prince and suite left Montreal for Ottawa.

The day, though showery, was on the whole fine. There were pleasing demonstrations at several other points along the river, and the Prince much enjoyed the beautiful scenery off the mouth of the Gatineau River. About two miles below Ottawa an city extraordinary reception was proffered. 1200 men in 150 birch canoes had gone down the river. Their fleet, in the form of letter V., point foremost. A few Indian canoes, with warriors in full dress, led the van—the rest belonged to, and were manned by, Lumberers; some in red shirts and white trousers—some in blue, with silver braid—all in uniform of some kind, but the beauty of the sight consisted not so much in the singularity of the dress as in the fine appearance of the men themselves. They are good representatives of the 12 or 15,000 hardy sturdy men who can camp out all winter with but one blanket for a covering. They had opened out on two lines, one on each side of the river, as the Prince came along, and as he passed they raised a more vigorous cheer than he had yet heard in America, waved their flags and flourished their paddles. The Prince and suite were much interested, and even excited, hastily going up to the hurricane deck to see.

On Saturday, the 1st inst., the Prince attended the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new government buildings in Ottawa. There was a large attendance of spectators, among whom were about 600 representatives of Masonic Lodges, who expected to be permitted to conclude the ceremonies; but the Hon. John Rose and the Duke of Newcastle declining to grant permission, they left the grounds in a body.—The fraternity were much incensed at the treatment they received. After laying the corner stone of the new Parliament buildings, the Prince returned to his residence, and held a Levee, after which he lunched with the members of the Legislature. The royal party afterwards rode to the Chaudiere Falls and the Suspension Bridge, where they dismounted, got in a crib, and went down the timber-slide, thousands of people watching them descend, who cheered as they shot past. The scene was exciting. The royal party got down safe, and were taken to an island near which the canoe races were held. The Prince returned to the city at 7 o'clock. In the evening the city was illuminated.

On Sunday, 2nd inst.. His Royal Highness attended the English Church in the morning. On Monday, the 3rd, he left Ottawa, and proceeded to Brockville, one of the most beautiful towns on the St. Lawrence, at the foot of the Thousand Isles. He arrived at that place about eight o'clock in the evening, and was met by the Mayor and members of the corporation. About ten thousand people had assembled to greet him.

The *Sun* of Monday says:—The Roman Catholics are indignant at the action of the Orangemen, and at a large meeting which was held and presided over by the Vicar General, deprecated, in a series of resolutions, the action of the Orangemen, and expressed their own desire for harmony, &c. These resolutions were sent to the Reception Committee, and, after discussion, the matter was referred to a committee of three Catholics, three Orangemen, and three other members of the General Committee,—the decision of that committee was, "that a place be assigned the Orange society." The latest accounts state that the Prince refuses to land at Kingston,—and as the Orangemen in Toronto are also determined to walk in procession, we presume the Prince will not land there either.

Kingston, Canada, Sept. 5.—The Orange men paraded to day. They formed on the wharf as if to receive the Prince. One of their officers was mounted, and with a drawn sword, shouting "no surrender." The Prince refused to land and left for Belleville, where an Orange arch had been erected. The Orangemen of this city will probably charter a steamer and follow the Prince. The officials of three countries presented an address to the Prince on board the steamer.

Toronto, Sept. 5.—The Orangemen meet to-night to decide on what course to pursue.—The community is greatly excited and the common salutation is "no surrender."

The correspondent of the *Witness*, (Halifax) writes respecting the Levee at Montreal:—

The only noteworthy circumstance about it is the following: The English Bishop and his clergy were presented and read an address to the Prince to which he read a Reply. Dr. Matheson of the Synod of the "Church of Scotland in Canada" was elected Moderator at the last Synod on purpose that he might present an address to the Prince, he being the oldest and most venerable minister of the Church. Well: Dr. Matheson went to the Levee in gown and bands and knee breeches, with the Address in his hand. At the door he was informed that no reply would be given to the Address by the Prince personally He went on accompanied by some of the brethren, intending I presume, to hand the Address to the Prince. But by and by he learned that the Church of England Address had been read and that a reply was also given on the spot, and he resolved that he had just as good a right to read the Address of his Synod as Bishop Fulford had to read that of the Church of England. Accordingly when presented he pulled out the Address and was commencing to read it when the Governor General stepped forward and told him that no reply would be given to it. Dr. Matheson replied "Well then I will not present the Address," and he walked away with it. It was a very unjust and uncourteous step on the part of the Government to give the Church of England a privilege refused to other denominations. In Halifax matters were differently managed—and much more satisfactorily. Great indignation is felt by adherents of the Established Church of Scotland for the treatment received by Dr. Matheson. The only satisfactory cure is to do away utterly with all ecclesiastical precedence. There is no Established Church in these Colonies All denominations should therefore stand on a level. The Church of England or of Scotland must be satisfied with the common level

☞ We have much pleasure in noticing that an Address was presented to the Rev. Henry Pope, junr. on his leaving Prince Edward Island, by the members of the Churches under his charge which evinces their high regard for one who has "endeared himself to them by gentlemanly deportment, faithful ministrations, and an earnest desire to promote their spiritual welfare" We received a copy of the paper containing the address and reply, but our usual rule as well as our contracted space preclude the publication *in extenso*.

General Intelligence

Colonial.

P. E. Island.

The Royal Commissioners opened their Court in the Colonial Building, this day, at 12 o'clock The Court was addressed by the Hon Joseph Hensley and —— Thompson, Esquire, on behalf of the tenantry, and by —— Haviland and Charles Palmer, Esquires, on the part of the proprietors The Hon Col. Swabey, Hon G. Coles, and several other gentlemen also addressed the Commissioners, who, it appears, are determined to sift the long vexed land question to the bottom With this object in view, all persons, how extreme soever may be their views, will receive a patient hearing William Cooper, Esq, M P P, will be heard to-morrow, and various deputations from the country on Friday The Commissioners will open their Court at St Eleanor's on Wednesday the 12th inst., and at Georgetown on the Wednesday following, as will be seen by advertisement in another column—*Monitor, Sept 5.*

Wesleyan Sabbath Schools.—On Sunday evening last, the Rev. Mr. Daniels preached an eloquent discourse in the Wesleyan Chapel, on behalf of the Sabbath Schools connected with the Wesleyan Body in this City. The text was Ps 90: v. 12—14 The children and their teachers occupied the front pews in the gallery,—the remaining portion of the Chapel being filled by the adult portion of the congregation. The singing was mainly conducted by the children of the Sabbath Schools.

Yesterday, about one o'clock, the children formed in procession at the Wesleyan Chapel, and walked to Kensington, where they were regaled with tea and cake, and spent a very agreeable afternoon, the weather being delightful. At 4 p. m. tea was served to the visitors, who were very numerous. Singing and addresses closed the festivities of the day.—*Charlottetown Monitor.*

Canada.

Lady Franklin and niece arrived at Montreal on the 23d ult. The *Gazette* says:—Her trip hither from New York has been a perfect ovation. At every station on the road multitudes collected to see one whose heroic virtues have made her renowned, and at St. John's Lady Franklin came out from the car and gracefully acknowledged the reception given with much spontaneity and feeling. While in Montreal she will be the guest of Mr. Harrison Stevens.

United States.

Optical Illusion on Lake Erie.—The Cleveland (Ohio) Herald says that a tremendous thunder shower passed over that city on the night of the 3d inst., and adds: "Between three and four o'clock next morning the appearance of a vessel on fire was seen far out on the lake. Some persons thought they could distinguish the sails. During a heavy gust of wind the light disappeared. Such appearances are not untrequent on the lake, and the more experienced men along the dock think there has been no vessel burnt."

Fifty-two Persons Burned to Death.—During the six months ending May 31, according to the report of the Fire Marshal, fifty-two persons have been burned to death in New York city, as follows: Clothes set on fire—women, eight; men, one; boys, two; girls, nine. From fluid lamps—women, four; girls two. Burned to death in three tenement houses, twenty-six.

An elephant belonging to a circus company, swam the Ohio river, from Covington to Cincinnati, Thursday morning last, which was the occasion of merriment to many thousands The distance is about half a mile. Several times the beast dived and rose, splashing the waters in great style. A skiff that came too close—so close as to touch the proboscis—stirred up the creature's feelings, and a chase, in which the skiff and its inmates came near destruction, was the result. Our boy and girl readers will be interested in knowing that elephants are great swimmers, and that they take immense delight in the exercise.—*St. Louis Advocate.*

Intelligence from New Mexico, indicates that a general Indian war is imminent. Depredations were being committed by the Indians at all points. Several pitched battles are announced, and Bent's Fort was threatened.

Advices from Salt Lake contain nothing of special importance. On the 24th ult. the anniversary of the first entry of the Mormon pioneers into the Great Salt Lake Valley was celebrated by a monster picnic in Cottonwood Canon, at the head-waters of the Big Cottonwood, about fourteen miles southeast of the city.

European News.

From the Watchman August 15

BY R. M. S. AMERICA.

A difference of opinion, but quite consistent with amity, exists between France and England, whether Spain should now be introduced as a first rate Power into the Amphictyonic Council of Europe. There is first a moral objection—that Spain cannot be a Great Power till she ceases to be a Slave Power. There is next an objection taken by Prussia to the admission of Spain as a Catholic Power, unless Sweden were likewise included as a Protestant Power. That would raise the number from five to seven, and the jealousy of Portugal, with the just pretensions of Italy, would increase it to nine, nor could it stop there. Lord John Russell promises that nothing shall be determined in a positive sense before the next meeting of Parliament. By that time, it may be that the Kingdom of Northern Italy will have become the Italian Kingdom. It is possible that when a Parliament once more meets in Naples, it will vote the annexation, not merely of one but of both Sicilies, to the Crown of Victor Emanuel, in which happy event Garibaldi would be spared the necessity of fighting on the mainland; so that we do not without regret hear reports of premature disembarkations of his Volunteers in Calabria. There are two things which he may not do, yet which left undone will be a disappointment to the hopes of a complete nationality. He must not attempt to expect, with the assistance of the Northern Kingdom, to expel the Pope from Rome, or the Austrians from Venice. So long as these two undertakings are absent from his plans, it is believed that France will neither interfere herself nor permit the intervention either of Lamoriciere's motley army, including all of the "Pope's Own" who have not got back to Ireland, or of the military masses of Austria. If Venice be attacked, it is understood that Germany will leave Austrians and Italians to settle the matter as they can, unless France should re-appear before the Quadrilateral. But, in that case, the unity of the Fatherland,

The Provincial Wesleyan.

From the Watchman Aug. 22.

The House of Commons is still harping on Privilege. There was in the Divorce Bill something about the payment of costs and proctors' expenses which, as it came down from the Lords, was printed in black ink instead of red. Both are piratical colours, and as Mr. Speaker himself thought the black seriously ominous, the Bill was postponed. Almost a collision was expected on the Savings Banks', and Friendly Societies' Bill, which gives to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Commissioners powers of investing in the public funds, and might therefore indirectly affect taxation. The Lords had no objection to the Bill, except that it came up too late, and being persuaded to reconsider their exclusion of it on that ground, they read it a second time without difficulty. In their lordships' House, the Fortifications' Bill has passed after a speech from the Earl of Ellenborough, whose views of expenditure are of an Oriental magnificence. The Indian Loan Bill was passed in the Commons without further opposition on Monday, when the only discussion that had any spirit in it was on the Government measure for more effectually suppressing the exhibition of Party badges and emblems in Ireland. Neither Roman Catholics nor Orangemen like it, and the English Members are ashamed that legislation should be needed to hinder any British subjects from wearing a colour or humming a tune. In Russia, ukases have decreed the cut of a man's beard, in Rome or Naples the pattern of a lady's shawl may attract the police, in Ireland an orange streamer from a church-tower is as provocative as a red scarf to a bull or a turkey. The difference is that in the last country the fault is not in the Government, but in the people.

Since Lord John Russell absented himself from the House, the references to foreign affairs have been few. On the 12th of this month Garibaldi disappeared from his army in Sicily, to pioneer its way upon the mainland. A handful of his troops had then got across the Straits; but where the great disembarkation was to be,—whether near Reggio, or eastward in the Gulf of Tarentum, or in that of Salerno, separated but by a narrow ridge from the Bay of Naples,—remained a secret to his own officers. From Syria we have fuller accounts of the former massacres, and a report of another which must be the last, where the valley between the two Lebanon ranges begins to open southwards towards the Oronteses. From Hermon to Balbek, by a series of indescribable butcheries this whole gorge has been made to flow as a gutter with Christian blood. The Maronites themselves, Lord Palmerston contends, began the war, the Druses carried it to extermination, the Moslems were the most ferocious of all, sparing neither adult nor child, and sparing the women only to sell them for a handful of piastres, into Mohammedan harems. Retribution will be speedy and signal, but it will be a slow and difficult task to impose a settled and satisfactory government upon the fierce tribes whose antipathies of race and of creed, and whose addiction to blood feuds, have made Lebanon a huge Golgotha.

From Later Papers.

THE ITALIAN REVOLUTION.

The war on the main land has begun.—Several expeditions on a minor scale had been sent from Sicily to the opposite coast, but whether set on foot simply to baffle and confuse the foe, or put out as feelers, or intended as advanced guards to the route by which Garibaldi would pour in the main body of his troops, was not clear. As read by the light of after events, the latter seems to have been their purpose. The landing of Garibaldi himself on the coast of Calabria, according to one of the telegrams, took place at the very spot for which its preparations were visibly made—namely, Bagnara, a few miles north of the fort of Scylla, and in easy reach from Faro, on the Sicilian coast; whilst, according to another telegram, the landing was effected at Melito, a village about fifteen miles to the southward of Reggio. This discrepancy, probably, arises from the fact that Garibaldi's troops landed in separate bodies, so that both accounts may be correct. Detachments had been disembarked before at various points of the coast, and so we need not be astonished at hearing that the Sicilian dictator has at once been joined by insurgent forces from Calabria strong enough to enable him to attack Reggio, the head-quarters of the opposing Neapolitan army corps. A Provisional Calabrian Government has already been formed, and has commenced operations in a neighbouring town. The division of Cosez, which set out before from Taormina, further south, is probably that force which was reported, in a despatch from Genoa, to have landed at Capodellarme, about as much south of Reggio as Bagnara is situated north of it. At Bagnara Garibaldi had to run the risk of being between the two hostile points—namely, that of the garrison of Reggio and that of the Neapolitan troops in quarters at Palma. The repeated attack upon Reggio, tends, however, to show that he must have known how, with his accustomed rapidity, to turn the tables upon his adversaries; and it is now, with the landing effected at Capodellarme, the garrison of Reggio which has been brought between two fires, and will probably have soon to surrender.

Naples has been placed in a state of siege, and the Electoral Committees have been dissolved. The Government has announced that as soon as the danger of an invasion had ceased, the constitutional *regime* shall be re-established. Journals received from Naples explain the cause of the postponement of the elections, interdiction of electoral assemblies, &c. They state that the great majority of these meetings were in favor of Italian unity, and expressed their hopes of seeing a declaration by the National Assembly of the fall of the Bourbons.

The departure of the Count of Aquilea from Naples is understood to have been enforced by the Government, which vehemently suspected him of a design to obtain for himself the throne of his nephew, Francis II.

A correspondent of an English journal says Garibaldi, in a letter to a friend at Naples, expresses his disappointment and disgust at the Neapolitans, and declares that he will not appear until Naples has been in a state of insurrection for a month.

The French government had decided to admit bread stuffs free of duty.

A letter in the *Debats* says: "I need not tell you of the attitude of Austria: it is as threatening as it can be and be at peace, *i. e.*, and not at actual war. Venetia is encumbered with troops. At Undine, a town of 18,000 inhabitants, there is a garrison of 14,000 soldiers. There are soldiers in the smallest villages."

The *Times'* Paris correspondent writes: "We learn from semi official sources that Russia is concentrating fresh troops at Bessarabia, and at the same time increasing her naval force in the Mediterranean, in which sea the arrival is expected of the screw ships of-the-line Wyburg, Ouel, Wolga, the Constantine, which sailed from Revel on the 5th inst, accompanied by two steam corvettes."

LATER BY TELEGRAPH.

MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE, Sept 7.—The steamship *Prince Albert* has arrived at St. John's, N. F. Dates to the 28th ult.

The *Great Eastern* arrived at Milford at 6 P. M., 26th.

Parliament adjourned to 28th—when prorogation takes places.

Mr. Lindsay, M. P., goes to Washington to lay before the American Government, the views of the British Government relative to the navigation laws, belligerent rights, &c., and to enter into negotiations for opening coasting trade, &c. He sails on the 8th Sept.

The French Emperor has made a very pacific speech at Lyons, condeming unjust distrust excited abroad. His sole desire is the general interests of France. The speech caused advance in rentes 68 25.

The Fort of Reggio capitulated to Garibaldi on the 21st. Garrison allowed to leave with muskets and personal baggage. The defection of Neapolitan army considered probable; and hoped Garibaldi would enter the city without bloodshed. Sardinia prohibits any more Volunteers embarking for Sicily.

MRS. WINSLOW,—An experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.
Sept. 5 1y.

Bogle's Hair Dye and Wigs.

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

Latest By Telegraph.

MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE,
Halifax, Sept. 10.

The Steamer *City of Washington* passed Cape Race on Friday afternoon. Dates from Liverpool to the 30th ult.

Parliament was prorogued on the 28th.—The speech was read by the Lord Chancelor. It says—"Relations with Foreign powers are friendly"—thinks that if the Italians are left to settle their own affairs the tranquillity of other States will remain undisturbed. Her Majesty laments the atrocities in Syria, and concurs with other powers in assisting the Sultan to re-establish order in that country. Regrets the failure of negotiations with China. Expresses much pleasure at the warm reception of the Prince of Wales in the Colonies he had visited.

A large number of Calabrians joined Garibaldi. The Royalists have been again defeated in Calabria. General Rosa had left Naples for Calabria with six battallions of reinforcement. It was reported that the King had quitted Naples on the 28th and gone on board the frigate *Stromboli*, and that the Piedmontese occupied the forts.

The Pope is said to have expressed his readiness to agree to an Italian confederation.

Nothing further of importance from Syria.

The weather is favorable for crops.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady—provisions dull.

Manchester advices more favorable

Consols 92 7 8 to 93 – money and account.

COMPULSORY PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE.—An advertisement from the Postmaster General informs us that on the 1st of October the system of Compulsory Prepayment of Postage will come into operation in this province. All letters must, after that date, be prepaid by stamp or the postage will be doubled. A new issue of stamps will be made, but the stamp at present in use may be employed through the month of October.

LONGEVITY.—Mr. Daniel Teed of Wallace River is now 98 years of age, his wife is 92, they are both able to go abroad quite smartly. Their oldest daughter Mrs. Palmer is 77 years of age—their youngest daughter, Mrs. Betts is about fifty. They have thirteen children, all of whom are now living, and there never was a death in their family.—*Com.*

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—At Fox Harbour, Wallace, on the 6th September, Mr Donald McAulay, aged 82 years, came to his death as follows: whilst driving the cows to pasture, he was attacked by a bull, thrown down, and so badly bruised before assistance could be rendered, that he expired half an hour after. He was a worthy member of society, and very much respected in that neighbourhood.—*Com*

SACRILEGE.—On Sunday last, sometime between the morning and evening services, the Cathedral was entered by a thief or thieves, who broke open the poor box and emptied it of its contents. The amount stolen is not known. Fredericton will soon acquire an unenviable notoriety.—*Fredericton Head Quarters.*

It is now positively announced that the Prince of Wales will embark at Portland when leaving America. The Mayor of that city has received a letter from Lord Lyons, stating that His Royal Highness will embark from that port for England on the evening of October 20th.—*Sun.*

His Excellency the Earl of Mulgrave returned to this City by the steamer *Arabia*, from Boston, on Thursday night last. His Worship the Mayor, and Alderman Roome, also returned by the *Arabia*.—*Ib.*

We regret to learn that a despatch was received in this city, on Friday last, announcing the sudden death, by scarlet fever, of one of the children of Admiral Sir A. Milne, in Canada.—*Ib*

That enemy of Mankind.—Consumption! can be cured, but it is far better to prevent the cruel disease from fastening itself on the system, by the timely use of a remedy, such as Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry affords.

Perry Davis' Pain Killer is a very valuable article, and one that it would be well for every householder to have at hand, in case of bruises scalds, burns, diarrhea, dysentery, cholera, fever and ague. and the hosts of diseases, external and internal, which it is adapted to cure or alleviate.—Salem Observer.

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

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

Rev G Butcher (5s for P W for H Morris.)—Mr Silas Townsend, Gabarus, (7s 6d for P W.) Wm Bemister, Toronto, (5s for P W.)—Rev S T Teed, Isaac Hopkins, Barrington, (11s 8d P. W.)—Rev G S Milligan (100s for P W for E J Cunningham 10s., Wm Gammon 10s., R Hart 5s., Jos Hart 10s., Mrs C Jost 5s., John Jost 10s., T H Patterson 5s., Jas Randall 10s., J W Randall 15s., Mrs Walsh 10s., Wm Hart 10s.)—S W White, Grand Lake, (10s for P W.)—Mr J Huestis, Rev J R Narraway, A. M., Rev Dr Pickard, Rev G S Milligan, per Captain Hadley, (15s for P W for Jos Hadley 10s., Geo Jones 5s.)—Rev C DeWolfe (10s for P W for Thos Weldon.)—Rev J Hart, A H Cocken, Rev J Howie, Rev R Weddall (10s for P W for W White, transfer made.)—Rev G W Tuttle (30s for B R, 30s for P W for Phinney Jacques 10s., James Parker 20s.

The Book Steward begs to intimate that he leaves this day on a visit to the United States to purchase Stock—orders received during his absence will be attended to—letters requiring answers will await his return, in a little over two weeks.

He confidently hopes that large remittances will be made to the office by the brethern, as the money is much needed.

Wesleyan Conference Office, Sept. 11, 1860.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Fraud baffled.—The water marked inscription, "Holloway New York and London," which now appears on every leaf of the books of directions enveloping these preparations, is a perfect safeguard against fraud. If the words are visible on holding the paper against the light, the article may be relied on as genuine. The Ointment differs from every other external application in existance, inasmuch as it neutralizes, the irritating principle in the fluids and in the flesh, and thus puts out the fire of inflammation at its heart, instead of driving in the exterior symptoms. The Pills operates pecifically on the bile and the blood.

SANDS' REMEDY FOR SALT RHEUM.—Is unquestionably the most successful and efficacious external application for salt rheum, ringworm, tetter, scald head, barber's itch, ulcers, boils, and blotches ever discovered; it has in many thousands of cases accomplished the most extraordinary cures; only requires to be well rubbed in, to penetrate the pores of the skin, and absorb the virus of the disease, it speedily removes the worst symptoms, and in a brief period completes a radical cure.

Prepared and sold by A. B & D. Sands, Druggists, 100 Fulton Street, New York.—Sold also by Morton & Co, Halifax also by Druggists generally.

Bogle's Celebrated Hyperion Fluid.

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

Halifax District.

The following are the arrangements made a the late Financial District Meeting in reference to the annual Missionary Meetings in the District:—

Halifax, in the month of January.

Lunenburg and Petite Riviere Circuits, on January 14th and following days.

Mills Village and Liverpool Circuits, on Dec. 24th and following days.

The Superintendants of the last named four Circuits will make the arrangement as to the Deputation to each Circuit.

Windsor Circuit, on October 22nd and following days. Deputation—Rev. J. G. Hennigar.

Newport Circuit, on Oct. 29th and following days. Deputation—Rev. H. Pope, Junr.

Kempt Circuit, on Oct. 29th and following days. Deputation—Rev R. E. Crane.

Maitland Circuit, on Oct. 22nd and following days. Deputation—Rev. W. Alcorn.

Finanical District Meetings.

TRURO DISTRICT.

The Financial District meeting of the Truro District will be held at River John, on Wednesday, the 19th of September, to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. The Circuit Stewards will please meet with the Ministers at the time announced.

THOMAS H DAVIES,
Chairman.

CHARLOTTETOWN DISTRICT.

The Financial District Meeting of the Charlottetown District, will be held (D. V.) at Charlottetown, on Wednesday, 19th September, to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. The Ministers and Circuit Stewards are requested to be in attendance punctually at the time appointed.

HENRY DANIEL,
Chairman.

☞ We have received from Messrs. Seth Fowle & Co. of Boston, a bottle of Burnett's Cocaine for the Hair, and one of Wistars Balsam of Wild Cherry, we have tried the former, and prefer it to any other similar preparation; we have not had occasion at present to test the virtues of the latter, but we select the following from among many similar recommendations:—

"HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE."—It has been said by a few unfortunate mortals who have striven in vain to gain position of honor and distinction, that they were not sufficiently appreciated. While such may sometimes be the case, it is generally to be observed that *true* deserving worth is cordially accepted and honored, whether applied to religion, politics, the arts, or invention. Next to religion, invention or discovery, has the highest position, for it wields a mighty influence; through its channels nations have overleaped, as if by magic, the bounds of separation, and united by electric wires, can converse together at momentary will.

Indeed, the diversified efforts of man's genius in these respects, are a source of admiration and gratitude to the whole human race. In medicine, science has revealed during the last quarter of a century, many hidden truths, which had before been considered to be impossibilities. The malignity of pestilential disease is now in a great measure bereft of its terror, and even the "insatiate archer," consumption, is arrested in his deadly march, and oftentimes overthrown Undoubtedly the great rallying power in the treatment of this and other pulmonary diseases, is Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry; and the foregoing allusions are applicable to the memory of its illustrious discoverer. The proof of the efficacacy of this great remedy is in its undying reputation. It has stood the test of time, and its fame as a curative of throat and lung complaints has extended to all climes.—*Canada Christian Advocate.*

DECREASE OF WATER ON THE GLOBE.—At a late meeting of the British Association, a paper was read "On the General and Gradual Dessication of the Earth and Atmosphere." The writer drew attention to the fact that those who had traveled in continental lands, especially in or near the tropics, had been forced to reflect on the changes of climate that appeared to have occurred. There were parched and barren lands, dry river channels, and waterless lakes, and not unfrequently traces of ancient human habitations, where large populations had been supported, but where all was now desolate, dry, and barren.

After quoting largely from the works of various travellers and writers—among the latest of whom was Dr. Livingstone—and giving interesting descriptions of dried-up rivers and desolate tracts of country in Australia, Africa, Mexico, and Peru, which had formerly been inhabited by man, the writer concluded that there was a gradual solidifying of the aqueous vapors, and consequently of water, on the face of this terrestrial world, which he inferred was approaching a state in which it will be impossible for man to continue an inhabitant. Yet, he added, we should feel satisfied with the prospect that the term of our occupation is not yet half expired. Races preceded us in the chain of existence, and there was no reason to suppose that others would not follow. Indeed, some of those destined to succeed seem to be already in existence, and have their home in the icy sea, where they enjoy a climate that exceeds man's endurance. Various considerations lead to the conclusion that the fitness of the earth for man may extend to a period much longer than that in which it has been occupied by him; nor will that term end till after the polar bear, the walrus, and the narwhal have become inhabitants of the tropics.

A Storm-Proof Telegraph.

SOMETHING STRONGER THAN THE CABLE.—There are ties stronger than electric cables existing detween England and her colonies—the ties of a common interest and nationality. Canada shares with us the glories of our past, and all the honors, the discoveries and the adventures of our present. If a great man appears among us, and supersedes the destructive errors of a thousand years with a new system founded on truth, he belongs as much British America as to British Europe, and, fast as steam can travel over sea and land, the benefits he has secured to England are diffused over the Colonial Empire. We might site a hundred instances of the mutual advantages growing out of this state of things; but one will suffice. The remedies of Professor Holloway, who occupies such an enviable position among the scientific worthies of this country, are as celebrated in Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Kingston, Halifax, St. John, and, in fact, throughout the length and breadth of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick as they are in London or Liverpool. The colonial demand for them gives employment to many hundreds of operatives in the manufacturing, shipping, and other departments of the Central establishment in London; and the cash returns, which are larger than the uninitiated would be willing to believe, are so much added to the current commercial capital of the country. We say the current commercial capital—for Proiessor Holloway is not the man to let his riches rust for want of use. He regards them simply as instruments for the opening of new markets for his great specifics, and by thus applying them, has succeeded in making the most remote nations participants in the benefits of his discovery.

But if the advantages of heavy returns, and the impulse which their judicious employment gives to home industry, being on our side of the Atlantic, the happy results of life saved and health restored overbalance them on the other, Canada's great scourges, intermittent fever and rheumatism, as well as other prevalent diseases of the climate, are said to be disappearing wherever the remedies have been introduced.

Facts like these carry with them their own comments. They assure us that nothing of good that flows from English research and experiment is hid under a bushel. No British invention, whether life-saving or labor-saving, ever fails to reach and bless the whole Anglo-Saxon race. If the Atlantic is not yet spanned by electricity, a current of sympathy and good will is continually setting from either side.—[London Economist.

From this Morning's Sun.

Latest from Canada.

The following intelligence was kindly furnished us last evening, by J. G. Smith, Esq., chief operator of the Telegraph office:

TORONTO, Sept. 6.

The Orangemen have resolved to parade by themselves and not interfere with the citizens reception or procession. It is doubtful whether this will insure the landing of the Prince. The Streets are crowded to-night, and arches and decorations are being rapidly completed. The Prince was expected to-morrow afternoon.

BELLEVILLE, Sept 6.

The Orangemen turned out to receive the Prince, but he, the Prince, refused to land and left for Cobourg the next afternoon.

COBOURG, C W., Sept. 6

The Prince arrived at nine o'clock this evening, no signs of an Orange demonstration. He will attend the ball to night. The ball room is reported unsafe and is being propped up

TORONTO, Sept. 7.

The Prince visited Peterborough, Port Hope, and Milby to-day, on his route to this city, where he arrived this evening. The city was illuminated to-night, everything is harmonious.

COBOURG, Sept. 7.

All passed off quietly last night, the Prince's carriage was drawn to the ball room by fifty citizens.

Commercial.

Halifax Markets.

Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 10 o'clock, A. M. Wednesday, September 12.

Bread, Navy, per cwt.	17s 6d *a* 23s 9d
" Pilot, per bbl	17s 6d *a* 20s
Beef, Prime Ca.	40s
" " Am	42s 6d
Butter, Canada,	9d
" N. S. per lb.	9d
Coffee, Laguyra, "	1s
" Jamaica, "	1s
Flour, Am. sfi. per bbl	37s 6d
" Can. sfi. "	35s
" State, "	35s
" Rye "	25s
Cornmeal "	22s
Indian Corn, per bush.	5s
Molasses, Mus. per gal.	1s 9d
" Clayed, "	1s 8d
Pork, prime, per bbl.	$18
" mess "	$20½ *a* $21
Sugar, Bright P. R.	52s 6d
" Cuba	50s
Bar Iron, com. per cwt.	13s 6d
" refined "	15s 6d
Hoop "	20s
Sheet "	22s 6d
Nails, cut per keg	17s 6d *a* 22s 6d
" wrought per lb.	3½d *a* 6d
Leather, sole "	1s 4d *a* 1s 6d
Codfish, large	20s
" small	15s
Salmon, No. 1,	$20 *a* 20½
" 2,	19 *a* 19½
" 3,	16
Mackarel, No. 1,	17
" 2,	11 *a* 12
" 3,	6½ *a* 6½
" " med.	4½ *a* 5
Herrings No 1,	20s
Alewives,	20s
Haddock,	9s *a* 10s
Coal, Sydney, per chal.	27s 6d
Firewood, per cord	16s

Prices at the Farmers' Market, corrected up to 10 o'clock, A.M. Wednesday, September 12.

Oats, per bushel	2s 3d
Oatmeal, per cwt.	13s
Fresh Beef, per cwt.	25s *a* 35s
Bacon, per lb.	none
Cheese, "	6d *a* 6½d
Calf-skins, "	7d½
Yarn, "	2s 6d
Butter, fresh "	11d
Lamb, "	3½d *a* 4½d
Veal, "	2½d *a* 4d
Turkey, "	none
Ducks,	none
Chickens,	2s *a* 2s 3d
Potatoes, per bushel	3s
Eggs, per dozen	9d *a* 10d
Homespun Cloth (wool)	per yard, 2s 6d
Do. (cotton and wool)	" 1s 9d
Hay, per ton	£5 10s *a* £6

WILLIAM NEWCOMB,
Clerk of Market.

Travelers are always liable to sudden attacks of Dysentery and Cholera Morbus, and these occuring when absent from home are very unpleasant. Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer may always be relied upon in such cases. As soon as you feel the symptoms, take one teaspoonful in a gill of new milk and molasses and a gill of hot water, stir well together and drink hot. Repeat the dose every hour until relieved. If the pains be severe, bathe the bowels and back with the medicine, clear.

In cases of Asthma and Phthisic, take a teaspoonful in a gill of hot water sweetened well with molasses; also, bathe the throat and stomach faithfully with the medicine clear

Dr. Sweet says it takes out the soreness in cases of bonesetting faster than anything he ever applied.

Fishermen, so often exposed to hurts by having their skin pierced with hooks and fins of fish, can be much relieved by bathing with a little of the Pain Killer as soon as the accident occurs; in this way the anguish is soon abated; bathe as often as once in five minutes, say three or four times, and you would seldom have any trouble.

The bites and scratches of dogs and cats are cured by bathing with the Pain Killer, clear Great success has been realized by applying this medicine as so on as the accident occurs.

Sold by G. E. Morton & Co, Avery & Brown and Morton & Cogswell.
Sept 5 2w.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

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

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

MORTON & COGSWELL,
Agents, Halifax.

See Dr. Ayer's Advertisement in another column.
3m.

Scorbutic diseases are the parent stock from which arises a large proportion of the fatal maladies that afflict mankind.—They are as it were a species of potatoe rot in the human constitution, which undermines and corrupts all the sources of its vitality and hastens its decay. They are the germs form which springs, Consumption Rheumatism, Heart Disease, Liver Complaints, and Eruptive Diseases which will be recognized as among those most fatal and destructive to the races of men.—So dreadful are its consequences to human life, that it is hardly possible to over estimate the importance of an actual reliable remedy, that can sweep out this Scrofulous contamination. We know then we shall proclaim welcome news to our readers, of one from such a quarter as will leave little doubt of its efficacy—and still more welcome, when we tell them that it surely does accomplish the end desired. We mean Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and it is certainly worthy the attention of those who are afflicted with Scrofula or Scrotulous complaints.—Register, Albany, N. Y.
Sept. 5 4w.

Rare Opportunity.

ISAAC HALE, Jr. & CO., Newburyport Mass.—Will employ Males and Females to act as local or travelling agents. Those now in their employ average from $30 to $60 per month We cannot, in this advertisement, particularize the business, but we will in a circular, (free of cost,) to all who address us upon the subject. This is a rare opportunity for those out of employment to obtain an honorable situation.
Sep. 5. 4w.

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

NEW PUBLICATIONS:

Army and Navy Lists
The Volunteer Review in Hyde Park
Target Shooting at Wimbledon
The Rifleman's Weekly Newspaper
The Cornhill Magazine for August.
The Englishwoman's Magazine.
A new view of the Great Eastern—1s 3d.
Illustrated description of the great Steamship—10d.
Popular History of the Steam Engine.
Handbook of Etiquette.
Rary on Horse Taming, &c.
For sale at the News Agency of G. E. Morton & Co.

A GEM OF ELEGANCE—*Blodgett's Persian Balm*, for cleaning the teeth, shaving, bathing, beautifying the complexion, and all toilet purposes. This is the most delightful cosmotic a lady or gentleman can use. It insures a sweet breath, white teeth, healthy mouth—removes all disagreeable appearances from the skin, such as tan, pimples, freckles, sunmark blotches, &c., and imparts freshness and purity to the complexion.
☞ Agents in Halifax, G. E. Morton & Co.

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS

Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heart Burn, Water Brash, Sour Stomach, Jaundice, Flatulency, General Debility &c, find a ready relief and speedy cure in this great remedy.

The Oxygenated Bitters.—Are believed by many who have been cured of the above complaints to be the only medicine which the materia medica affords for their infallible cure. It is not an alcoholic preparation, which, while giving a momentary stimulus, reduces the system in the same ratio; but one distinct and different from any medical preparation ever compounded, and which will, in most cases, extract the disease by the roots and restore the patient to pristine health. In proof of which, testimony of the very highest and unexceptionable character is presented.

From Mr. John D. Nash, well known throughout the British Provinces as an extensive Auctioneer.

HALIFAX, N. S,. June 16, 1860.

Messrs Seth W. Fowle & Co,. Boston, Mass.

Gentleman:—Having a very high estimation of the value of the Oxygenated Bitters, for dyspepsia, and debility of the digestive organs, I take pleasure in giving you a statement of their operation in my own case. Several years since I was severely afflicted with a most aggravating form of Dyspepsia, which rendered my ordinary duties a burden. I tried many remedies with no benefit, until I made use of the Oxygenated Bitters and I can say with the utmost confidence that this remedy entirely eradicated every symptom of which I was suffering, by the continued use of eight bottles, although the first bottle produced a decided change for the better. I consider this remedy to be of inestimable value to those whose stomachs has become deranged by the use of intoxicating liquors or by high living. I now keep them by me, and find their use to be a great promoter of good health.

Yours respectfully,
JOHN D NASH.

Prepared by Seth W. Fowle & Co., Boston, and for sale by Morton & Cogswell and G E Morton & Co, wholesale agents and retailed by all Druggists.
Aug 29 1m.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—This article, manufactured solely by that enterprising firm, Messrs, Joseph Burnett & Co., of Boston, is the best and most celebrated article for the hair that has ever been introduced, and is recommended by physicians throughout the whole country. This concern use nothing but the purest articles in their manufactures, which have a right reputation wherever known and introduced.—Louisville Democrat.
Sept. 5 4w.

Marriages.

On the 31st ult., by the Rev. Gilbert Springer, Mr. John OLDENBURG, to Miss Martha McDONALD, of Cambridge, Queens Co., N. B.

At Guysboro', on the 30th ult., by the Rev. George S. Milligan, A. M., Mr Thomas McNAIR, to Miss Jane McDONALD, both of Port Mulgrave.

On the 6th inst., by the Rev. Goerge Boyd, Mr. Joseph C. CROSKILL, to BESSIE, daughter of Mr. Wm Hay, of the Customs Department.

By the Rev. C. Churchill, A. M., on the 6th inst., the Rev. George BUTCHER, of Berwick, N. S., to Annie M. S. FOWLER, second daughter of the late Revd. Wm Fowler, Wesleyan Minister, of Newark-upon Trent, Notts, England.

At Kempt Cottage, on the 6th inst., by the same, Lendal HARDING, Esq. to Miss Janette C DOANE, both of Barrington.

On the 21st ult., at Paddington, London, by Rev. H. M. Sanders, Lieut Charles D. SANDERS, R N., youngest son of Com John Sanders, R. N., to CHRISTIAN, youngest daughter of the late Hugh Campbell, Esq., of Halifax.

Deaths.

At Half Island Cove, Guysboro', on the 4th ult., MARGARET ANNE, the beloved daughter of John and Almira Hurst

On the 22nd ult, at Half Island Cove, in great peace, and full assurance of a glorious resurrection unto eternal life, ELIZABETH, the beloved wife of David Dobson, Esq., aged 71 years, a native of Westmoriand, N.B.

At Roseway, near Shelburne, on Monday, the 25th June last, after a lingering illness of several months, in the 30th year of his age, BENJAMIN, son of Alfred and Catherine Perry, of that place. When visited by his Pastor and other Christian friends, he ever manifested serious concern for his eternal welfare and interests; and expressed a humble hope that through the merits of the Saviour his sins were forgiven, and that he enjoyed a measure of peace with God, through faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. He has left a widow and two children, together with two aged parents, and brothers and sisters to lament their loss. He had been for some short period a member of the Wesleyan Church; and was ever regarded in his neighbourhood as quiet and orderly in his conduct and deportment. He bore his affliction with patience and resignation. His funeral was largely attended.

On Saturday, John STORY, shipwright, in the 63rd year of his age.

At Maccan, on the 26th June, Mr. James Harrison, aged 55 years.

At Newport, on the 7th ult., JANE, wife of Archibald Smith, Esq., aged 57 years.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED

WEDNESDAY, September 5.

Schrs Labrador, Cronan, Labrador.
Mary, Gilawson, Labrador.
Sabine, Holmes, Newfld
Kossuth, Messervey, Newfld.
Sea Star, Walsh, Canso.
Lively, Mullins, Wallace.
Shamron, Boudrot, Sydney.

THURSDAY, September 6.

Steamers America, Little, Liverpool.
Neptune, Young, Chester.
Brigts Fortuna, Lewis, St Ubes.
Milo, Campbell, Liverpool.
Schrs Quickstep, Parsons, Bay St George.
Romanta, Gould, Bay Chaleur.
Anna, Heenan, Bay Chaleur.
Happy Return, Vigneau, Pictou.
Agina, McDonald, Miramichi.

FRIDAY, September 7.

Steamer Arabia, Stone, Boston.
Brigt Boston, Dickson, Boston.
Schr Union, Cronan, Boston.

SATURDAY, September 8.

Schrs Emblem, Poole, Port aux Basque.

SUNDAY, September 9.

Steamer Eastern State, Crosby, Boston.
Schrs Excelsor, Dunlap, New York.
Weathergage, McGinish, Newfld.
Lady Jane, McLeod, Glacie Bay.
Jane Brown, Clarke, Richibucto.
Esther, Sellon, Pictou.

MONDAY, September 10.

Schrs Truro, Cox, Richmond.
Isabella, Hadley, Guysboro'.
Aimwell, Bayers, Anticosti.
Rising, Dawn, Labrador.
Sunbeam, McKenzie, Sydney.

TUESDAY, September 11.

Steamer Delta, Hunter, St Thomas and Bermuda.
Barque Luna, O'Bryan, Glasgow.
Brigt Triumph, Sullivan Port Medway.
Schrs Sea Bird, Slattery, Boston.
Rising Sun, Messervey, Bay St George.
Mary Jane Huelin, Bay St George.
Flying Arrow, Port aux Basques
Lunenburg Packt, Westhaver, Lunenburg.
Perseverance, and Brothers, Sydney.

CLEARED

September 5—Barque Joseph Dexter, Shaw, Jamaica; schrs Mary, O'Bryan, Picton; Achiever, Knowles, F W Indies; Messenger, McLean, Shelburne; Persia, Smith, Lingen; Laura, LeBlanc, Sydney; Argo, Boudrot, Sydney

September 6—Steamers America, Little, Boston; Arabia, Stone, Liverpool; Merlin, Sampson, St Johns, Newfld; Brig Magnet, Stanley, Kingston, Jam; brigts Sophia, Banks, F W Indies; Falcon, Wilson; Trinidad; schrs Jasper, Banks, Baltimore; Sea Star, Webb, Boston; B Weir, Rose, Newfld; Mary, White, Margaree; Union, Canso.

September 7—Brig Reindeer, Hays, F W Indies; schrs Dart, Conrad, B W Indies; Palm, Nickerson; Newfld

September 8—Schrs Mary Jane, Hopkins, B W Indies; Ida, McAlpine, Newfld; Rapid, Lorway, Sydney; Reward, Boudrot, Sydney.

MEMORANDA

Portland, Sept 5—Arrd brig Fawn, Jost, Matanzas.

Demerara, August 13—Awd brigt Esquimaux, Chisholm, Halifax.

The Am schr White Cloud, Osmant, of Provincetown, Mass, homeward bound from the Grand Banks, with 1000 qls codfish, was wrecked on Seal Island, 22nd ult, during a dense fog. The captain had no observation for several days, and judged himself 56 miles from the island. The crew and part of the cargo and materials saved.

"HEDLEY VICARS."
TO BUILDERS.
Parlor Register Grates.

For Sale at the CITY STOVE STORE, No. 177 Hollis street, south of the Province House, and near Doctor Almon's—just landing ex brig "Hedley Vicars" from New York,—a general assortment of neat Circular, Elliptic and Square Parlor Gothic Grates complete, received on consignment, and ordered for immediate sale, at a low figure for quick returns.

Also,—recently landed, ex brigs Forward and Belle, from Troy and Albany, an entire new and superior Stock of 150 Cooking STOVES, Close Franklins, Cabooses; large ornamented Russia Iron Albanian Cylinder Stove, lined, for use of coals, most suitable for fashionable Stores, and can be highly recommended for the most fashionable Dry Goods Establishments now erecting in Halifax, and selected in New York for that purpose,—references most favorable for the comfort (in use last winter) of this Stove by parties in Halifax. Largest and assorted sizes in Close Square STOVES, for Churches and Stores.

Stove Pipe of every size; Elbows and Necks to fit; Cast Ham Boilers, to fit Cook Stoves; Oven Mouths; and a further assortment of all shapes in Stoves previously supplied from the City Stove Store.

Child's Column.

Deeds of Kindness.

Suppose the little cowslip
Should hang its golden cup,
And say, "I'm such a tiny flower
I'd better not grow up;"
How many a weary traveler
Would miss its fragrant smell!
How many a little child would grieve
To lose it from the dell!

Suppose the glistening dew-drops
Upon the grass should say,
"What can a little dew-drop do?
I'd better roll away;"
The blade on which it rested,
Before the day was done,
Without a drop to moisten it
Would wither in the sun.

Suppose the little breezes,
Upon a summer's day,
Should think themselves too small to cool
The trav'ler on his way;
Who would not miss the smallest
And softest one that blow,
And think they make a great mistake
If they were talking so?

How many deeds of kindness
A little child may do,
Although it has so little strength,
And little wisdom too!
It wants a loving spirit
Much more than strength, to prove
How many things a child may do
For others by his love.

Was it Right.

As I was passing down one of our city streets, with a friend, a few days since, an approaching group attracted our attention. Two or three boys were pursuing an old man, hallooing and tantalizing him. The man did not seem to be intoxicated--he hardly appeared to be angry--but the rude sport evidently worried him. "I will call the police," was his continual threat, as the lads still followed him. At this, they only laughed the louder and called out more vigorously.

"Boys, let him alone!" said my friend, as we passed. Not a particle cared they for the admonition, and as we walked down the street, we heard, far above us, the rude halloo of the youths, and the weak threat of the old man: "I will call the police!"

One Sabbath afternoon, I was on my way to Sunday School, when just where two streets crossed a man, very much intoxicated, passed along the pavement before me. He had been drinking at some low groggery, till he could scarcely retain his balance as he walked. In his hand he had a key, and some other articles. He was so drunk that he could not keep a firm grasp on them. One or another continually slipped from his hand to the pavement. Reeling almost to falling, he stooped for one article, and while lifting himself up, another fell. He grew angry, and I could hear his low mutterings or oaths.

Just then, a party of boys came up. Perhaps they were Sunday School scholars. At all events, they looked as if they should have known better than to make sport of a drunken man. At a glance, they saw the condition of the drunkard, and greeted him with a derisive laugh. The miserable attempts which he made to pick up his falling articles, or to stagger along, excited the mirth of the boys to the last degree. Their ridicule almost maddened the man. His mutterings broke out into fearful oaths, as he vainly tried to overtake his tormentors, and wreak his rage upon them.

Now, James, Henry, I appeal to you, was such sport right? "It was rare fun; I should have liked to have been there!" you say. *Was* it fun? The old man whom the boys pursued was worried, irritated. He enjoyed none of the mirth. Was *this* fun? The drunkard was enraged. He took the name of God in vain. Was *this* fun? Were not these youths guilty of tempting him to break the third commandment? May one tempt another to sin, and yet be guiltless?

You look more thoughtful. You see sport like this in a new light. You perceive that mirth which is all on one side is not worthy the name of fun. You acknowledge that such merriment is neither kind nor right. That is honest. Never be ashamed to say that you have thought or done wrong. The first step towards better doing is taken when you confess your fault.

Shall I give you a test, Henry, by which to try any action which you think of committing? "As ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise!" You have learned the words before; they were spoken by One whose authority is supreme. Ask yourself, would I like to be treated as I am thinking of treating another?—would I like to be worried, to be tempted to sin? Look up, as you question thus, to Him who can hear your whispered prayer for help to do what your conscience testifies that *He* would approve. Then let others do as they will. Share not their wrong-doing lest you share its penalty also. But as for you, Henry, James, be this *your* firm, outspoken resolve—I will do what is right!—*S. S. Visitor.*

Healthy Children.

"What makes the children in England so healthy and ruddy?"

"They are fed on good bread, bannocks and milk."

"Do they not give them any pies, hot cakes and preserves," said Lizzie.

"No, child, except on special occasions, and then quite sparingly."

"I would not like to live there."

"Would you not like to have red cheeks, bright eyes, and blooming heath?"

"O, yes! but what have these to do with cakes, pies and puddings?"

"Much every way," said aunty.

"Did you not feel a little feverish yesterday afternoon?"

"Yes, my head ached so bad, and my heart beat dreadfully, and I was so hot."

"So I thought. It was the pound-cake and brandy-peaches that did the mischief."

"But mother says I am so delicate, that I need something to help me."

"Yes, child, you need much to help you, but not in the way of such delicacies: these only make the matter worse."

"But I like them so much."

"This is because you have pampered your appetite. Only try for a week plain, simple food, and you will like it better. Warm biscuits, mince-pies, doughnuts, and hot coffee, would try the digestive organs of an anaconda. Boys who run in the open air, and play at foot-ball and take it roughly, may stand such diet, but girls wilt and waste away under it."—*The Gem.*

Hold on, Boys.

Hold on to your tongue when you are just ready to swear, lie, or speak harshly, or say any improper word.

Hold on to your hand when you are about to strike, pinch, scratch, steal, or do any improper act.

Hold on to your foot when you are on the point of kicking, running away from study, or pursuing the path of error, shame, or crime.

Hold on to your temper when you are angry, excited, or imposed upon, or others are angry about you.

Hold on to your heart when evil associates seek your company, and invite you to join in their games, mirth, and revelry.

Hold on to your good character, for it is and ever will be your best wealth.

Farm and Fireside

To Make Coffee.

Knowledge contributes largely to the happiness of man. We use the term, however, in a more enlarged sense than do those who simply mean book learning, taught in our schools. To the inquiring and investigating mind, useful knowledge is taught in a thousand ways. Our home enjoyments are increased or diminished, according to the amount of knowledge pervading our domestic establishments. How many families sit down to the breakfast-table, and for their coffee partake only of slops, all for the want of the little knowledge necessary to make a good cup of coffee! Now, surely, nothing is easier than the making of good coffee, after one knows how, or after the knowledge is acquired.

First, then, in the process, the coffee berries should be thoroughly dried before roasting. Like wine, the coffee-berries are improved by age, and the older the better. The roasting itself should be done quickly, over a hot fire, stirring it constantly. When roasted to a rich brown—not burned black—a small piece of butter should be added, and the berries shut up in a close vessel, to prevent any loss by evaporation of its strength and aroma. It should be ground only as wanted for use, as its flavor is lost by standing. To prepare it, put two tablespoonfuls to a pint of water, mixing it with the white, yolk, and shell of an egg. Pour on hot, but not boiling water, and then boil it not over ten minutes. Take it off, pour in half a teacupful, of cold water, and in five minutes pour it into the coffee-urn or the table coffee pot, without shaking. Care should be taken in pouring on the hot water, as above directed, to not add too much water.

Coffee should always be served at the table hot and strong, so strong that, in filling the coffee-cups, they should be only half or two thirds filled with coffee, adding thereto rich fresh milk or cream. An excess of water, in which the ground coffee has been boiled, has spoiled and reduced to slops an immense amount of coffee.

With a full supply of eggs and cream, the farmer's table should be daily supplied with most delicious coffee, and with this served to perfection, along with good bread and butter, and one or two fresh eggs, nicely boiled, we could scarcely wish any thing better for a summer breakfast. In winter, meats, of course, make a desirable addition.—*Ohio Valley Farmer.*

English Mode of Fattening Fowls.

The food usually selected for fattening poultry is oat-meal, mixed either with scalding milk or water. Cooped fowls should be supplied with fresh food three times daily; namely, at daybreak; at midday; and at roosting-time. As much as they can eat should be given them on such occasions; but no more than can be devoured before the new meal. Should any be left, it should be removed, and given to other fowls, as, if kept, it is apt to become sour, when the birds will not eat freely. The troughs for the soft meal should be scalded out daily, which can only be done conveniently by having a supply of spare ones. In addition to soft food, a supply of fresh, clean water must be constantly present, and a little gravel must be given daily, otherwise the grinding action of the gizzard, which is necessary to the due digestion of the food, does not go on satisfactorily — be supply of a little sliced cabbage, or some turnip tops, or a green leaf to pick occasionally, being all that is required. A variation in the diet will be found very conducive to an increased appetite, and, therefore, the occasional substitution of a feed of boiled barley for the slaked oat-meal is desirable. Some feeders have a division in their troughs, or, still better, a small extra trough, which always contains some grains for the fowls to pick at. Should the birds be required very fat, some mutton suet or trimmings of the loin may be chopped up and scalded with the meal, or they may be boiled in the milk or water preparatory to his being poured over the food, and the fat of fowls so fatted will be found exceedingly firm.

Why do Apple-Trees Decay?

In rambling through the rural districts of late, we have noticed with regret, many large and stately apple-trees, some of twenty years' standing, which put forth flowers and leaves in season—now the leaves are withering, the fruit shriveling, and the trees dying. This is not the case in every orchard; but in many, from one to half-a-dozen trees may be found affected. The same may be said of pears, plums, cherries and quinces. Some neighborhoods are but little affected, but in others, where the peach was not injured much, the apple, plum and quince, appear more so. That the peach was very generally destroyed was expected; but few, however, expected to see their apple-trees so soon decay. Now, why is it? Can it be the effect of the extensive cold, or is it from some cause not understood? It would be well to remove the dirt from above the roots, and examine thoroughly; also see if the bark of the body is worn and turned black, and if so, upon which side, and from the ground to the branches, or only a part, either above the snow or below it. Such examinations will be useful, even if trees cannot be restored. When the earth is removed from the roots, let the excavation be filled with good compost, in which is a portion of coal-dust with a few iron filings, on which put a thick mulching.—*Michigan Farmer.*

TO KEEP BUTTER SOLID AND SWEET, IN HOT WEATHER.—Have a stone jar, (or butter firkin, the first the best,) half full of brine, that will float an egg. Sugar may be added, but is not indispensable. Into this drop your rolls, or prints of butter when thoroughly worked, and ready for use. Keep the jar closely covered, and you will probably not have a plate of oily butter on the table all summer, unless you are in the habit of putting your butter on the table *first*, instead of *last* thing, at meal times, I have known such things.

PURIFICATION.—Use chloride of lime freely, if the premises or vicinity of your house is impure. If bed-bugs annoy you, destroy them with corrosive sublimate, beaten up in the white of an egg, and pasted on the wood-work infested. If roaches abound, moisten and sweeten bread-crumbs, or boiled potatoes, mix red lead with them, spread on sheets of paper, and scatter them about in the evening, to be gathered up in the morning. If rats or mice be the pests, use good traps. In poisoning them, you may poison greater folks; and if you destroy them in this way, you create bad odors in the house. Flies should only be driven off by so purifying your house as to make it unattractive to them.—*Era.*

Notes & News.

A GENTLEMAN.—Show me a man who can quit the brilliant society of the young to listen to the kindly voice of age—who can hold cheerful conversation with one whom years have deprived of all charms; show me the man who is willing to help the deformed, who stand in need of help, as if the blush of Helen mantled on his cheek; show me the man who would no sooner look rudely at the poor girl in the village than at the well-dressed lady in the saloon; show me the man who treats unprotected maidenhood as he would the heiress, surrounded by the powerful protection of rank, riches and family; show me him that abhors the libertine's gibe—who shuns him as the blasphemer and traducer of his mother's sex—who scorns as he would the coward, the ridiculer of a woman's reputation; show me a man who never forgets for an instant the delicacy and respect that is due to a woman, in any condition or class, and you show me a true gentleman.

ADVANTAGES OF A PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION.—"Doctor," said an old lady, the other day, to her family physician, "kin you tell me how it is some folks is born dumb?" "Why, hem! why certainly madame," replied the doctor, "it is owing to the fact that they came into the world without the power of speech!" "La, me!" remarked the old lady, "now jest see what it is to have a physician education; I've axed my old man more nor a hundred times, that at same thing, and all that ever I could ever get of him was kase they is."

DESULTORY STUDY.—A person enamored by the charms of universal knowledge, and flying from the pursuit of one science to another, is like a child gathering shells on the sea-shore. He first loads himself indiscriminately with as many as he can carry; but when tempted by others of a gayer appearance, he throws the former away; thus he continues taking and rejecting, till fatigued and bewildered in his choice, he throws all away, and returns home without a single shell. Such is reading and study without some definite object.

USELESSNESS OF AVARICE.—Lord Braco was his own factor, and collected his own rents; in which duties he is said to have been so rigorously exact that, a farmer being one rent-day deficient in a single farthing he caused him to trudge to a considerable distance to procure that little sum, before he would grant a discharge. When the business was adjusted, the countryman said to his lordship:

"Now, Braco, I wad gie ye a shillin' for a sight of a' the gowd and siller ye hae."

"Weel, man," answered the miser, "it's no cost ye ony mair;" and accordingly he exhibited to the farmer several iron boxes full of gold and silver coin.

"Now;" said the farmer, "I'm as rich as yourself, Braco."

"Ay, man," said his lordship, "how can that be?" "Because I've seen it," replied the countryman, "and ye can do nae mair."

LORD CHATHAM.—In figure Lord Chatham was eminently dignified and commanding. There was a grandeur in his personal appearance, even in his decline, which produced awe and mute attention; and, though bowed by infirmity and age, his mind showed through the ruins of his body, armed his eye with lightning, and clothed his lip with thunder. Bodily pain never subdued the lofty daring or the extraordinary activity of his mind. He even used his crutch as a figure of rhetoric. "You talk, my lords," said he, on one occasion, "of conquering America—of your numerous friends there, and your powerful forces to disperse her army. I might as well talk of driving them before me with this crutch." Sir Robert Walpole could not look upon or listen to him without being alarmed, and told his friends that he "should be glad, to muzzle that terrible cornet of horse."

PERFUMERY, &c.

FOR SALE BY

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.

25 GRANVILLE STREET.

BEAR'S GREASE, perfumed by ourselves, Warranted Genuine.
Bailey's Ess. Boquet, a delicious perfume for the handkerchief.
Lowe's Perfume, good and very durable, lasting on the handkerchief sometimes for weeks
Dietrichen and Hannay's Rondeletia—a favorite Perfume.

—ALSO—

AN ASSORTMENT OF
Lubin's Rigge's, Ede's, Patey's, and Delcroix' Perfumes.
Balm of White Water Lily, for whitening the Skin and removing Freckles.
Rowland's Macassar Oil,
Burnett's Cocoaine, an excellent Hair dressing,
Hair, Cloth, Tooth, Nail and Shaving Brushes, in great variety.
Toilet and other Combs, Tooth Picks,
Turkey, Honeycomb, Bathing, large Carriage and Bahama SPONGES.
Rigge's Vegetable Soap, 1s 3d each, the best Summer Soap we know of.
August 15.

English and American SHOE STORE.

GOREHAM & RICKARDS.

Have opened per Steamers "Europa," and "Damascus," a splendid assortment of

MEN'S DRESS & WALKING BOOTS,

IN Kid, Enamel and Cloth Elastic Side,
Walking and Dress SHOES,
Enamel Lace, Kid Elastic Side; Calf Lace and Elastic Side Shoes—Kid Bluchers, &c.

THREE CASES LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Ladies superior Kid top Elastic Side Im. Balmoral Boot
" " Brown Cashmere Balmoral do do do. Military heel,
" " Kid Top Balmoral do do do
" " " " " Double Sole Elastic Side, do do do.
" " French Merino Side Lace, do do do.
Cashmere, Satin Francais and French Merino Elastic Side Boots,
Prunella, Cashmere, Albert Cord Boots, Side Lace, very cheap.
Misses Brown Balmoral Boots, Military heel,
" Kid top Balmoral do, do do,
" Kid and Cashmere Elastic Side Boots, &c, &c.
Those who are desirous of obtaining FRESH GOODS, Latest Styles—Superior finish and at VERY LOW PRICES, can do so by calling at GOREHAM & RICKARDS,
15 Duke Street,
☞ One door below Dechezeau & Crow.
August 15.

VINEGAR! VINEGAR!

FOR THE

Pickling Season.

GOOD CIDER VINEGAR, 1s 4d per gallon,
Strong do do 2s do
Best Clarified do 2s 6d do
English Malt do 3s 9d do
French Table do 3s 9d do
Superior Mixed Spices, for Pickling, 3s per lb.
☞ At the Tea, Coffee and Grocery Mart,
37 Barrington Street.
Aug 15 E. W. SUTCLIFFE & CO.

JUDSONS' MOUNTAIN HERB WORM TEA.

Herbs, Barks and Roots
VERSUS
Poisonous Minerals and Drugs.

MOTHERS TAKE HEED;

Do not let your children suffer, when we present you in

JUDSON'S WORM TEA

A SAFE AND PLEASANT CURE FOR WORMS

How much better and safer would it be to have it always in the house. A little delay when a child is taken ill may often be the cause of its death; while acting without delay, and by giving the *MOUNTAIN HERB TEA* immediately, you will not only save the child a long and tedious illness, and yourself much expense, but also feel happier in knowing that you have done your duty, and perchance saved its life.

This medicine is combined purely of

HERBS AND ROOTS

NOT A PARTICLE OF

Calomel or Mineral

IS USED IN IT.

No more filthy Vermifuge will be used by those who once use this Tea. The only active principle of all other Vermifuges and Worm Killers is MERCURY.

GIVE NO

POISON

TO

YOUR CHILDREN.

Use this Simple, Safe, Vegetable Medicine.

This Worm Tea was discovered in an unusual way among the Wilds of Northern Mexico—a full account of it you will find in our Almanacs. Ask for the "*Book of Pain Almanac*," of the Agent, and when you have read it, send it to your neighbors, that they may also know of and be cured by this GREAT REMEDY.

JUDSON'S WORM TEA KILLS WORMS,

Never Harms—'s Pleasant to Take.

GET A PACKAGE—PRICE 25 CTS.

OBSERVE.—Always find the Name and Signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., and the portrait of Judson, on each package of this Worm Tea.

B. L. JUDSON & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
50 Leonard St. New York.

Judson's Worm Tea is sold by one Agent in every Village, and by all Druggists.

Sold by
MORTON & COGSWELL,
Agents for Nova Scotia.

THE

RUSSIA SALVE VEGETABLE OINTMENT

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

RUSSIA SALVE CURES BURNS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES CANCERS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE EYES.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES ITCH.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES FELONS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SCALD HEAD.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES NETTLE RASH.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES CUTS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES CORNS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SCALDS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SALT RHEUM.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORES.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES FLEA BITES.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES WHITLOWS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES ULCERS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES WARTS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE NIPPLES.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES STIFS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES FESTERS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES RINGWORM.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SCURVY.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES BUNIONS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE LIPS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES INGROWING NAILS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SPIDER STINGS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SHINGLES.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES ERUPTIONS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES MOSQUITO BITES.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES CHILBLAINS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES FROZEN LIMBS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES WENS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE EARS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES BOILS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES FLESH WOUNDS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES PILES.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES BRUISES.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES CHAPPED HANDS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SPRAINS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SWELLED NOSE.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES ERYSIPELAS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES LAME WRIST.

Bites of Venomous Reptiles are instantly cured by this

EXCELLENT OINTMENT.

EVERY MOTHER WITH CHILDREN, and all Heads of Families, Should keep a Box in the cupboard, or on the shelf, handy to use in

CASE OF ACCIDENT.

Price, 25 Cents per Box.

Put up in large size metal boxes, with an engraved wrapper, similar to the above engraving, without which none are genuine.

Sold in the United States and Canada by all venders of Patent Medicines, Druggists, at most of the country stores, and by

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No. 8 State Street, Boston.
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GEO. E. MORTON & CO.
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AVERY, BROWN & CO.
THOMAS DURNEY.
H. A. TAYLOR.
And all respectable dealers throughout the Province
September 5.

No more sickly or ill-conditioned Horses or other Cattle.

RAREY'S

Horse & Cattle Improving Food.

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

It causes no extra Expense, as it contains far more and better nourishment than its cost of 1 1-4 per feed supplies in corn or hay; hence it ensures an actual saving in the keep. But its principal advantages are a great improvement in the digestive functions, the Stamia and general condition of Horses, enabling them to perform far more labour without getting distressed; it imparts new vigour to sick, debilitated, or old, apparently worn out Horses, and it puts rapidly the finest flesh on cattle generally, as it enables them to extract the entire nourishment out of everything they feed. In a short time it improves the appearance and value of horses and cattle by 20 to 30 per cent.

HONORABLE MENTION AMERICAN EXHIBITION, NEW YORK, 1854.

To be had in packages of various sizes, in casks containing about 450 feeds and about 1000 feeds, or by the pound. A liberal discount allowed to wholesale purchasers.
JAMES L. WOODILL,
October 25 Sole Agent for Nova Scotia

PERUVIAN SYRUP,

Or Protected Solution of Protoxide of Iron an established Medicine for the cure of

DYSPEPSIA,

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

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

ENGLISH SHOE STORE.

IMPORTATION OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH

Boots & Shoes.

George Durke from London, Steamers Niagara, Canada & Europa from Liverpool

AMONST the Lot one package of French GOODS, direct from Paris via Havre
Splendid assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, in cheapness, variety, quality and quantity, not equalled in Halifax.

A choice lot of CHILDREN'S GOODS.—Patent Calf and Enamel Seal Strap Shoes, Bronze Morocco, and Patent Calf Balmoral BOOTS; Kid and Brown Lace Boots, with Elastic sides; Brown and Black Cashmere Button Boots.

In **MISSES GOODS**—Memel Calf, Cashmere and Satin Lace Balmoral Boots, in Brown, Drab, Slate Colour and Black; Enamel Seal and Bronze, Kid Strap Shoes.

WOMEN'S BOOTS in profusion—Cashmere, Kid and French Cashmere Boots, high and low heels, and Elastic sides; Superior Balmoral Boots, from 8s 9d to 21s 3d. Elastic Side Boots, of various substantials, thin, medium and thick soles. Immense supply of low price Women's Boots—750 pairs at 1s 3d; 500 pair at 4s 9d; 1100 pair at 6s; 450 pair at 6s 9d; 600 pair at 7s 6d; a small lot at 8s 3d per pair. Coloured Boots from 4s 9d and up.

Ladies Morocco Walking Slippers; Women's Enamel Seal Slippers; do Thick-soled do; Elastic front Shoes; Women's Patent Slippers, at 2s and 3s 9d.

A large assortment for Gentlemen—Elastic side Balmoral Boots with Fancy Tweed Tops; Patent Dress short Boots; Calf, Wellington do, cap. Elastic side do; Patent Calf, Button and Elastic Side Shoes; Screwed Sole Boots, patent Seal and Colored Morocco Albert Slippers.

☞ Goods 10 per cent lower than last season. Particular attention given to wholesale country orders—and Goods may be returned if not satisfactory.
WM. G. COOMBS.
127 Granville Street,
Next door to Railway Office.

*** **RUBBER GOODS** at lower prices than present cost, of importation, in consequence of having made extensive purchases prior to the recent advance
May 30.

THE GREAT SALE
—AT THE—
LONDON HOUSE.

Catalogue for this week only.

LINENS, LINENS, LINENS.

Table Cloths, Table Napkins, Table Diapers, Table Damasks, Bath Towels, Bedroom Towels, Roller Towels, Sheets, Nursery Dispers.

ALL MUST BE SOLD,

SHAWLS, SHAWLS.

Rich French Barage Long Shawls,
Elegant French Satin Gauze do.
Paisley Cashmere Wove Long do.
Richest Cashmere Printed Long do.

ALL MUST BE SOLD.

Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 1s 6d per dozen, Ladie White Cotton Hose, from 3d per pair, Ladies Richly Worked Collars, from 7½d each, Ladies Muslin Sleeves, from 7½d per pair, Pure India Long Cloth, from 2½d per yard, Handsome Embroidered Swiss Curtains, from 5s 9d per pair, Treble Knotted White Counterpanes, from 4s 11d each, Real Marseilla Red Quilts, 7s 9d each, India Bed Quilts, from 10s. 6d. each, Large Full Sized Whitney Blankets, 10s per pair, Fine Welsh Flannels is 6d per yd, Pure Saxon Flannels from 10½d per yard, Real Marseilla Toilet Covers, fringed, 1s each, 6-4 Damask Table Cloth 1s 6d each.

The above only must be taken, as Specimens only of the General Reduction to quote all would be impossible.
☞ OPEN AT 10 A. M. CLOSE AT 6 P. M. ☜
The Premises to be Let or Sold.
July 18. E. BILLING, Jr. & CO.

STARTLING, BUT TRUE!

SURVIVE OR PERISH.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

Bilious Disorders.

In whatever form disease attacks the liver it is repelled and exterminated by this searching, painless and irresistable curative.

Let the sick whom the faculty have abandoned, resort with confidence to this powerful antibilious agent, and a restoration to health and activity will be the unvarying result.

Dyspepsia.

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

General Debility & Weakness.

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

Sickly Females

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1st. Because they contain no Calomel nor any mineral preparation.

2nd. Because they do not increase the liability to take cold after their use, as most Pills do.

3rd. Because they are effectual in their operation, performing, in this respect, what they promise.

4th. Because the nature of their component parts is such that they do not necessitate the constant use of Purgatives, thereby overcoming the popular objection to this class of remedial agents—"once begin to take medicine and the system will become so sluggish that it will not work unless aided."

5th. Because they have stood the test of time—thousands having used them—and thousands having expressed themselves satisfied with them.

6th. Because they suit every body—the delicate female needing something gentle yet efficacious—the merchant in his counting-house as he languidly turns over his ledger and complains at the same time of a full head and a bilious stomach—the sturdy laborer (on whom a full dose will act as a charm) the farmer in his field or on his grain covered threshing floor, the mechanic handling with nimble fingers the various implements of his craft, the student at his wearing head work, all find these Pills suit them whenever they are troubled with lassitude of limbs or dullness of perception.

Sold by LANGLEY & JOHNSON at the London Drug Store—where also may be obtained English and American Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Drugs, &c. March 7.

Brown, Brothers & Co.

SUCCESSORS TO

JOHN NAYLOR,

HAVE the pleasure to announce to their friends and customers that they have taken the shop,

NO. 25 GRANVILLE STREET,

In Messrs Dechzean & Crow's building, adjoining Mr Wm. Gossip's Book Store, where they are now prepared to sell **DRUGS, MEDICINES, SPICES, DYE STUFFS,** &c., at their usual favourable terms. Further supplies daily expected.
October 5

DR. TUPPER

MAY be consulted Professionally, at his residence near the Stone Chapel, in Granville Street.
February 15. 6m.

REDWOOD, REDWOOD.

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

SHOE STORE,
15 Duke Street.
GOREHAM & RICKARDS

HAVE received per steamer Europa a large assortment of Ladies and Children's BOOTS and SHOES.

Ladies Cashmere Imitation Balmoral Boots, Elastic Sides, very handsome Walking BOOTS.

Cashmere and Satin Francais Boots, Elastic side Military Heels, Kid Elastic side, and side Lace Boots, French Merino Elastic side Boots, very neat and light for summer, 8s. Cashmere, Prunella, French Merino, Kid, and Albert Cord Boots—side lace.

Ladies' White Kid Patent Morocco, Spanish Leather and Worked Slippers. Lace and Tie Shoes, Children's and Misses' Kid Balmoral, Cashmere, Prunella, Satin Francais and Brown Cashmere Balmoral Boots. Strap Shoes. Patent and Bronze Slippers.

Men's Calf Bincher Boots, Patent and Grain Lace Shoes, Elastic Side and Front Lace Boots, Calf, Wellington and Kip Boots.

Men's Patent, Chaiter's, Leather and Tapestry Slippers.

We have a large stock of American Boots and Shoes.

Men's and Boys Goatskin, Patent Kip and Split Brogans, Elastic Side, and Laced Boots, Women's Elastic Side Boots, 5s, Lace ditto, 5s 9d, Bisgins, 2s 9d, Pegged Boots and Rubber Shoes, very cheap. The above goods are offered at extremely Low Prices, and for neatness and durability cannot be surpassed by any in the city. ☞ One door below Dechezeau & Crow's.
July 4.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE ARTICLE,

PURELY VEGETABLE.

EVERYWHERE CELEBRATED

FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, OR HABIT OF THE SYSTEM.

AS AN ALTERATIVE, AND RENOVATING AGENT, IT IS UNEQUALLED!!!

Eminent physicians have proved its efficacy by many years experience. The happy results produced by its use inspire every one with the confidence of obtaining in this COMPOUND, the genuine virtues of the best Sarsaparilla.

Prepared by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, Corner of William, N. Y.
For sale by MORTON & CO.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM!!

FOR INFLAMED EYELIDS!!

And for the cure of Scrofulous Humours and soreness surrounding or near the eye. In all diseases of this character it is almost a certain cure.

This Balsam was used for many years in the practice of a celebrated Oculist, with remarkable success, for diseases of the Eye and Eyelids.

There are many persons who would rather suffer from pain and disease through life, than credit or try the efficacy of any new medical discovery; all such had better not read this; but to all reasonable persons this preparation is recommended as a most safe and effectual cure for inflammation or soreness of the Eye and Eyelids, caused either by too close application to minute objects, scrofulous habit, exposure to cold, blows, contusions, or irritation from any extraneous body under the eyelids. It is remarkably soothing in its effect, and has cured thousands who would otherwise have lost their sight.

In cases where the Eyelids are inflamed, or the ball of the Eye thickly covered with blood, it acts almost like magic, and removes all appearances of inflammation after two or three applications. There is a numerous class of persons that are peculiarly exposed to accidents or diseases that weaken and inflame the Eyes, and perhaps destroy the sight, who, from the nature of their employments, are compelled to work in a cloud of dust and grit. Such should never be without this BALSAM.

Remember, "Seeing is Believing."

Price 25 cents per jar.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton-street, corner of William, N. York.

Sold also by MORTON & CO., Halifax.
August 8.

CITY DRUG STORE,

63 Hollis Street,—Halifax.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dubarry's Revalenta Food for Infants and Invalids.

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

Shoe Blacking.

Halifax 10th May, 1859.

Archibald Mulvena:

I have tried your Paste Blacking, and find it superior to any I have ever used.

ROBERT ROMANS

Halifax, May 2nd, 1860.

For the last fourteen months I have used and sold Mulvena's Blacking, and would judge from the quantities sold to purchasers, who prefer it to other Blackings, and its beautiful and durable lustre, that it is an article that is fast working its way into public favor, and would cheerfully recommend it to parties who desire to sport a nicely polished boot.

RODERICK FRASER
Grocer corner of Granville & Sackville streets.

The above Blacking is put up in tins, in cakes, and 3 different sized bottles, and will be sold CHEAPER THAN ANY IMPORTED ARTICLE.

Wholesale Agents,
BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
May 25. 25 Granville Street.

Roseneath from Glasgow.

2 TONS Paris Whiting, 2 do Washing Soda, Blue Stone, Copperas, Alum, Refined Saltpetre, Cream Tartar, Coleman's Mustard, Carbonate Soda, Oil Vitriol, Sulphur, Brimstone, Linseed Meal, Dry White Lead, Nitric and Muriatic Acid, Yellow and Red Ochres, Phial and Bottle Corks, &c.

FOR SALE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL at the lowest market rates,
JAMES L. WOODILL,
Successors to DeWolf & Co.,
May 9 City Drug Store Halifax.

Chloride of Lime.

THE cheapest and best Disinfectant and Fumigant now in use. For removing all noxious vapours from Drains, &c., Cockroaches, R