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Religious Miscellany.

The Earnest Christian.

"Rest? rest? have we not all eternity to rest in?"
—ARNAULD.

Rest? rest? O no, it cannot be,
While throbs one pulse of life;
A glorious banner waves o'er me—
Mine is a path of strife.
How can the warrior fine repose,
Amidst the battle's din?
Or quietude be sought by those
Who victory's wreath would win?

Rest? rest? Not till the race is run
Which yet before me lies:
Inglorious ease befits not one
Who hopes to gain the prize.
The infant on its mother's breast
May calmly, sweetly sleep;
But theirs must be no dreamy rest
Who climb the mountain steep.

Rest? rest? Yes, on a holier shore,
Where toil and turmoil cease,
Where present conflicts come no more,
But all is hushed to peace.
Perpetual calm shall fill this breast,
When passed o'er life's rough sea;
O will not that eternal rest
Be rest enough for me?

Mariette Guyon.

"THEY WANT ME TO MAKE THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.

Who was Mariette, and what harm was there in making the sign of the cross? If the reader will get the "Life of *Felix Neff*, Pastor of the High Alps," by Gilly, he will read that one day Neff met at Palons a little shepperdess, of twelve or thirteen years of age, who lived in the adjacent hamlet of Punayer with her grandfather and grandmother, who were Roman Catholics. She expressed great anxiety to be instructed in the gospel. She had no Protestant acquaintances. "Can you read?" said he. She burst into tears and exclamed; "Oh if they would only let me come here to Sabbath-School, I should soon learn, but they tell me that I already know too much." By hearing conversations with some converts, she had learned something of the difference between Romanists and Protestants.

She had no opportunity of meeting with him or improving herself. She kept her flock near a rocky path leading to the valley of Fressiniere. Whenever she saw a peasant pass she would accost him in her simplicity and ask: "Where do you come from?" If he named a Catholic village she let him pass on, if a Protestant she approached and enquired of him. Sometimes she would get Protestant children who were watching their flock, to bring their New Testaments and read to her. Roman Catholics watched her, which required her to be more cautious.

In Spring she refused to go to mass. Her father was appealed to, and threats were made if she did not tell where she got "those new ideas." With great meekness she said to her father that God had put them in her heart. After conversing with her he said: "Who am I, to oppose myself to God." "Some time after," said Neff, "I was coming to Palons, and while stopping near the bridge and cascade of Rimasse, I saw a flock of lambs which appeared to be hastily driven towards us by a young shepperdess.

"It was *Mariette*, who recognized us at a distance, and ran to us with breathless joy. She was overjoyed at meeting me. I got Madeleine Pellegrine, who was with me to watch her flock, while she told me what she had suffered for the gospel, in so Christian and touching a manner, that I could hardly believe my ears, knowing that she did not know the letters of the alphabet." "It is the evil spirit in me which tempts me and gives me pain, and that I am too young and too feeble to persevere; but when I suffer most, then the good God supports me and I fear nothing. *They want me to make the sign of the cross; they wish to drag me to mass*, and because I refuse, they beat me; and when they see that for the name of Christ I do not cry but rejoice in his name, they become more furious and beat me more."

One of her neighbors, a young shepperdess, with whom she often kept her flock, went to the Protestant Sabbath-School for both of them, and taught *Mariette* the verses from the Psalms and New Testament, which she learned at school. God blessed her and opened the way for her to attend the Protestant Church, and she gave every evidence of becoming a bright ornament of the gospel which she embraced from strong convictions of its purity.

Two points mainly were put in her way to test her faith. I. "*They want me to make the sign of the cross.*" II. "*They wish to drag me to mass.*"

What harm can there be in making the sign of the cross? Don't ladies wear it upon their breasts and suspended from their necks? Is it not a common thing for young men to wear breastpins in the form of a cross? Indeed is it not a common thing to place it upon churches, &c. Will it not occasionally be useful? We once heard of a Roman Catholic going past the door of a church were there was a cross on the pulpit. He entered the door, made his way to a convenient place, and went through the *Pater noster* and *Ave Marias*. Was not that a good thing? He no doubt thought it a church worthy of his attention, but if he had known the truth, what would he have thought and how his devotion would have expanded itself in cursing the church which was trying to steal the sign of his church. That old-fashioned writer *Jude* xxiii. 2. speaks of "Hating even the garments spotted by the flesh," and our old writers and fathers felt that the use of the symbol of Rome, was rendering a reverence which no true Protestant Christian can do. So of the *mass*, what harm is in it? We know it is all a fallacy—that the Priest cannot make the true body and soul and blood of Jesus out of any wafer, that it is as grand a lie as ever came from Satan, and because it is a lie, shall we encourage, countenance, pay respect and reverence to it?

We admire the simplicity and fidelity of this little shepherdess—and hope that more of her spirit may possess the minds of so many in our day who are willing to wear *the spot* of Rome's filthy garments. Are we to understand when we meet a man or woman wearing these marks, that they are Papists? Or are we to hold that they do it to show their contempt for Popery? It is a vile attempt which Rome makes to get every weak minded or thoughtless Protestant to wear it. What an argument it would have been against *Mariette*, if, when she went into the Sabbath-school or congregation of Neff, she had found a cross on the pulpit—crosses hung to the necks of the Sabbath-school children—breastpins upon the men and women? Certainly if it is no harm to have them round necks, paint them on the pulpit, stamp them on the Bible—there could be no harm in Mariette making the sign of the cross. We know that Theologians have been wont to put it down among "*superstitious devices*." See Larger Catechism, 2nd commandment It seems scarcely worth the time to trouble the church about this superstition—but I have been enquired of time and again what objection can be made to its use in our churches. My impromptu answer is:

I DON'T LIKE THE SPOT OF ROME.

—*Am. Pres.*

Religious Intelligence.

Dr. Nelles in the Gen. Conference.

We take from the proceedings of the Philadelphia General Conference, the following extract from the Address of one of the Canadian Deputation, the Rev. Dr. Nelles:—

I will say a word or two respecting our educational interests. We have endeavored to foster the intellectual cultivation of our people, while we preach to them the Gospel of Christ. We have never been jealous of learning. I believe that the whole history of Canadian Methodism will go to show that in that respect, we are one with you—with our fathers in England—with Methodism all over the world.

It is an interesting fact, and we believe it is a fact, that the first paper published having any extensive circulation in Canada, was our own Conference organ. The first large book store there was our book room. The first university graduate came from the halls of our university, in which, a few days ago, I had the privilege of admitting to their several degrees, in art, law, and medicine, some sixty students. The first seminary for girls in Canada was our Upper Canada Academy; as the largest one now in successful operation is the Wesleyan Female College in the city of Hamilton.

Canada has a noble Common School system, and distinguished visitors from your country have declared that it is not second to the admirable system of your Northern and Eastern States. That is about the same as saying that it is the best system in the world. For that system Canada is indebted to the experience and skill of a Methodist preacher, Rev. Dr. Ryerson, Chief Superintendent of Education in Upper Canada.

In one respect, perhaps, we are yet deficient. We have no Theological School for the training of our candidates for the ministry. I said perhaps, because there is among Methodists a diversity of opinion as to the utility of these schools. But we have not been neglectful of ministerial training. I noticed that last year more than half of those who were admitted to ordination had received a University education. A thorough course of study is laid down for applicants for admission to the ranks of our ministry; and there is a fund raised by collections through our congregations, to render aid to all who may need it, in obtaining a College training in the halls of our University. I trust we are thus keeping pace and more than pace with the intellectual progress of the country and the age.

Let me add, Mr. President, that I trust we have done what we have without injury to the piety of our people.

We have not thereby declined in religious fervor or Methodistic orthodoxy. We are not troubled with heresy in this age of heresy. We are not infected with rationalism. The Representative of the English Conference has said, as I saw from the published report of his address, that a man might preach heresy in a Methodist pulpit in England once, but he would not do it a second time. I believe an instance of the kind has never occurred in Canada. I could not but reflect as I listened to the discussion of Conference on yesterday, in which the question seemed to be the adoption of something like a confession of faith, for our laity, that even without a formal confession, notwithstanding the many divisions that have occurred in Methodism, not one had been based upon doctrinal grounds. All over the world the Methodists are one in holding to the great leading doctrines as taught by our founder. Our preachers preach the same truths as of old, and our people enjoy the same happy experience at their class-meetings and love-feasts. They stand by the same rule and walk in the same ways.

We have no fear that we will endanger the purity, the devotion, the power of Methodism, by the increase of the intellectual culture of the people. Whatever dangers it may be exposed to, they will not arise from their progress to knowledge. We recognize no antagonism between the triumphs of revelation. True, an intelligent people may be destitute of the highest form of Christianity; but an ignorant people must be; for it is only by progress in Christian truth that we open up the way for the elevation of the people. We make them Christians, not to leave them in their ignorance, but to bring them out of it. No doubt we need to be reverent and prayerful, and to cling to our simplicity in this age; but we need also to promote the intellectual growth of the people.

I was delighted with Mr. Thornton's designation of rationalism, as "rationalism falsely so called." We are the true rationalists who hold to the utterances of the Word of God, and the doctrines of the Cross. Let no man betray us into the false position in which we shall be either unwilling or unable to give an answer to every man that asketh of us a reason for the hope that is in us.

Let us stand by the old thesis of Locke and Butler, and others—*the reasonableness of Christianity*. True, we need to cherish a reverent and devout spirit in our investigations; to study on knees; to study at the foot of the cross, and to have our learning baptized in the dew of Hermon. But as to knowledge itself we have no fear.

We are not disposed either to take the counsels of those friends who tell us—as I believe H. Ward Beecher told you some time ago—that our business is especially with the ignorant and the poor, and, forsooth, upon the outskirts of civilization; but not at the heart or centre. And they warn us—for we have some such friends—with wonderful kindness, "Methodist brethren, we love you; we think a great deal of you; but beware! Don't diminish your power by transcending your sphere. We think you ought to confine yourself to the lower classes, and not attempt anything higher." (Laughter.)

Brethren, we have not so learned Christ. No doubt it is one of the glories of Methodism that it preaches the Gospel to the poor. Methodism may reverently apply to itself the words of the Prophet: "The Spirit of the Lord God is upon me to preach good tidings to the meek, to bind up the broken-hearted, to proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound."

The neglected classes, the poor, the ignorant, those upon the outskirts of civilization, have indeed generally been reached and brought into the folds of Christ by the labors of Methodist ministers. But what does that imply? If we have a mission to find the poor, we have no mission to leave them poor. The very genius of Methodism forbids it. When a man is converted by the grace of God, he receives a new impulse, intellectually as well as spiritually.

Spiritual elevation involves all other elevation. When people are converted under our ministry they become temperate, industrious, prudent and painstaking; they must, then, by natural laws, become wealthy, intelligent and refined; and unless we must turn our backs upon our flocks just when the fruit of our labors begin to appear, we must have a work to do among the higher classes as well as the lower. And we have no fear that our system will prove unequal to the emergency. Methodism will bear the heaviest strain you may put upon her in the great enterprise of Christianizing the world. It can do what any other system can do. It is just as potent to deal with the educated and refined as with the ignorant and poor. There is in it a range and power and a flexibility, a divine instinct of adaptation by which it is able to touch society at every point. The arms of Methodism are wide enough to embrace the world.

We have been reproached by Mr. Buckle in his history of civilization, with "intellectual penury." Perhaps we may not have done what some other forms of Christianity have done for the production of men of genius and prodigies of learning, especially such men as Mr. Buckle, who amass more learning than they can digest, so that their knowledge runs rather to wind than to wisdom. Perhaps this may be so. But let us do justice to Methodism. Let us remember its origin, circumstances and history. Methodism has had a rough work to do, and it has done it rapidly and well. It was more important that Mr. Wesley and his coadjutors should rescue England from heathenism than they should produce works of science and literature. And it was necessary for the pioneers of our Church in this land, first of all to preach the Gospel in the wilderness. They were too much absorbed in the work of saving souls to loiter for dalliance in the halls of science.

But I ask, Mr. President, has any system done more than Methodism to awaken the dormant intellectual energies of the people. Many a man never knew he had a mind till he found it in the Methodist prayer-meeting, love-feast, or class-meeting. It was his conversion to God that first uncovered his gifts and then inspired and applied them. Of ten thousand blessed instances we may say in the words of Watson, "You have gone down into that mine from which it was supposed no valuable ore or precious stone could be extracted, and have brought up thence the gem of an immortal spirit flashing with the light of intellect and glowing with the hues of Christian graces."

Revival in Newark, N. J.

The work of grace which has been in progress in this city for some weeks past in connection with the labours of Rev. E. P. Hammond, is, in many respects, the greatest and most remrkable which has ever blessed the community. The rapidity with which it has spread among all classes, the steady advance it has gained over opposition and prejudice, the irresistible power exerted upon the hearts of many hardened in sin, living far from God, and the unity of sentiment among all denominations of Christians are some of the noticeable features of the work, and stamp it with the unmistakable impress of the Holy Spirit. Rarely has there been enjoyed, in any place, a more powerful and delightful manifestation of the presence of the Lord among his people. It is truly a time of refreshing—the windows of heaven are open, we have only to ask and receive the desired blessing.

Union meetings have been held regularly every morning and evening, and almost every afternoon for the children. For a time the attendance was so large, two churches were open in the evening, and a similiar service held in each. Mr. Hammond has laboured most earnestly and incessantly, and has evidently been sustained by an Almighty Power. *Unassisted* human strength could not endure such protracted and exhausting effort. Two Sabbaths since, he preached in the open air to about five thousand persons, gathered on one of our beautiful parks in the very centre of the city. The object of this meeting was to reach a class who cannot be induced to enter the churches, and subsequent revelations prove that the object was attained. One case in particular is worth recording. The proprietor of a drinking and gambling saloon was one of the audience, and returned home impressed by the power of God's truth and Spirit. He was accustomed to keep his place open on the Sabbath, but had closed it to attend the meeting on the park, intending to open it again in the evening. His awakened conscience would not allow him to do so, and the next morning, being still more convinced of the wickedness of the business in which he was engaged, he firmly resolved to abandon it and seek some occupation more honest and honourable. As he expressed it, he thought it was time for him to seek God and he wanted nothing in his way. He gave up all for Christ and is now rejoicing in his love. His experience, as related at one of our morning meetings was deeply interesting and enlisted the sympathy and prayers of every Christian heart in his behalf. This is but one instance; others might be given showing as clearly the importance of these efforts to reach those who never hear the gospel in any other way. On Saturday afternoon, the children's farewell meeting was held, and hundreds of little hearts heaved with emotion as they listened to the parting words of their especial friend and loving guide to Jesus. On Monday evening of this week, Mr. Hammond preached his farewell sermon to an immese audience of more than two thousand people, closely packed in the largest church in the city. He selected for his text the question of the newly converted Paul, "Lord what wilt thou have me to do?" and addressed himself to four classes of hearers, to each of whom he thought the inquiry appropriate, the old veterans in the Christian army, the fresh recruits, those contemplating enlistment, and the indifferent and rebellious, speaking some memorable parting words to each. At the close of the sermon he called upon those who had recently entered upon the new life to rise, and about five hundred in different parts of the house responded.

B. & F. Bible Society.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

The issues of the Society have this year amounted to nearly two millions and a-half, being an increase of 300,000 over last or any previous year which is sufficient to awaken the most lively gratitude; while the noble income of £169,000, which the Society has realized, is a sufficient evidence of the hold which it has attained on the judgment and the heart of the Christian public.

We could not refrain from remarking a very conspicuous difference between the addresses of the Churchmen and those of the Nonconforming brethren. All the Churchmen seemed filled with the idea of the recent attacks upon the Scriptures by Bishop Colenso and others. They appeared to have little thought or energy left for anything except defending the inspired Word against the attacks of its adversaries. The contrast was very observable between these and the two principal speakers of the day connected with nonconforming churches—Nr. Arthur and Mr. Spurgeon. These gentlemen addressed themselves to practical themes, and did not appear to partake of the fright and agitation which disturbed the breasts of their conforming brethren. It would be difficult to decide which of the two speeches was the most effective—carrying as they both did the entire audience with them. Mr. Arthur addressed himself chiefly to the question of Bible distribution in India. He urged the proposal made first by himself some fifteen years ago, to furnish every person in India who could read with a copy of the Holy Scriptures. This he enforced with surprising vigour of argument and aptness of illustration, and closed by a brief reference to the attacks of sceptics of the present day upon the authority of Holy Scripture, which for beauty and power was unequalled by anything else in the meeting. Mr. Spurgeon took another field. Leaving the question of foreign countries, he directed attention chiefly to our own, and dwelt upon the thought that, whereas the Reformation witnessed the liberation of the Bible, and our own age was witnessing the multiplication of the Bible, what was now to be aimed at was the practical application of the Bible. Private readings, exposition lectures, a more expository style of preaching, and a practical daily carrying out of Scripture precepts—these were the points which the preacher of the Metropolitan Tabernacle urged on his audience with rare felicity and power.

General Miscellany.

Nicholas of Russia in Death.

"Towards night the last glimmer of a chance of recovery disappeared. On being made acquainted with the fact, the Empress like a Christian wife, went to his bedside promptly, to impart the important intelligence to her dying husband, he being all unconscious that he was dangerously ill. The Emperor was not prepared for this visit. She bent down over his bed and said to him tenderly and gently. (A few days before, while partaking of the Holy Sacrament, a feeling of debility or exhaustion came over the Emperor, so that he could not proceed with it. Under these circumstances, it is wonderful with what adroitness and affectionate delicacy and presence of mind the Empress made use of the fact.) "My dear, you were not able to finish your devotions, so as to commune together with us, as on former occasions. Why should you not do it now? You know that for a Christian there is no better medicine, and many have even been recovered by it from their sickness."

"How!" replied the Emperor, quickly, "would you have me commune in bed? I am always happy, always desirous to perform this duty. Am I then in danger?"

The Empress embraced him, and asked:

"Do you love me now as ever? as in old time?" "The day we saw one another for the first time, my heart said to me, There is one who is to be your guardian angel throughout life, and this prediction of my heart has been accomplished. You are weeping?" Her tears flowed apace, and she began to repeat the Lord's Prayer in a low tone. The Emperor followed the words, and added in a firm voice, when the Empress pronounced, "Thy will be done!" "Yes in all things and always."

The Emperor understanding all, turned a firm and scrutinizing look on the physician, saying:

"Tell me, then, what is it? Am I dying?"

Choked with emotion, the physician said: "Yes, sire!"

After a brief silence, the Emperor inquired:

"What have you discovered in me with your stethescope? Abscesses?"

"No; but the commencement of paralysis of the lung."

"And you have had the courage, thereupon to pronounce my sentence—to condemn me definitively to death?"

His physician reminded him that he acted in accordance with a promise exacted by the Emperor a year and a half before, when the Emperor said to him:

"I require of you to tell me the whole truth, and in time, when you see that there is need."

The Emperor listened with calm attention, and replied: "I thank you."

At the Emperor's request, the family were called in. After prayers, the Emperor said, "I pray the Lord to receive me in his arms," and partook of the Sacrament with the utmost calmness and devout fervor. After having first rendered to God the things that are God's, Nicholas next turned his attention to the affairs of his vast empire. He ordered telegrams to the chief cities to say, "The Emperor is dying," adding, "The Emperor bids adieu to Moscow." He ordered his funeral to be conducted with as little expense as possible, as it would fall ultimately on his people.

He spoke or sent kind words of remembrance to every member of his immediate household, not forgetting a child or a grandchild. But his tenderest and most constant attention was centered on her who had so long traversed with him the vicissitudes of life and empire. Addressing her, and pointing to his children present, he said: "You must live for them." And to his children: "Live always, as now, in the closest union of family affection.

A courier arrived from the Crimea, bringing letters and dispatches from his sons, the Grand Duke Nicholas and Michael. "Are they well?" inquired the Emperor. "The rest is nothing to me now. I belong wholly to God."

He then asked his physician with a smile,

"When do you mean to let me go?"

"Not yet."

"Shall I not wander, or become insensible?"

"I hope, sire, that all will pass quietly."

Then embracing his son and successor, the present Emperor, he said:—

"I could have wished to have taken upon myself all that is difficult and painful, and to have left you an empire at peace, happy and flourishing. Providence has ordered it otherwise. Now I go to pray in the other world for Russia, and for you, who are, after Russia, that which I have most loved in this world."

When, having no longer strength to speak, he made a gesture between his almoner and his successor and the Empress, with what meaning must be left to conjecture; most likely it was: "Stand by one another. From that time he held their hands in his, pressing them from moment to moment, until he ceased to breathe.—*Hall's Journal.*

Correspondence.

Notes and Incidents in connection with Wesleyan Methodism in Barrington, N. S.

No. 4.

(Concluded.)

The visits of the Circuit preacher to Barrington (Shelburne being at that time the head of the Circuit), were only occasional, but during the intervals of his absence, the Sabbath and week evening services were kept up in the several sections of the township by lay members of the church. In this labour of love Mr. Atwood took a part, and by conducting those services in his own dwelling, supplied the people in the western portion of the township with the inestimable advantages of the means of grace. He was thus instrumental in maintaining in that community an attention to religious and moral obligation, and of preserving among the members of the church the gracious influences of piety. Indeed were it not for such men in those days, when there were but few evangelical laborers to till the gospel field, and when there was a scarcity—not of bread, but of the word of the Lord, as proclaimed by faithful men, the interests of pure religion and of morality must have greatly suffered, and to such men, raised up here and there by the Head of the Church, throughout the whole extent of the country, was it owing that a commendable attention was paid to the observance of the sabbath and to sabbath and sanctuary services. His residing at a distance of some eight or ten miles from the sanctuary where the preacher conducted sabbath services on his visits to Barrington was not suffered by Mr. A. to debar him from the privilege of attendance upon the services of the sanctuary, and of hearing the preaching of the word of salvation on those occasions; he was sure to be present, as was also some pious females who were somewhat—as to locality similarly situated. The word of the Lord was precious in those days. Mr. A.'s appearance—venerable and placid, his whole manner and peculiar action—particularly in singing, in which he engaged lustily and with evident feeling, all indicated a mind and heart interested in the services. We are not disposed captiously to complain that the former days were better than these upon which we have fallen; but in view of some such circumstances as those just referred to we may be excused in making the inquiry. Are the means of grace less efficient at the present day, or less needful to christian growth and stability? Some professors now-a-days living conveniently near to the place where prayer is wont to be made, are seldom found at the week evening prayer meeting,—only occasionally at their class, and in attendance once on the sabbath at the sanctuary, when convenient; and this appears to quiet conscience, however it may fail in indicating that pious state of mind intimated by the psalmist, "I was glad when they said unto me, let us go into the house of the Lord." Far be it from us to wound the feeling of any, who, by the hand of providence, are prevented availing themselves of the privileges of the means of grace,—and whose habitual feeling is, "Lord I have loved the habitation of thy house, and the place where thy honor dwelleth."

Of the latter years of Mr. A.'s life, little is known by the writer, except that he and his aged partner retained their christian character to the end, and also their union with the church in connection with which in early life they were led to the Saviour. His declining years were not however, rendered more peaceful, nor is it probable that his piety or usefulness were in the least promoted by the insinuating and plausible interference of some of that description of religionists who seem to think they are rendering an acceptable service to God by interrupting the union, stability and harmony of christian churches which may differ from them in some of the mere circumstantials of religion and church order. To promote the interests of a party, or to build up any particular church by interfering with the peace and unity of those already gathered from the world, and united in fellowship with any section of the evangelical churches of Christ, can scarcely be regarded as the legitimate work and calling of the true ambassadors of God, or of any of the followers of him whose prayer was, "That they may all be one—that they may be one in us that the world may believe that thou hast sent me." Can such conduct be pleasing to him who has ordained that his people should keep the unity of the spirit in the bonds of peace? Conduct which must necessarily grieve the heart of the pastors of the churches thus needlessly—nay, wickedly disturbed, as well as greatly wound the members of Christ's mystical body. To disunite those whose religious prosperity very much depends upon obedience to that distinguishing precept of the gospel of the God of love and peace,—"Let brotherly love continue," must be displeasing to Him who delights in the peace as well as in the prosperity of Jerusalem; and surely such conduct must be reprobated by every wise, prudent and peace-loving disciple of the Prince of Peace. Have the characters thus reprehended really adopted the Jesuitical dogma that any means, however questionable their nature, are justifiable, by which their peculiar views may be promoted? It may be consistent and suitable with the votaries of an infallible church to resort to such measures to advance their cause—and with them let it be left to do so. The cause of truth requires no such doubtful, such reprehensible measures to advance its interests. Yet it was by this means that a society which had been in peaceful and happy union with the Methodist church, from the period of its first organization in Barrington, was disturbed and broken up—not however, it is to be feared, to the advancement of real piety any more than to that of christian harmony. Mr. Atwood was usefully, piously converted with that little branch of the Wesleyan church. The principle mover in this description of christian unity was interrogated by some person, "And how do you get on with Mr. Atwood?" His answer was, "O, I have to handle him as if I were treading upon eggs." Surely true religion in respect to any of its interests requires nothing inconsistent with honorable, open handed, above-board means for its promotion. It is painful to have to refer to such matters, and it is mainly with a view to two parties that it is now done,—viz., those inclined to such unchristian conduct, and those exposed to their insidious and proselyting efforts. If a spark of christian piety or christian charity remains to influence the heart of the former they may be open to conviction, may profit by brotherly reproof, and save their zeal and ardour to wage war against sin and satan, not against the peace and quiet of fellow disciples; and also for the sake of the latter, who may have timely warning, and be upon their guard against the assaults of all who by secret and plausible casuistry, or by open and avowed hostility, are labouring to sow discord among brethren. To exhibit a state of union and christian fellowship which will justify the application of the beautiful language of the 133rd Psalm, "Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity,"—will most assuredly be much more conducive to their peace and religious prosperity than any change in respect to the mere non-essentials of religion; while such consistent firmness and christian unity will undoubtedly be much more pleasing to the Saviour, whose legacy to all his followers was "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you." Not confining "the church" to any one organization of professing christians; is it not high time that all sincere christians should not only in word and in sentiment, but also in deep heart-feeling and by the whole tenure of their conduct, heartily comply with the pious exhortation of the Psalmist,—"Pray for the peace of Jerusalem—and in doing so will the promise fail?" They shall prosper that love thee?

Many persons now living, claim affinity with the aged subjects of these notices, now the inhabitants of eternity; others remember them as christian associates, fellow disciples and members of the christian church, while many others were conversant with them in the ordinary affairs of life. To such survivors we would respectfully say:—We have not aimed in these notices at manufacturing characters perfect and unblemished, and in which the originals would not be recognized; we present not these as perfect standards for your unqualified approval and imitation—such a standard will be found in Christ Jesus, who has left us an example that we should walk in his steps.

The example of the professing people of God in every age may be safely and commendably followed in their service of God, and their acknowledged union with his church; duties these which cannot be neglected with impunity, and to which having yielded ourselves, let the consequent obligations be ever recognized and kept in view—a life of personal piety to God,—of unblemished conformity to strict moral obligation; and of unselfish and open-hearted benevolence and usefulness in serving our generation by the will of God. The persons referred to in these notices not only professed, but we are bound in the judgment of charity to believe, endeavoured thus to act in their limited spheres, and according to the means with which they were entrusted. To one and all we say, "Go thou and do likewise"—only striving to excel them in every excellence, in every virtue, and in a life of usefulness; carefully avoiding every supposed or real defect which may have disfigured their character or marred their usefulness, and let it be the determination of all who read these notices—"As for me and my house, we will serve the Lord;" then will the Lord be your God, and you shall abundantly prove that, "Happy is that people, that is in such a case; yes, happy is that people, whose God is the Lord."

S.

Obituary.

MRS. BELL, SUNBURY CO., N. B.

At the Juvenile Settlement, Co. Sunbury, on the 31st of March, Mrs. Elizabeth Bell, in the 77th year of her age; having been a consistent member of the Methodist Society over fifty years. In her early youth, she found the pearl of great price, and throughout life proved its value. She loved the habitation of God's house, and during the last few years had the privilege of hearing the gospel preached in her own dwelling.

It was her delight to minister as far as she had the ability, to the wants of the heralds of the cross. Her afflictions were protracted and at times very severe, but no complaint ever escaped her lips. She was anxious to depart and be with Christ. Her last words were, "raise me up, I shall be in Heaven this night." In about fifteen minutes afterwards she quietly "fell asleep."

D. B. S.

MESSRS. GEO. AND WM. LYON.

A most distressing calamity has fallen on some families in the neighbourhood. On Tuesday, May 5th, a number of individuals were engaged in raising a barn frame; they had got the first bent nearly up to its place, when the post slipped and the whole fell on two men, Mr. George Lyon, senr., and his son William, mangling them in a dreadful manner. The father might have saved himself, but he said that he thought of William's young family, and he held on to give him an opportunity to escape. Mr. William Lyon died on the 10th, and his father on the 11th. They both were sensible to the last, and have left behind them cheering evidences of a fitness for a better world. They have each left to mourn their loss a widow and numerous children. On the same day in the same parish, Mr. Samuel Macham buried two children in one grave. Individuals are passing away every day from this circuit into the spirit world.

D. B. SCOTT.

MR. GEORGE GAETZ, MUSQUODOBOIT HARBOUR.

In the inscrutable providence of God, another has been suddenly called from the ranks of the church militant, to join the church triumphant.

Died, on Thursday, April 28th, 1864, George Gaetz, in the 76th year of his age. Mr. Gaetz was a native of the County of Lunenburg, and a descendant of one of those German families, who left the banks of the beautiful Rhine, and obtained in Nova Scotia, an asylum, and liberty of conscience, not afforded them in their much loved native land.

During a revival which occurred on the Lunenburg circuit in 1822 under the ministry of Mr. Orth; Mr. Gaetz was brought to feel his need of the blood of Christ as an atonement for his guilt, and besought and found pardon and peace through believing in Jesus. He at once united himself with the Methodist church in that place, and gave evidence of the genuineness of the work of grace in his heart, and that "his life was hid with Christ in God."

In the year 1827, Mr. Gaetz, with several of his relatives and their families, removed from Lunenburg to Musquodoboit Harbour. Here they found a complete destitution of the means of grace,—iniquity abounded,—the sabbath was uniformly desecrated; and God was not worshipped or feared. Over this they wept and prayed, and at once commenced to labour for God; speaking to the people as opportunity was afforded, about the things of God. Upon these efforts the Lord smiled; the Holy Spirit was poured out from on high, and sinners were converted to God. Thus was the foundation laid for the flourishing church now existing here.—But our brother now rests from his labours, and his works do follow him. His illness was brief; but he was prepared for a place in the house of many mansions. His soul was sanctified by long and habitual communion with God, and his robes were washed and made white in the blood of the Lamb. He died as he lived, in the exercise of a powerful living faith, and in great peace; deeply lamented by all that knew him.

May those he has left behind gird up the loins of their minds, and be the followers of them, who through faith and patience now inherit the promises.

R. H. TAYLOR.

Musquodoboit Harbour, May 19, 1864.

MISS ELLEN WADE OF GRANVILLE.

Died at Granville, Annapolis, on the 3rd of May, in the 21st year of her age, Miss Ellen Wade, youngest daughter of Job and Mary Wade. She had been gradually declining in health for five years, and died of consumption. During her long illness she was never known to complain, but always appeared cheerful and happy, being remarkable from childhood for mildness of disposition. She experienced God's pardoning mercy two years previous to her death. One morning her mother asked her how she had rested during the night: She replied that she had not slept, being too happy in mind to do so: she having that night apprehended by faith the mercy of God through her Redeemer. She said 'I thought I should have to arouse you all to reveal to you my joys, but I felt unwilling to disturb your repose. She retained her confidence in God and her hope of heaven to the end of life. While her friends were weeping around her just before her departure, she told them not to weep for her, and calmly, and hopefully, resigned herself into the hands of a faithful Creator, and all-sufficient Redeemer. She lived beloved, and died greatly esteemed and lamented. Her funeral was attended by a large number of persons, who listened attentively to a sermon on the occasion from Luke xx. 36. May the death of this very interesting young person, be the means of inducing many in youth to prepare for the bright world, to which, we doubt not, she has gone in the bloom of her being.

T. H. DAVIES.

Bridgetown, Annapolis, May 24, 1864.

ANNE M'INTOSH, OF EARLTOWN, N. S.

Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. John McIntosh, of Earltown, departed this life March 20th, in the 19th year of her age. Her affliction, although of the most painful nature, was borne with patience and resignation to the will of God. For eleven weeks her sufferings were very great. Twenty-one days passed, during which she could not swallow so much as a drop of cold water. Yet she betrayed no signs of impatience; not a murmur escaped her lips. While suffering from continued thirst, she prayed that if it were the will of God she might be allowed once more to partake of the cooling draught, which prayer was answered in a most remarkable manner to the astonishment of her friends. As her disease progressed, and her sufferings increased, she felt more sensibly that God was the strength of her heart. No gloomy fears disturbed her peace. As the visions of earth grew dim, and as she neared the eternal shore, faith lent its realizing light, and she saw the land afar off where the tree of life is blooming. Thus peacefully did she pass away to that clime where the inhabitants never say they are sick.

W. TWEEDY.

River John, May 24, 1864.

MRS. LEARD, P. E. ISLAND.

Died, at Augustin Cove, P. E. Island, in the 57th year of her age, on the 2nd of May, Mrs. Isabella Leard,—she was a woman of few words and of a "meek and quiet spirit." For many years she was a consistent professor of the religion of Christ, her death was preceded by lengthened and painful affliction which was

borne with uncomplaining patience. The visits of pious and praying friends were thankfully received and often proved refreshing to her mind —she anticipated her approaching end without any regret, save, that her life had not been more earnestly devoted to the service of her Redeemer. Her hope rested on the atonement of Christ,—and to her sorrowing relatives she expressed the conviction that she was going to be "for ever with the Lord."—She was a sister of late Mr. George Muttart of whose death about the same time last year a brief notice was furnished to the *Wesleyan*. S.

MR. AND MRS. ROBERT CROWE OF COLCHESTER, N. S.

Died suddenly at Clifton, Colchester, May 7th, Robert Crowe, a highly respected deacon of the Presbyterian Church aged 43 years; and on the 20th day of the same month, his widow, Catherine Crowe, daughter of Mr. James Archibald, aged 36 years. She was led to Christ under the ministry of the Rev. J. R. Narraway, in the 22d year of her age, and continued a faithful member of the Wesleyan Church until she calmly fell asleep in Jesus.

Although belonging to different branches of the christian church, Mr. and Mrs. Crowe were distinguished for their mutual forbearance and love, and doubtless ere this have mingled their praises,

"Where names and sects and parties cease
And Christ is all in all."

A. B. B.

Provincial Wesleyan.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1864.

Our World, what is it?

Some supposing that, by this question, we desire to know what our world is in the great Universe of which it forms a part, will tell us, that it is a planet circling round a central orb, and daily revolving upon its own axis; a ball of matter upon whose surface summer and winter, seed time and harvest alternate in due course. Others thinking that we refer to its internal structure and composition, will answer that our world is composed of land and water, rocks stratified and unstratified, hill and valley, lake and mountain; and as their minds tend to the different geologic theories, they will inform us that its centre is in a state of fusion or solid, and will enter into elaborate arguments to establish their particular views.

But at present we are not attracted by the peculiar formation, or the position of the globe; our thoughts turn rather to the suthing mass of humanity that dwells upon it. Visions of beautiful landscapes in all the glory of their summer drapery, their dashing water-falls or sombre forests may please the senses, but the mind of man with its longing and its leanings is better suited to serious thought. Deep leafy dells through which the evening sun sends his rays in patches of golden light are beautiful; but the darkened human soul, with the bright beams of the Sun of righteousness shooting athwart its gloom is a far more profitable picture.

Look then at the world, the heathen world before the advent of Him who came in all the fullness of his Father's glory. Amid the flash and splendour of mighty cities, the clangor of the war-trumpet, and the steady tramp of armed men that arise from every quarter there are mingled other sights and sounds. The philosopher scanning with eager eye his pile of now forgotten manuscripts; the alchymist bending low over his crucible; and the sobbings and sighings of the great heart of man in its earnest yet fruitless search after truth are the things that meet eye and ear at every turn.

The mind of man, not content with the visible and apparent, seeks to know the invisible and hidden, while his soul, not satisfied with feeding upon the natural, turns with longing and craving to the supernatural. It looks up to the blue vault of heaven, and sees in imagination a world beyond; it turns its eye downward to the earth clothed in beauty, and giving its treasures with no niggard hand, and dreams of a being who framed and fashioned the wonderful machine; then for a moment it contemplates itself, with all its untold might and energy, then views the casket that contains it, and wondering at the union of such different objects as matter and spirit, is constrained by an irresistible impulse to exclaim, "The hand that made me is Divine." Not being able to comprehend how one being could make and govern all he sees and feels, man's fertile mind fashions many deities and clothes them with his own passions and attributes, making his very gods subservent to his own will and according to his own thoughts. Hence arose the multiplicity of deities which are found in heathen mythology. Yet the belief in these was not universal, the sage despised the gods he worshipped, and in his moments of rapt thought soared away toward the outward and tangible features of idolatry; until, in imagination, he almost bowed before the throne of the Great Eternal. But here he faltered. A great man has written "*Humanum est errare et nescire*;" and a greater has declared, "The world by wisdom knew not God." The philosopher of the ancient world, while he held some just ideas of a divine ruler and creator, mixed up with his theory much that was false; and while, in his better moments, he was fain to acknowledge the existence of a merciful yet just Jehovah, at other times he would doubt, nay even deny all that he had previously believed or asserted. So the heathen, wrapped in the gloom of hellish night, hoped and despaired, believed and disbelieved, theorized and re-cast his theories until he became entangled in the maze formed by his own conflicting ideas, and sunk into a darkness more profound and gloomy than before.

In the midst of this darkness, which like the Egyptian could be felt, there arose the Star in the East. The world stood still and wondered. Theories framed by master minds, and followed by the myriads of the race, seemed dreary and dark as the first flash of that Star pierced their hidden mysteries. The intellect, illuminated by "the truth as it is in Jesus," threw off the trammels of superstition and idolatry, and revelled in its new-formed day. From that time until the present, light upon light has been breaking in as the truths of God have become more apparent, and now, standing as we do beneath the full blaze of Gospel day, the spirit can be borne by faith to the throne of its Creator and Lord, and read upon the loving countenance beaming from the mercy seat the fact of its acceptance in the Beloved.

From our English Correspondent.

Results of the District meetings—small accessions —successor to John Mason—rising laymen of Methodism—the Royal Family—Cardinal Wiseman.

We now know the result of the District Returns, showing the number of members in Society to be reported to the next Conference. Without including the two districts where the Welsh language only is employed, the accounts from which have not as yet been forwarded, the net increase of members in England and Scotland is about 350. This result was in part anticipated by those best acquainted with the state it is that in a time of profound ecclesiastical peace and of general commercial prosperity, the accession to our numbers should be of so insignificant a character. The circumstance is rendered yet more perplexing inasmuch as there has been a great increase in chapel building. During the last 3 or 4 years the number of new chapels erected and opened, has exceeded anything previously known. And it is notorious that as a whole, in the matter of congregations, these new edifices have been exceedingly successful. The aggregate of our congregations has increased, without doubt, by many thousands, perhaps by scores of thousands, during the year, and still only a few hundred are added to the Society. Nor is there the drain of emigration to be taken into account, as in some former years. Again, had a decrease taken place in Lancashire, it might naturally have been ascribed to the stagnation in trade during the past year or two. But strange to say, the Manchester district exhibits an increase of 805, or more than double the total increase of the connexion.

Undoubtedly these are facts which ought to occasion deep searchings of heart amongst us. There is a growing difficulty, unquestionably, in inducing our hearers to join themselves to the Society by meeting in class. We have tens of thousands of regular hearers, whose conduct is blameless, who are cheerful and liberal supporters of the cause in its various departments, but who steadily refuse to give that proof of their attachment to it, which is implied in joining the Society. There is, moreover, a feeling which scarcely finds public expression, as to the practicability of adopting some modification of the class-meeting system. But on the other hand, it may be that considerations of this secondary kind are only calculated to distract attention from our great and primary need—the need of more true and heartfelt personal religion.

The vacancy occasioned by the death of our venerable Book Steward, the Rev. John Mason, will probably be filled by the appointment of Dr. Jobson. Such is the recommendation of the Book Committee to the Conference. It is rumoured that this recommendation will not pass unchallenged, and that the Rev. John Bedford, or the Rev. Wm. Edwards, will be proposed. It does not follow, as a matter of course, that Dr. Jobson should be appointed because he has been nominated by the London Com.; but practically there is little doubt of his election. It is understood that at first he felt a strong reluctance on account of the comparatively secular character of the duties, but that this has to some extent been overcome.

Methodism has just lost one of its noblest laymen by the death of Mr. Brock of Exeter. His funeral was the largest, it is said, ever witnessed in that ancient city. Men of all shades of politics and of all religious opinions joined in the desire to pay a last tribute of respect. We have a number of laymen rising up, some of whom it is to be hoped will soon be in Parliament. It is to be regretted that some of our best qualified laymen should have so strong a repugnance to parliamentary life, as to have refused urgent and repeated applications to offer themselves as candidates—as for example Mr. Robinson Kay and Dr. George Smith. There are signs however of another spirit among some of our laymen, as Mr. MacArthur, Mr. Lycett, and others. Mr. S. D. Waddy, son of Dr. Waddy, is already achieving marked success as a Barrister, and although he is not yet sufficiently advanced to warrant his coming forward at present, he is a very likely man to obtain a seat in Parliament, and if he once gets there, he will make his voice heard.

Considerable uneasiness is felt at the protracted retirement of the Queen. She is now in Scotland, though it is the height of the London season, and the gay and fashionable world are loud in their complaints. The Prince and Princess of Wales are doing their best to supply the deficiency, but it is said there is a great want of life, in court circles. The royal young couple are not sparing of their public appearances. They ride about freely, and visit public places; and the Princess especially, owing to the deep and earnest sympathy of our countrymen with Denmark, is universally popular. She looks thin and careworn, and (so general opinion agrees) considerably older—probably the effect of anxiety touching the affairs of her father's little kingdom. The Queen, it is believed, takes the side of Germany, and many rumours are afloat, but Earl Russel in the House of Lords last night made a few statements which will go far to dissipate any uneasy apprehensions which might have disturbed the public mind.

Cardinal Wiseman has been trying to rebuke the British nation for its reception of Garibaldi. He represents the General as an atheist and a blasphemer, but his words will not have much effect. Popery is very quiet in this country. It attracts but little attention and makes little or no progress, although it manages to hold its ground. The apathy of the nation in political matters is something wonderful. Whether it arise from the complicated excitement of foreign politics, or from any other cause, our home politicians are at a very low ebb. They cannot raise an enthusiasm about anything. The people are well fed and clothed and governed—they have plenty of liberty—and they care nothing at all about politics. This easy, full-fed condition is not favourable to religious awakening. Perhaps if we were visited with national trouble, the work of the churches would be in a more flourishing state.

The news of Grant's desperate engagements with Lee has produced a profound impression here, and has revived that interest in the American struggle which had altogether subsided. It is a sickening story of blood and slaughter; but, at the time I write, our information leaves Grant pursuing Lee towards Richmond, without any decisive result. W.

London, May 27th, 1864.

Washington Correspondence.

Washington, May 20, 1864.

Look where you will in Washington there are unmistakeable indications that this is a time of war. When leaving the railway station on my arrival here, I met the remnant of a regiment, whose "time is up," marching to the station, homeward bound. There were about 120 men remaining of a regiment, once a thousand strong. They straggled along in irregular order; knapsacks, tin cups, old blankets and boots hanging anywhere and everywhere about them. Their clothing was desperately "the worse for wear." They carried in their midst all that was left of the old flag of the regiment, covered with glory, torn into rags and ribbons.

Passing up Pennsylvania Avenue early in the morning, I met a hearse bearing a coffin, covered with the national flag. It was followed by about 50 persons, Generals, and other officers, members of Congress, &c., and two carriages. In the coffin was General Wadsworth. There was no music, no attempt at military display, and but few took any interest in the occasion, so common have such events become.

Calling at the Provost Marshall's office for a *pass* into Virginia, we found others on the same errand, woman whose husbands were in [illegible] whose sons were House, (the residence of the President,) a little farther on is the War Office. Communicative residents of Washington, are wont to point out the spot where Key was shot by Sickles, some years ago. "There," said a friend, "is where the tree stood, around which Key dodged when Sickles aimed at him. You see there's nothing left but the stump; visitors cut the bark all away, and so mutilated the tree that it had to be cut down." There is another tree of historic and tragic interest, in New York, upon which a negro was hanged during the riots of 1863; but whatever the reason may be, that New York tree has not the same attraction for the ruthless knife of the curiosity-seeking American.

You can not pass along any street of this city but you see signs of war. There is a mounted cavalry soldier on guard, with drawn sword, at every corner. There are men on crutches everywhere, here are bandaged eyes, bandaged faces, arms in slings, at every turn. There goes a train of army waggons, half a mile long or so, each waggon covered with canvas, and drawn by four or six horses, the driver mounted on one of them. A little later you see another similar train passing up another street. Thus are the supplies hourly "sent to the front." There, down 7th street, go two large waggons crowded thick with negro recruits just brought in to be enrolled in the Federal army.

At the foot of Pennsylvania Avenue, on a commanding eminence, is the Capitol. Its magnificent dome rises to a great height. Everywhere, within and without, there is beauty to charm the eye and the imagination. The Senate Chamber and Representative Hall are each lighted only from the ceiling. The building is about 750 feet in length, and covers 5½ acres of land.

A little below where the "long-bridge" crosses the Potomac, is the steamboat wharf, whence we sail for Alexandria. The trip down the Potomac is soon accomplished. From the steamer's deck, part of the line of the fortifications for the defence of Washington, may be seen. Some kind of military works crown every considerable hill. All around Washington and Alexandria, one not only looks upon the luxuriant foliage of the trees, and the tender leaves of the vine, upon the sweet shrubbery and the flowers, but here are hospitals everywhere, that tell with voices of groaning and agony, and here are wide fields of new-made mounds, that tell with the silent speech of death, of the sad havoc war doth make.

Let us enter a hospital. We pass through a gateway. Here is a row of shanties, called *wards*. Each ward about 18 feet wide, and from 16 to 200 feet long. Down the whole length on both sides are rows of wounded men. The wards are about 25 feet apart, and are marked with a letter of the alphabet. There may be 20 or more such wards in one enclosure, and these constitute a hospital. Sometimes a large hotel, or Academy or College is used as a hospital, as is the case in Alexandria, where the largest hotel in Virginia is now used for that purpose. There on a narrow iron bedstead is a man whose right leg is gone, he suffers greatly, is feverish, restless. Here is one whose lower jaw is broken. Here another whose face is bandaged up, shot through the cheek, teeth knocked out. There are four men in a row each having lost the whole or a part of the left arm,—though each had his left wing clipped, yet they seemed in good spirits; even here the poetic adage found an illustration, "birds of a feather flock together." Next is a man wounded in both legs, next to him a rebel, well attended, feverish, too sick to converse. There is one who is delirious, life is ebbing away; the nurse looks at me, shakes his head, shuts his lips tight, and says, "poor fellow, he'll soon be gone." Here one is writing a letter, there another is dictating to a young lady what to write for him. There is one whose arm is in splints, his face pallid, his eyes wild and ghastly—a wreck adrift in a very sea of suffering. These are only some of the ten thousand victims of "the battle of the wilderness," of whom five hundred at least will soon be sleeping in the grave. Here are newspapers, books, Testaments, oranges, lemons, cleanliness. The Sanitary and Christian Commissions are doing a work of immeasurable good for the soldiers, and for humanity, and for God. Verily, the attempt to prevent the rebels of 1861, from doing what their fathers did in 1776, is costing a fearful price.

In the memorable town of Fredericksburg, so often the point which both armies strove to win, every house is full of wounded men. But the luxuries, the comforts, the attendance, which are furnished in the hospitals about Washington, can not be had for the thousands of wounded and dying in Fredericksburg, and its vicinity.

When will this cruel war be over? Many here believe this campaign will end the war. "Grant has all the men he asked for." "He has plenty of supplies." "He has three times as many men as Lee has." "His men are mostly veterans." "He will crack the nut this time, or else it can't be cracked at all." Such expressions one hears at Willard's, at the Metropolitan, on steamers, in rail-cars,—everywhere. But there are different opinions expressed here. There are men who can not flatter themselves that the victory, for which many good men pray, and multitudes fight, amid blood, and agony, and death, is just about to perch upon the Federal banners. Meanwhile, the leading commercial men, are planning and scheming, as though *they* can not see that the rebellion is wasting and withering, and reeling, as others think, to an ignoble ruin.

One dollar a day is better wages now in the Eastern Provinces than three dollars a day in Washington. New England and the Middle States will never more be so attractive to Provincial merchants who wish *to buy*. Can not the merchandise which has been manufactured here for Eastern markets, be henceforth produced in the Provinces at lower rates than here? Must not your Provinces become manufacturing countries? Are they not inevitably drifting in that direction? C.

Philadelphia Correspondence.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25, 1864.

A deputation from the General Conference visited Washington last week, and presented an address, on behalf of the Conference, to the President of the United States. President Lincoln's reply is as follows:

Gentlemen:—In reference to your address, allow me to attest the accuracy of its historical statements, endorse the sentiments it expresses, and thank you, in the nation's name, for the sure promise it gives.

Nobly sustained as the government has been by all the churches, I would utter nothing which might in the least appear invidious against any. Yet, without this, it may fairly be said that the Methodist Episcopal Church, not less devoted than the best, is, by its greater numbers, the most important of all. It is no fault in others that the Methodist Church sends more soldiers to the field, more nurses to the hospitals, and more prayers to heaven than any. God bless the Methodist Church; bless all the churches; and blessed be God, who in this our great trial, giveth us the churches.

(Signed) A. LINCOLN.

Shortly after the presentation of the address and the reply, Rev. Mr. Thornton, and other British subjects, called upon the President, and regretted they had not been present at the interview with their brother clergymen, and desired to consider themselves included in his reply to the address.

The General Conference has elected three new bishops, namely, Rev. Davis W. Clark, D.D., Rev. Edward Thomson, D.D., and Rev. Calvin Kingsley, D.D. These three honoured ministers have occupied the editorial chair by appointment of the General Conference for several years past. The ordination of the bishops took place yesterday afternoon, amid services the most deeply interesting, impressive and solemn.

The election of the editors of the several publications of the G. Conference is nearly completed. Part of the list of editors is as follows: *Christian Advocate and Journal*, Rev. D. Curry, D.D.; *Quarterly Review*, Rev. D. D. Wheden, D.D.; *Sunday School Books and Papers*, Rev. D. Wise, D.D.; *German Apologist*, Rev. W. Nast, D.D.; *Western Advocate*, Rev. John M. Reid; *N. W. Advocate*, Rev. T. M. Eddy; *Central Advocate*, Rev. B. F. Crary; *Pittsburg Advocate*, Rev. S. H. Nesbit; *California Advocate*, Rev. E. Thomas; *Pacific Advocate*, Rev. S. D. Brown; *Ladies Repository*, Rev. Isaac N. Wiley.

It is probable that the General Conference will close its session about the last day of this month. C.

Liverpool Circuit.

MR. EDITOR,—I am happy in being able to communicate to your readers the fact of the completion of our beautiful church in this town. About June last, the enterprise was first spoken of; in August we commenced removing the old church, in order to build on the site it occupied, and in March the new one was dedicated to the worship of God.

This church is a decided improvement on any similar effort in this town. It is the largest, and probably the finest, Wesleyan church in the province, outside of the metropolis itself. It is in the Anglo-Saxon style of architecture, presenting massive outlines; the tower is bold and imposing in appearance, and is surmounted by an exceedingly elegant spire, the entire height of tower, spire and finial is one hundred and twenty-six feet. The height of the basement, is indicated on the exterior by a band, supported by block trimmings, while finely moulded brackets, suspended from the projecting roof, add further ornament to the sides and front. I have already given a description of the basement story, the floor of which is sunk two feet below the surface of the ground, thus leaving ten feet as the height of the basement, above the surface. The entrance to the church is by front, and side doors, all opening into an ample vestibule, from which the stair-case descends into the lecture room, and from which also, the stair-cases ascend, by an easy grade, to the main audience room. This latter, occupying the entire flat, is seventy-feet long, and forty-five feet wide, but the length is further increased by a broad apsis in the rear of the pulpit, for the organ and choir, twelve feet deep; and by the extension of this room into the tower, which projects six feet beyond the main building; thus giving an entire length of eighty-eight feet, all closely pewed. An end gallery furnishes sittings for nearly one hundred persons. There are seventy pews in the body of the building, which range in length from eight and a half to eleven feet, and will hold each, from six to eight persons; so that it is computed that adding to these the pews of the orchestra, those extending into the tower, and those of the gallery, the entire church will comfortably seat five hundred and fifty persons.

The interior presents a peculiarly neat and attractive appearance. The windows—the tops of which are semi-circular in accordance with the style—are of ground glass, and in the head of each is a large medallion of stained glass, of varied colours. The pews which are curved, being formed on lines drawn from the pulpit as a centre, are stuffed, and covered, and cushioned uniformly with rose-coloured damask, the tops and scroll arms are of black walnut, as is also the communion rail. There are three lateral aisles, which, with the transverse one in front of the communion rail, are covered with suitable Kidderminster carpet, which matches with a finer quality of carpet, covering the platform within the railing. The pulpit is roomy, and comfortable, and only sufficiently elevated above the pews. It is ornamented with curved work. The communion table is a slab of white marble, resting on brackets affixed to the front of the pulpit, a most chaste and beautiful arrangement. The church is lighted by three elegant chandeliers, one of which lights the pulpit and orchestra, and by brackets, lamps attached to the side walls, and the two tower posts—the only posts, by the way, to be seen in the audience room, as the gallery is suspended by king-posts, from the plates; the light is softened by ground glass globes on the lamps.

The heat is supplied by two furnaces in the basement, of somewhat novel construction. Each one consists of an ordinary square stove, of the largest size, covered with a casing of galvanized iron, which extends to the ceiling of the basement, and as it does not to any extent radiate the heat, transmits it entire through the grating to the church above, in the ordinary way. This is much cheaper than the ordinary furnace, costing perhaps one third; it cannot from its simplicity be a failure, as is often the case with the furnace, and being supplied with wood, instead of coal, the heated air is wholly free from unpleasant smell. Mr. G. Boehner of this town, was the architect and builder, of this beautiful sanctuary.

I cannot speak too highly of the spirit of christian enterprise, the zeal, and faithfulness of the Trustees in this holy work; nor of the cordial co-operation, and generous pecuniary aid afforded by our people. The cost of church and fixtures, exclusive of the bell and organ which we previously had, is about six thousand dollars; of this though a year has not elasped since the commencement of the enterprise, the sum of five thousand dollars has been raised, of which we realized by the sale of the preference of forty-five of the pews, about two thousand eight hundred dollars. You may conceive sir, that by this effort we are pretty nearly exhausted, and are in circumstances to ask our friends abroad, for aid to a Bazaar, to be held next autumn, to assist in liquidating the remaining one thousand dollars. We appeal to the generous, who are ready to help those who help themselves. We have only to regret that though our present church, is so much larger than the old one, we have not nearly room enough; every available pew is rented, and more are called for; while on the other hand we rejoice that the church is filled, both morning and evening, with an intelligent and appreciative congregation, to whom, it is a delight to minister the word of life. And here I may just be allowed to refer to the steady increase which has obtained for months past, in the size of the week night congregations, until we have now a regular attendance at these services, of from eighty to one hundred.

A few days previous to the opening of the church, we commenced holding in the basement story, a series of religious services, believing that the time had arrived for making such special effort. On the next Sunday, came the dedicatory services. The Rev. Mr. Brettle of Barrington, and in the evening, from the former part of the 8th verse of the 3rd of Philipians. The Rev. Mr. Coffin, who had just previously come to the circuit, and who I rejoice to say is quite restored to health—preached in the afternoon, on Christian zeal. It was a festal day, which will be long remembered by the Wesleyans of Liverpool; the great enterprise which had cost them so much toil, so much care, so much anxiety, was happily consummated, and they were permitted to worship God in a sanctuary more tasteful, beautiful, and commodius than they had, until recently dared even to hope for; and, the sermons to which they listened were of a high order, richly fraught with evangelical truth, instructive and gladdening; and the people sat joyously in the presence of the Lord of Hosts. And when, on Monday, after sharp competition for the preference of pews, the sales were found to amount to about seven hundred pounds, a load of care was lifted from the hearts of the Trustees, for they saw that their church was free from the incubus of a great debt. Mr. Brettle preached for us again on Monday evening, and on Tuesday left us, followed by the best wishes of our people, to whom he had most pleasingly ministered the word of life. The services were continued thoughout the week. On the next Sabbath the Rev. Mr. Lockhart of Annapolis, preached morning and evening. He remained to our help the greater part of the week, and preached every evening during his stay. His sermons were most faithful and effective appeals to the unconverted, and very gracious Divine influence attended their delivery. The services were continued for several weeks, and with very blessed results. Previous to the commencement of this special effort, the classes had been receiving additions to the numbers of their membership, and the interest in religious matters in the congregation, was so manifestly intensifying, that we were induced to increase those means, through which souls are led by the Divine Spirit to Christ. We had not indeed in connection with this effort, that more general turning to God, which we could have wished; but from week to week, came those who had thoughtfully accepted the claims of God, and deliberately avowed themselves on the Lord's side. We have now received, as the result of this blessed work, forty persons on trial for membership, and others are contemplating a similar connection. On Sunday the 15th of this month, in the evening service, the interest was heightened by the administration of baptism to six of those probationers, who had not received the rite in infancy. In the prosperity of the various interests of our cause, in this town, we recognize the "good hand of our God," who, "only doeth wondrous things."

I must close, with the expression of my gratitude to God, for placing me in the midst of the beloved people to whom I minister, and for the comfort and happiness which I have enjoyed in my work here. Yours, &c.,

J. HART.

The District Meetings.

By general consent, Wesleyan Methodism is admitted to possess a system of ecclesiastical government more highly organised than any other Church. We are not now entering upon an inquiry how far it is desirable in the abstract for a Christian sect to possess an elaborate organisation, nor do we now inquire how far it may be desirable to leave scope for the free and unchecked action of individual zeal, without the control of a recognised system of discipline. To these questions, differently constituted minds will return different answers, and the facts of Church history are not, perhaps, so exclusively favourable as ardent partisans may suppose, either to the strict disciplinarian on the one side, or to the advocate of individual latitude on the other. Whatever may be concluded from the history of the Christian Church viewed as a whole, it is very certain that in our own country, and at the present epoch, there is no tendency towards an undue excess of Church discipline. In the Established Church the tendency is lamentably and notoriously in the opposite direction. Congregational Churches, whatever functions they may exercise within themselves, are precluded by their isolation from the control of any organised system. Our own communion affords the only example, on a large scale, of a vigorous, practical, and efficiently organised discipline—a discipline which is not left to be discovered in the musty pages of statute-books, but which is found in living and active operation amongst a community which includes a million of the population of England.

Of all the parts of this multifarious system, there is none more important, more vital, than the District Committees of the Conference, commonly called the District Meetings. Methodism had not advanced very far before it was found impossible for the Conference during its yearly assembly to transact all the public business of the Connexion. Upon the death of Wesley, the kingdom was divided into a number of districts, so that cases of emergency which might occur, such as had been referred to Wesley himself during his lifetime, might be dealt with by a competent tribunal. The meeting of the "District" soon became annual, and this usage has continued for seventy years. In most parts of the Connexion, the District Meeting is looked forward to with animated expectation, especially in the town where this Methodist synod is appointed to be held. The gathering together of Ministers from their respective Circuits (for every Minister is required to attend, unless he have leave of absence)—the renewal of old friendships and the formation of new—the generous, hearty hospitality with which the brethren are invariably greeted—the public services, at early morning and in the evenings, when selected preachers are announced—the assembling of stewards and lay officers entitled to take part in the proceedings—all these circumstances invest the occasion with a peculiar interest.

We reserve any lengthened comments upon the statistical returns. At present we will content ourselves with calling attention to the unexampled guarantees which our Church possesses for the moral purity of its Ministry, and for its theological orthodoxy. It is not merely that, in these yearly synods, it is open for any one to prefer a complaint. As much as this may be affirmed of the ecclesiastical assemblies of other Churches. The peculiarity of the discipline of our Church consists in this, that questions are asked separately and categorically with reference to every Minister, and no name is allowed to pass until a satisfactory answer has been returned. "Is there any objection against his moral and religious character?" Unless the answer "*None*" is solemnly returned, an examination must take place forthwith. "Does he believe and preach our doctrines?" To this inquiry, every man must reply for himself, renewing thus his fealty to the system of doctrinal truth which is held amongst us. The discipline is the fence of the doctrine; and it is to its strict and unswerving maintenance that the remarkable unanimity and soundness of doctrinal teaching which has characterised Wesleyan Methodism from the beginning is to a great extent to be ascribed. It imposes no insuperable obstacle in the way of a healthy independence of thought. It admits of a wide latitude in various matters of speculation and belief which do not touch the [illegible] vital points it is inflexible. A similar stringency is observed in regard to the question of moral and religious character. And whatever new developments our system may be deemed in the natural progress of events to require, we rejoice to believe that there is no disposition in any quarter to relax, in regard to these essential points, that stringency and fraternal fidelity which constitute at once the peculiarity, the glory, and the security of our ecclesiastical system.

Nevertheless, in view of the small increase which we have to report, it will be felt that the paramount feeling of the hour ought to be, not exultation, not boasting, but rather humiliation The stationary character of our numbers must lead every faithful member to the reflection that, "except the Lord build the house, they labour in vain that build it." No exactitude of Church order, no perfection of ecclesiastical arrangement, no systematic or unsystematic munificence towards various funds and charities, no increase of goodly structures wherein to celebrate divine worship, will avail to raise up the spiritual temple of the Lord. Amidst countless reasons for thanksgiving, we have this occasion of grief, that the consecrated hosts are not visibly subduing the hosts of the enemy. As on a famed occasion of olden time, the shouts of our Jubilee joy will be mingled with the lamentations of the elders of our Israel and the weeping of the people.—*Methodist Recorder.*

Newfoundland Mission and its Missionaries.

BY REV. W. WILSON.

No. 22.

THE RED INDIANS OR ABORIGINES OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

Concluded.

Four years after Mary March was brought to St. John's, three others of the tribe were captured, and brought to the same place. These were the last of the Red Indians ever seen. As the writer himself saw these persons, shook hands with them, and tried to converse with them, he will give the account from his own journal.

St. John's, Newfoundland, June 23, 1823.—"Last week there were brought to this town, three Red Indians, so called, who are the aboriginal inhabitants of this Island. They are all females, and their capture was accomplished in the following manner.

In the month of March last, a party of men from the neighbourhood of Twillingate were in the country hunting for fur. The party went two and two in different directions. After a while one of these small parties, saw on a distant hill a man coming towards them; supposing him while in the distance to be one of their own party, they fired a powder gun to let their friend know their where-abouts. The Red Indian generally runs at the report of a musket, not so in the present instance; this man quickened his pace towards them. They know from his gait and dress, discovered that he was an Indian, but thought he was a Micmac, and therefore still felt no anxiety. Soon they found their mistake; and ascertained that the stranger was one of the Red Indians. He was approaching in a threatening attitude with a large club in his hand. They now put themselves in a posture of defence; and beckoned the Indian to surrender. This was of no use, he came on with double fury, and when nearly at the muzzle of their guns, one of the men fired, and the Indian fell dead at his feet. As they had killed a man without any design or intention, they felt deeply concerned, and resolved at once to leave the hunting-ground, and return home. In passing through a drake of woods, they came up with a wigwam, which they entered, and took three Indian females, which have since been found to be a mother, and her two daughters. These women they brought to their own home, where they kept them until they could carry them to St. John's, and receive the government reward for bringing a Red captive Indian. The parties were brought to trial for shooting a man, but as there was no evidence against them they were acquitted.

The women were first taken to Government House, and by order of His Excellency the Governor, a comfortable room in the Court House was assigned to them as a place of residence; where they were treated with every possible kindness. The mother is far advanced in life, but seems in good health. Beds were provided for them, but they did not understand their use, and they slept on their deer-skins in the corner of the room. One of the daughters was ill, yet she would take no medicine. The doctor recommended phlebotomy, and a gentleman allowed a vein to be opened in his arm, to shew her, that there was no intention to kill her; but this was to no purpose, for when she saw the lancet brought near her own arm, both she and her companions got into a state of fury,—so that the doctor had to desist. Her sister was in good health,—she seemed about twenty-two years of age. If she had ever used red ochre about her person, there was then no sign of it in her face. Her complexion was swarthy, not unlike the Micmacs; her features were handsome; she was a tall fine figure, and stood nearly six feet high; and such a beautiful set of teeth, I do not know that I ever saw in a human head. In her manners, she was bland, affable and affectionate. I showed her my watch, she put it to her ear, and was amused with its tick. A gentleman put a looking-glass before her, and her grimaces were most extraordinary; but when a black-lead pencil was put into her hand, and a piece of white paper laid upon the table; she was in raptures; she made a few marks on the paper, apparently to try the pencil; then in one flourish, she drew a deer perfectly; and what is most surprising, she began at the tip of the tail. One person, pointed to his fingers, and counted ten, which she repeated in good English; but when she had numbered all her fingers her English was exhausted, and her numeration, if numeration it were, was in the Boethick tongue. This person whose Indian name is *Shanandithit*, is thought to be the wife of the man who was shot. The old woman was morose, and had the look and action of a savage. She would sit all day on the floor with a deer-skin shawl on; and looked with dread, or hatred upon every one that entered the Court House.

When we came away, *Shanandithit* kissed all the company, shook hands with us, and distinctly repeated "good-by."

June 24. "Saw the three Indian women in the street. The ladies had dressed them in English garb, but over their dress they all had on their, to them indispensable, deer skin shawl; and 'Shanandithit,' thinking the long front of her bonnet an unnecessary appendage, had torn it off; and in its place had decorated her forehead and her arms, with tinsel and coloured paper.

They took a few trinkets, and a quantity of the fancy paper that is usually wrapped round pieces of linen; but their great selection was pots kettles, hatchets, hammers, nails, and other articles of ironmongery, with which they were loaded, so that they could scarcely walk. It was painful to see the sick woman, who, notwithstanding her debility, was determined to have her share in these valuable treasures."

After a few weeks a vessel was sent to take the women to the place from whence they came. The ship's boat took all their things ashore, then the women went with great reluctance, but when they were landed and the boat was about to leave them they cried, they screamed, and rushed into the water after the boat; they would not be left. The captain was at a loss what to do. His orders were to put them ashore and leave them. He felt that this would be cruel: he therefore determined to leave them in charge of the person who brought them away, until the pleasure of the Government was known. The orders were not repeated; so the women remained. The sick daughter soon died, and the mother did not live long with civilized people; but Shanandithit survived for about two years, during which time she learned English, and became very useful as a house servant.

From her it was understood, that her tribe was reduced to a very small number, and the reason she and her relations would not be left on the beach, was, that they would have been killed by their own people as traitors, as they had been among the white people, whom they considered as their deadly enemies.

The writer is not aware that any Boethicks have since been seen. Some suppose the whole race is extinct, others that they have escaped across the Strait of Belle Isle to the main land of Labrador. But when it is remembered, that there are thousands of square miles of land in the interior, on which no foot of any civilized man has ever trod; that there are numerous large 'ponds' some of which might almost be called inland seas; that there are large islands in those lakes, and immense forests on their margins, that we have never seen; it may be, that some sequestered spot, yet contains a few of this persecuted and injured race, who may hereafter make their appearance; which should it be so, they assuredly will be treated differently and with greater kindness than was ever shewn towards their ancestors. What a fearful thought that we who have Christianity and the Bible, and who boast of our high state of civilization, should have destroyed a whole people, who did us no harm, until we commenced to murder them, and take their property!

The labour the Red Indians performed in order to catch deer for their subsistence was very great, as is evident from the remains of the deer-fences which were standing only a few years ago. The deer is gregarious, and the herds in Newfoundland sometimes are said to contain numbers that appear fabulous. A hunter informed the writer that he once saw what he called the *main herd*, near the head of St. George's Bay, *beating to the South*. "I looked" said he, "with astonishment, as far as I could see over the barrens, it was one living moving mass of deer." Another person said, "I was in the country once, when the deer were so numerous, that four of us shot ninety-six, and contrived to get them all to tilts which were near St. George's Bay.'

During summer the deer feed on the mountains of the north, and may be found in large numbers on the highlands near White Bay, or about the latitude of 50 or 51. But in the autumn or near winter they migrate, or as the hunters say, they "Beat to the South," and go near Cape Ray or the Bay of St. George.

To catch the deer in their southern navigation, and to provide food for themselves during winter, seems to have been the motive of the Red Indians in putting up their deer-fences. Inland from Notre Dame Bay, and far to the north-west of Red Indian Pond, a double line of strong fence was put up, which at its commencement diverged many miles. The southern fence ran down to the lake, so that the deer should thus come near their own encampments; and the northern line of fence, was to prevent their escape near the shore. This northern fence ran down to the river Exploits, along the bank of which, another fence was raised, with openings at particular places for the deer to go to the river, and swim across it. These openings were called passes. A number of men now got within the fence, and from the wider enclosure they drove them to the narrower part, or to passes of the river, where others were stationed, and thus killed the deer at their leisure. These deer-fences extend thirty miles on the river Exploits, and how far in the interior, no white man can tell.

The present state of the Boethick tribe, if indeed any of that tribe is in existence, is calculated to teach us that civilization and education, abstracted from the Bible, and pure christianity, can never raise a savage people from their degradation, or place them in their proper position among the tribes or nations of the earth. However, civilization may distinguish the nation that has it, yet it does not possess the elements requisite for the amelioration of the human race. It may make a people proud and boastful, and as knowledge is power, it may subdue surrounding nations, and impose its laws upon them; but it lacks true philanthropy, and has no disposition to impart its knowledge to other nations, or place them in a position to rival themselves, in wealth, intelligence, or power.

The world has never heard of any civilized heathen nation, who founded hospitals for their own sick; free schools for the instruction of the children of their own poor; benevolently manumitting the slaves in their own land; sending teachers to instruct other people in their philosophical theories; colporteurs to circulate their sacred books; or missionaries to propagate their faith, or system of theology in distant lands. All this is peculiar to christianity.

Rome in the height of her civilization and power, conquered the savage hordes of the north; but they continued savage until the missionaries of the cross went among them, and proclaimed the verities of Gospel Salvation. The same great nation visited the coasts of Albion, first for commercial purposes; next she formed settlements there, and then subdued the country by the number and power of her legions. But it was the story of Gethsemane and Calvary, that overthrew the Druidism of our ancestors; gave us our civilization, our constitution, our laws, and our liberty. Ever since the time that Vasco de Gama found the way to India, South Africa has been constantly visited by men of education and science; and these men of science told their brethren in Europe, that Hottentots were so stupid and brutish, that you might as well think of making a turnpike to the moon, as attempt their instruction. But christian missionaries have instructed, civilized, and taught them the way to heaven. Scientific men visited the Polynesian Isles of the south, and were terrified with the cannibalism of the people; but the heralds of the cross went there with the Bible in their hands, and the love of God in their hearts; and with these they braved the club and the oven of these worst of all savages; destroyed their unnatural appetite; taught them to read; gave them a code of laws based upon the Bible; have brought them to a knowledge of the truth; and now they are saved, and in their right mind. Had the first visitors and settlers on the shores of Newfoundland carried the Bible with them, and invited the christian missionary to accompany them, instead of poisoning the natives

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

FORGERY.—It was ascertained last week that three of our city Banks—the Halifax, the Nova Scotia, and the Union—had been imposed upon by forged cheques, presented on the 12th of May, of the several amounts of $720, $800, and $1000. It is supposed that the perpetrator of this villany took passage in the steamer for England which left on the evening of the 12th.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A young man named Charles Hardwick was found drowned in the river, Middleton, Wilmot, supposed to have been seized with a fit while attending to his fishing net.

The Water Commissioners of this city have recently imported two drinking fountains for the public, one to be placed at the city Court House, the other in Upper Water Street.

The House Joiners of this city have lately struck for an advance of wages, from 6s to 8s. per day.

Accounts from the country are highly favourable as regards the appearance of the crops.

American States.

The Virginia battle ground is still the principal centre of interest in regard to war matters, and will be for some time to come, the probability being that the campaign will be a protracted one, whatever may be its issue. Nothing will be found wanting on either side that skilfulness or bravery can attempt in order to success. The Confederates though inferior in point of numbers, yet in other respects are quite equal, if not much superior to the Northern hosts now invading Southern soil, and despoiling Southern homes. The Confederates have also the advantage of being on their own ground. The Federal forces have given evidence of great bravery, and by their overpowering numbers might be expected to achieve great things. But they have suffered severely in various battles of late, while their triumphs have been but few.

Grant has changed his base, and now is found in the same position which McClellan occupied prior to the seven days fighting nearly two years ago. Grant's plans, though very carefully prepared, have resulted in nothing so far, except a fearful loss of life, and great suffering endured by his vast army. The position he now occupies, and to which by the force of circumstances he has been driven, is not a more favourable one than was held by McClellan. After suffering a loss of from sixty to seventy thousand men, and committing equal butchery in the Confederate ranks, Grant confesses that he has been mistaken, and that the Peninsula is the military route to Richmond. In this also he may be mistaken. The very doubtful result of the present struggle, and the discouraging aspect of affairs, may be regarded as plainly indicated by the high rates of gold during the last fortnight—ranging from 185 up to 199.

The Boston *Courier* says:—"The movement of Gen. Grant towards tide water, which has been in progress since the earlier battles of the campaign, the telegraph informs us has gained its object by the arrival of the army at the Pamunkey river. Hanover town, in our possession, is on the Pamunkey, over which our troops were passing without resistance. The stream is navigable for boats of light draught almost to Hanover Court House, some eight or nine miles above the place of crossing; but the permanent base of the army must be at the White House, not far from thirty miles below, by the river passage. Having thus entirely abandoned his original plan of operations, which was the direct route to Richmond, Gen. Grant finds himself, after a circuitous march, dreadful battles and an enormous loss of men, near the position of McClellan, upon his advance up the Peninsula, with comparatively slight engagements and trifling loss. In fact, Grant now rests upon precisely the same base of supplies held by McClellan, reached in the manner in which it has been accomplished, because the War Department would not consent to any apparent coincidence in the line of operations with those adopted by McClellan. At length, it comes to exactly the same thing, and at what a fearful sacrifice.

New York Correspondence of the Boston Post says:—Uncle Abraham is not destined to find everything connected with his re-nomination "lovely," however "high" the various geese may hang. Before another week has run its round the rampant, roaring radicals will have been and gone and done it at Cleveland, and in a style not at all in strict accordance with the Blair programme. The promise now is that the omnium gatherum out West will be sizeable and respectable above all preliminary expectation; for, while crowds will go from these parts, it is certain that Hoosiers, Buckeyes, Wolverines, Suckers, Hawkeyes and others will be present in droves: and Missouri, alone, is committed to send *two thousand* delegates to the Convention. It may not be amiss to intimate that, notwithstanding the Fremont fragrance attaching to the Cleveland demonstration, the enterprise is not inspired by a blind devotion to the pathfinder, but is simply and solely prompted by an intense opposition to the renomination of the Railsplitter. It need not, therefore, surprise anybody, if, after all the toil and trouble and boil bubble, the Cleveland cauldron should ignore Fremont, Butler and all the other standing radical candidates and come out flatfootedly and enthusiastically for a certain Lieutenant General whose boots are at this moment marked "For Richmond." Thus much may be gathered by any one who listens to the radical talk hereabouts, and, as a faithful chronicler of political possibilities, your varacious correspondent deems it his duty to be in a position to say "I told you so," and "Just as I expected," whatever may turn up.

GENERAL BUTLER.—The *Army and Navy Journal* says: "It is reported that an order has been issued removing still another prominent officer commanding a heavy column who has not fulfilled the great expectations his admirers entertained of him. But the order has not been published, nor has it yet taken effect." We presume this points to Gen. Butler.

THE ATTACK ON FORT SUMTER.—Letters from the fleet and Morris Island, at Charleston, state that while the recent attack on Fort Sumter by the iron clads and batteries resulted in still further demolishing that fortress, the rebels responded with such power and accuracy that the Monitors Sangamon and Nantucket had their smoke stacks shot through and had holes torn in their decks, compelling them to withdraw from the action. The rebels have evidently got some new ordnance, rifled 8-inch guns or 200-pounders and their firing was exceedingly accurate. They poured a storm of shot and shell around our batteries, but did no harm, not a man being hurt.

THE CAPTURE OF FEDERAL GUNBOATS AT SABINE PASS.—The New Orleans correspondent of the New York *World*, under date of May 11, gives the following account of the capture of Federal gunboats at Sabine Pass:

"We have met with another disaster at Sabine Pass, Texas, the official dispatches of which reached here to-day. On Friday night, the gunboats Granite State and Wave, which formed a part of the blockading squadron, were captured by a steamer disguised as a cotton boat. She succeeded in running alongside both boats and taking them, much after the fashion in which the Harriet Lane was captured. The Granite State had seven guns and one hundred and sixty men, and the Wave mounted five guns, and was manned by eighty men."

The New York *News* says that Gen. Grant is weaker now than when he crossed the Rapidan, while Gen. Lee is relatively stronger. Gen. Beauregard, by an admirable stroke, has rendered Gen Butler powerless, and left him free to co-operate with Gen. Lee; while Gen. Breckinridge's defeat of General Sigel has sent him ten thousand of the flower of the Southern army; and the rugged nature of the country in which the armies must now operate affords defences as formidable as those in Spottsylvania against which Gen Grant hurled his columns in vain. Besides this, the retrograde movement of the Federal army from the North Anna leaves intact the Virginia Central Railroad, with its western and southern connections. Gen. Lee's line of defence, which will extend almost due north and south, will protect the Richmond and Fredericksburg and the Central roads to Richmond. In fact, the railroad communications with his army and Richmond and the South are quite secure from interruption.

The Richmond *Examiner* says:—"So far from losing ground Lee has gained manifest advantage by each change of the lines. It is easier to defend that portion of his line which is near to Richmond than that which was far removed from it. He is far better situated now than at Spottsylvania Court House, and that was better than the Wilderness. The roads can no longer be severed with impunity. The difficulties under which he has labored are transferred to the score of the enemy. Perhaps a conviction that it would be so was the reason which made Grant prefer to encounter Lee in the Wilderness, instead of coming straight to Milford.

Considering the whole facts we think the time has come when Confederates may exchange congratulations. No reflecting man can doubt that the general situation is very much improved since the day when Grant crossed the Rapidan and Butler landed at Bermuda Hundred."

The exultation over the Confederate successes in Florida, Texas and North Carolina was unbounded, especially as it was declared that they would, in effect place *one hundred thousand men* more at the disposal of Gen. Lee and his lieutenants for a space of at least six months, thus enabling him to swell his entire force in case of necessity to over 200,000, exclusive of the local garrison of Richmond. Provisions of all durable kinds, arms and amunition of the finest quality, and all conceivable appliances of war seemed to be on hand in the utmost profusion, and the fortifications would excite the wonder of even the great military powers of Europe. No less than seven belts of those in all environed the City, on the north the outer lines or shell being so constructed as to serve the purpose of a mere decoy, involving terrible loss to the assailant before it should be abandoned, and greatly increasing his danger and embarrassment when once he should be within them.

European.

The R. M. S. *China* arrived on Sunday afternoon, only 8 days from Liverpool. The Rev. Mr. Maze, a Presbyterian clergyman for St. John, N. F., who came passenger by her, heard a sermon in Queenstown on the previous Sabbath, and attended service on last Sabbath evening in Brunswick St. Church.

There is but little news of interest. Great anxiety was felt in England for later intelligence from Virginia.

The Prince of Wales made his first appearance as a public speaker at the annual banquet of the Royal Literary Fund. He acted as chairman, and acquitted himself creditably.

A very heavy thunderstorm passed over England on the 20th of May, attended with some loss of life and destruction of property.

The Birmingham *Post* professes to be able to predict as to the presidency of the Wesleyan Conference for four years to come, in the following order:—Rev's. W. L. Thornton, W. Shaw, G. Scott, and in 1867, the Rev. W. M. Punshon. The *Methodist Recorder* scarcely congratulates Mr. Punshon upon the prospect before him, as the year above named is that upon which Dr. Cumming has fixed for the Great Tribulation.

Dr. Guthrie delivered to his late charge, the congregation of Free St. John's Church, Edinburgh, a deeply impressive and affecting address, announcing that his state of health obliged him to resign his position as their pastor.

Lord Palmerston on his re-appearance in the House of Commons on the 20th was received with loud cheers from both sides of the House, after his long and severe indisposition. Many of the most distinguished members advanced to the Treasury bench, and warmly congratulated the noble Lord.

Mr. Baxter called attention to the state of affairs in China. He expressed his approval of the policy of non-interference which the Government had pursued in reference to America and Denmark, and he regretted that the same policy had not been adopted in China. He asked Lord Palmerston if he had objection to state what the future policy of the Government would be?—Lord Palmerston, who spoke with his accustomed vigour and lucidity, observed that the principle of nonintervention was a right one; but it must be remembered that this country had interfered in the affairs of Greece, Belgium, Portugal, Spain, Syria, Egypt, and other places. We had also interfered in the events which led to the war in the Crimea, and not entirely without success. We had interfered in the affairs of China, because our treaty rights were in danger, and our natural interests were at stake. The hon gentleman had appealed to the House as a merchant, but the inconsistencies of these commercial gentlemen were very great.

ITALY.—The Duke of Sutherland, having left Garibaldi at his island home, called at Naples on his way back to England, and there received the enthusiastic acclamations of the people. There is now considerable excitement prevalent in Italy, and there are signs that the people, are not only ready for, but expectant of great steps in advance towards the accomplishment of the hopes and aims of the nation. The indifferent health of the Pope is, in connection with these prospects, a subject of great interest and anxiety. Italian journals assert that the Papal Government has interdicted the entrance of the Duke of Sutherland into any of the ports belonging to the Papal States.

CONFERENCE ON THE DANISH QUESTION.—At the sitting of the Conference on the 17th, Austria and Prussia demanded a complete autonomy of the Duchies, their personal union with Denmark, material guarantees, and especially the maintainence of the point of view held by the Federal Diet on the succession question.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS.

COSTIVENESS.
INDIGESTION.
DYSPEPSIA.

Dr. Radway's Pills cure these complaints rapidly and effectually. One to six boxes is sufficient to cure the most obstinate case. Radway's Pills purge thoroughly cleanse the intestinal canal, regulate the Liver, Pancreas, Kidneys, and other glands of the system; are the only purgative pills that will cure piles or that can be administered safely in Erysipelas, Small Pox, Scarlet or other Erptive Fevers. Price 25 cts. per box. Sold byr Druggists.

1863

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO THE CITIZENS OF

HALIFAX, N. S., AND VICINITY.

THE undersigned would respectfully ask attention to the preparations known as

HUNNEWELL'S

UNIVERSAL COUGH REMEDY,

For all *Throat and Lung Complaints.*

HUNNEWELL'S TOLU ANODYNE,

The great Neuralgic, Rheumatic, Head-Ache, Tooth-Ache, Loss of Sleep, and General Nervous Remedy. Also for the Pains in Monthly Menstruations a perfect relief.

HUNNEWELL'S ECLECTIC PILLS.

The most perfect form of Cathartic ever given to the public, which never require more than *two* and seldom but *one* for a dose, act without the least griping and cure

INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUSNESS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, PILES, WORMS.

and all derangements of stomach or bowels.

The above preparations, of such unbounded reputation in the United States have the confidence of and are used by great numbers of Physicians, and at prices within reach of all, are worthy the attention of invalids, who will find them a strict conformity to nature in medicine.

Without resorting to the common method of columns of advertising, I would ask confidence to tes them, which will be sacred.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The estimation in which these medicines are held by the public, steadily increases their demand. They act directly on the system, removing all obstruction, renovating the springs of life, purifying the blood, and totally eradicating liver complaints, indigestion, pain in the side and general debility. Sold by Druggist everywhere. 186

It the readers of this 'notce' cannot get a box of Pills or Ointumentt from the Drug Store in his place, let himwrite to me, enclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of pexence. Many dealers will not keep my medicine on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons make.

TO PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS.—"*Brown's Bronchial Troches,*" or Cough and Voice Lozenges, contain ingredients acting specifically on the organs of the voice, they have an extraordinary efficacy in all affections of the Throat and Larynx, restoring their healthy tone when relaxed, either from cold or over-exertion of the voice and produce a clear and distinct enunciation. Sold everywhere.

Conference of Eastern British America, 1864.

The following are the appointments for preaching, and the arrangements for other public services during the Conference in Sackville.

The Rev. W. Wilson will preach in Sackville on Wednesday, June 15th, at half-past 7 o'clock.

SUNDAY, JUNE 19th.

Sackville,—At half-past 10, Rev. M. Richey, D.D.; at 3, the Rev. S. W. Sprague; at 6, the Rev. J. S. Addy.

Upper Sackville,—At 3, the Rev. W. Smithson; at 6, the Rev. J. Goodison.

Fairfield,—At 3, Rev. G. O. Huestis.

Point de Bute,—At half-past 10, the Rev. E. Brettle.

Fort Lawrence,—At 3, the Rev. D. Chapman.

Jollicure,—At 3, the Rev. E. Evans.

Amherst,—At 11, the Rev. W. McCarty, at half-past 6, the Rev. J. Brewster.

Nappan,—At 11, the Rev. J. Lathern.

Dorchester,—At half-past 10, the Rev. J. Prince; at 3, the Rev. A. B. Black.

Moncton,—At half-past 10, the Rev. H. McKeown.

Sackville,—The Anniversary of the Auxiliary Missionary Society of the Wesleyan Methodist Church of Eastern British America, will be held on Wednesday, June 22nd, at 7 o'clock. On Thursday, June 23rd, the Rev. J. Hennigar will preach; and on Friday, June 24th, the Rev. I. Sutcliffe.

SUNDAY, JUNE 26th.

Sackville,—At half-past 10, the Rev. W. L. Thornton, M.A., President of the Conference. The Conference Collection will be made, and the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered. At 3, the Conference Lovefeast will be held, the Rev. T. H. Davies, Co-Delegate; at 6, the Rev. Robinson Scott, of Dublin, will preach.

Upper Sackville,—At 3, the Rev. J. Brewster; at 6, the Rev. Job Shenton.

Fairfield,—At 3, the Rev. R. Pratt.

Point de Bute,—At half-past 10, the Rev. R. Scott.

Fort Lawrence,—At 3, the Rev. A. W. Turner.

Jollicure,—At 3, the Rev. R. Weddall.

Amherst,—At 11, the Rev. I. Sutcliffe; at half-past 6, the Rev. W. L. Thornton, M.A., President of the Conference.

Nappan,—At 11, the Rev. S. W. Sprague.

Dorchester,—At half-past 10, the Rev. I. Sutcliffe; at 3, the Rev. E. Brettle.

Moncton,—At half-past 10, the Rev. J. Prince.

Sackville,—The Ordination Service will be held at 7 o'clock, on Monday, June 27th; Tuesday, 28th, the Rev. H. Daniel will preach at half-past 7; Wednesday, 29th, the Rev. H. McKeown; Thursday, 30th, at half-past 7, the Rev. J. England.

The President of the Conference is now absent from his home on business relating to the Connexion, or the above arrangements for preaching during the Conference would, I have reason to believe have been honoured with his signature.

It may be allowed to me, to add, that the many friends in Sackville of our own church, and of other churches, have most kindly engaged to accommodate the ministers during the Conference. It is not convenient at present to publish the names of hosts and their ministerial guests. Let it suffice to say, that all the guests will find a most cordial welcome here. Great hopes are cherished in reference to the spiritual good which will be effected in Sackville, and vicinity, by the presence and preaching of so many tried men, who are known to give themselves "continually to prayer, and to the ministry of the word." It has sometimes been remarked, that wet weather prevails in those places where, and at the times when, our regular ministerial meetings are held. Here we are all hoping, and praying, that whilst the Pastors of our Church are assembled in Conference, there will indeed be copious, and continuous "showers of blessing."

E. BOTTERELL.

Sackville, N. B., June 2, 1864.

Conference Travelling Arrangements.

Through the courtesy of the Railroad Superintendents, and the proprietors of Steam Boats and Coaches, in N. S. and N. B., we are able to announce a reduction of the travelling fares to Ministers and other friends, going to and returning from the Conference. On the Nova Scotia Railway, a return ticket will be obtained in addition to the usual ticket by application at the office of Mr. Taylor, Richmond Depot, to all those who may be properly certified as authorized to attend the Conference, thereby ensuring a passage to and fro at one fare. From the appended note from Bro. McKeown, it will be seen that a similar arrangement has been made with regard to the N. B. Railway, and also with the Steam Boat Lines on St. John River, and the Bay of Fundy. The Coaches of Mr. Hyde, on the Eastern route; of Mr. Archibald between Truro and Amherst, and of Mr. King between Moncton and Amherst, are available at a reduction of 25 per cent. from the usual rates.

☞ Arrangements have been made with the Union Line of Boats between Fredericton and St. John, also the Emperor (Hatheway, Small, and Lunt,) from Windsor and Annapolis to St. John to carry the ministers and their families who attend Conference to and from, for one fare. The same arrangement has been made with the E. and N. A. Railway.

H. MCKEOWN.

☞ The Stage fare for Ministers who may proceed to Conference by way of Parrsborough will be reduced to two dollars from thence to Sackville; and the ministers who obtain this accommodation will be justly expected to return to Parsboro by the same coach when Conference is over, as the fare from Sackville to Parrsboro thereby will also be only two dollars.

E. BOTTERELL.

The Conference Session.

The Committees preparatory to the next Conference are appointed to meet at Sackville, N. B. as follows:—

1. *Committee for Examination of Candidates*—Wednesday, June 15th, at 9 o'clock, a. m.
2. *Stationing Committee*—Thursday, June 16th, at 9, a. m.
3. *Book Committee*—Friday, June 17th, at 9, a. m.
4. *Board of Trustees of Mount Allison Institutions*—Saturday, June 18th, at 9, a. m.
5. *Auxiliary Missionary Committee*—Saturday, June 18th, at 7, p. m.
6. *Theological Institution Committee*—Monday, June 20th, at 9, a. m.
7. *Supernumerary Fund Committee*—Monday the 20th, at 3, p. m.
8. *Parsonage Aid and Church Property Committee*—Monday, 20th, at 7, p. m.
9. *Contingent Fund Committee*—Tuesday, June 21st, at 9, a. m.
10. *Committee on Classification of Circuits*—Tuesday, June 21st, at 7, p. m.

The Tenth Session of the Conference of Eastern British America, will be held (D.V.) at Sackville, N. B., commencing on Wednesday, the 22nd day of June, ensuing, at 9 o'clock, a. m.

JOHN MCMURRAY, *Secretary.*

May 25th, 1864.

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

Mr. Hale $4, Rev. G. O. Huestis (P.W. W. Weiner $2, W. A. Clark $2, Jas. Colter, new sub. $1—$5,) S. Fulton Esq. (P.W. Jos. Dotten $3, S. Canfield $4, A. McKenzie $2.50, B. Tuttle $2—$11.50,) Rev. S. W. Sprague (B.R. 80c. P.W. L. Leard $2, G. M. Wright $2, H. Farrow $1.50, I. Beer $2, G. Clark 70c.—$9, one new sub,) Rev. I. N. Parker (P.W. Jno. Bishop $1,) Rev. J. W. Howie (P.W. J. Duff $2, A. Embree $1, W. D. Watson $2, Mrs. T. Rice $2, G. Ingraham $2—$9.) Rev. I. Howie (J. B. Smith $2 94, M. Covey $1.) W. A. Porter ($4, Parcel sent by coach to Annapolis,) Rev. Jas. Taylor (B.R. $2.75, P.W. F. Terry $8 25, Buskirk & Clark $5, G. Henderson $2, D. Cornwell $2—$20,) Rev. W. McCarty (P.W. T. Neilly $4, Parcel by coach,) Rev. W. Wilson, Rev. J. R. Hart (P.W. D. Smith $1, W. Fowler $1, Jas. R. Fowler $3, Mrs. Humphrey $1—$6, all right,) Rev. S. W. Sprague (P.W. R. Price $2, L. Wright 66c., H. Wright $2, Stephen Black $2, Jno. Wright jnr. $5, Wm. Wright senr. $2, D. Rogers $2, Ed. Crosby $2, Geo. Crosby $1.34, Mrs. Thos. Wright $2, L. Leard $1, Mrs. Muttart $1, Wm. Muttart $1, A. Black, new sub. $1—$25.) Rev. I. Thurlow (P.W. Jno. Payzant $5, E. West $2, Jas. Arnold $1, T. Richardson $1—$9.)

The Charleston Courier makes a timely suggestion in recommending the attention of our government to the naturalisation and cultivation of Calisaya, for the preservation of the health of our soldiers. This article has a peculiar effect upon the liver, and guards the system against disease by exposure and irregular diet. It is said that the great success of the Plantation Bitters of Dr. Drake, which, previous to our unhappy difficulties was found in most Southern homes, was owing to the extract of Calisaya Bark which it contained as one of its principal ingredients—" In confirmation of this, we have heard one of our most distinguished physicians remark, that whenever he felt unwel from ordinary dietetic or atmospheric causes, he invariably relieved himself by Plantation Bitters. Now that these Bitters cannot be obtained, a substitute should be prepared.—We understand our government has opened negotiations with Dr. Drake' through a secret agent, but with what truth we do not know." * * * * * * * * * *

We are exceedingly obliged 4o the Richmond Whig for its remembrance of "Auld Lang Syne, qui we can assure "Our Government" that the Plantation Bitters are not for sale to any "secre agents," North or South There is propably several other things that "Our Government" will yet want

We know that we have the best and most popular medicine in the world. We are not afraid to show what it is composed of

Physicians are compelled to recommend it.

Calisaya Bark has been celebrated for over two hundred years, and was sold during the reign o Louis XVI, King of France, for the enormous price of its own weight in silver. It is remarkable for Dyspepsia, Fevers, Weakness, Constipation, &c.

Cascarilla Bark.—For Diarrhea, Colic, and diseases of the stomach and bowels.

Dandelion.—For Inflammation of the Loins and Dropsical Affections.

Chamomile Flowers.—For enfeebled digestion.

Lavender Flowers.—Aromatic, stimulant and tonic—highly invigorating in nervous debility.

Wintergreen.—For Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c.

Anise.—An aromatic carminative; creating flesh muscle and milk; much used by mothers nursing

Also, clove-buds, orange, caraway, coriander Snake-root, &c,

S.—T.—1860—X.

Another wonderful ingredient, of Spanish origin imparting beauty to the complexion and brilliancy to the mind, is yet unknown to the commerce of the world, and we withhold its name for the present

Humbugs and quacks howl about the Plantation Bitters; but the following is what's the matter and hey know it:

PLANTATION BITTERS WILL CURE.

Cold Extremities and Feverish Lips.
Sour Stomach and Fetid Breath.
Flatulency and Indigestion.
Nervous Affections.
Excessive Fatigue and short Breath.
Pain over the eyes.
Mental Despondency.
Prostration, Great Weakness,
Sallow Complexion, Weak Bowels.
LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA

Very particularly recommended to Clergymen, Merchants, Lawyers, and persons of sedentary habits. Also for delicate females and weak persons who require a gentle stimulant free digestion, good appetite, and clear mental faculties.

Sold by all respectable Physicians, Druggists, Grocers, Hotels, Saloons, Country Stores &c.

Be particular that each bottle bears the fac-simile of our signature on a steal-plated label, with our rivate government stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.
202 BROADWAY, N. Y

Marriages.

At Providence Church, Yarmouth, on the 25th ult., by the Rev. J. Prince, the Rev. Wm. C. Brown, Wesleyan Minister, to Anne R., daughter of John Flint, Esq., all of above named place.

On the 2nd inst., by the Rev. John S. Addy, Mr. J. Wesley Smith, to Ann Crowell, second daughter of Capt. Hervey Deane.

On the 30th ult., by the Rev. J. Lathern, Mr. Joseph Branch, to Miss Ellen Atkinson, both of this city.

On the 1st inst., by the Rev. F. G. McGregor, Alex. G. Hattie, M. D., to Harriette, eldest daughter of the late Eddy Tupper, Esq.

On the 2nd inst., at the Wesleyan Parsonage, Gottingen Street, by the Rev. John S. Addy, Mr. Thomas F. Smith, to Miss Emily Marks, both of this city.

Deaths.

At Woodstock, on the 20th of April, Mr. Charles Good, aged 74 years. He was born in the Isle of Ely, England, has been a member of the Wesleyan Church for 45 years.

At Port Hood, May 24th, Mary Margaret, wife of John H. Colby, and daughter of Wm. Watts, aged 27 years, in hope of a blessed immortality.

On the 4th inst., Mr. Thomas Hood, in the 78th year of his age.

At Georgetown, P. E. I., on the 14th ult., Mr. Alex. Robertson, saddler, aged 42 years, a native of Merigomish, N. S.

Killed, in the battle of Spotsylvania Court House, on the 12th May, John Finnell, aged 21 years, late of this city, Sergeant in the 50th Massachusetts Regt.

At Islesworth, near London, on the 20th ult., Lucy, widow of the late Major Edward Parker, 62nd Regt., and daughter of the late Hon. E. N. Binney, aged 68 years.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED

WEDNESDAY, June 1.

Brigts Advalorem, Banks, Mayagues; Brookline Gordon, Cow Bay; schrs Marie Philimore, Gordon, Miramichi; Perseverance, Fougere, Sydney.

THURSDAY, June 2.

HM S Pheton, Capt Boyer, Bermuda; schrs Dart, Conrod, Anguilla; Chester, Eismor, Trinidad; Isabella Maria, Walsh, Demerara; Gazelle, Swain, New York; Achiever, Murphy, Boston; City, Langlois, Montreal; Express, McKay, Annapolis.

FRIDAY, June 3

Schrs Condor, Romkey, Cienfuegos; Silver Light, Boucher, Quebec; Morning Star, Peters, Boston; Sisters, McCuish, Fortune Bay; B Wier, Ross, Rose Blanch; Vision, Gynan, Sydney; Mary Ann, Cann, Sydney; Life Boat, Foster, Port Medway; Rival, Dunlop, Liverpool.

SATURDAY, June 4

Steamer Commerce, Snow, Boston; ship Louisa, Leech, Liverpool; brigt Bridget, LeBlanc, Sydney; schr Sissiboo, LeBlanc, Sydney; Harriet, McLaughlin, Cape Breton.

CLEARED.

June 1—Barque Halifax, O'Brien, Boston; brigts Mary & Ann, Eastaway, St John, N B; W Greenough, Campbell, Pictou; schrs Conservative, Farrell, Margaree; Mary McKenzie, Crowell, Needd; Lady Caroline, Wentzell, Fishing; Mary Alice, Bitcy, Labrador.

June 2—Brigt Jane, LeBlanc, Bay Chaleur; schrs Mary Jane, Hopkins, B W Indies; Lucy Agnes, Kennedy, Cape Breton; Lucinda, Fraser, do; B W Mc-Lead, Shelburne; Quiet Queen, Brown, Canso; Despatch, Blanchard, Wallace; Triumph, Lohnes, Labrador; Tyro, Scott, Labrador; Progress, D'Entremont, Labrador; Osprey, Beazley, Newfd.

June 3—Brig India, Card, Cape Breton; brigts Haidee, Davidson, B W Indies; Mathilde, Peiper, Bermuda; Louisa, Haines, Glace Bay; Cupid, Bradshaw, Sydney; schrs Pioneer, Gibson, Toronto; Atalanta, Bailey, Eastport; L'Ardoise, Port Hood, Sea Bird; Conrod, North Bay; Bonita, Conrod, Bay Chaleur; Silver Dart, Lohnes, North Bay; Arabella, Himmelman, do; Rosanna, Moser, do; Alliance, Wensell, Labrador.

June 4—Steamer Commerce, Ariebat, Strait of Canso, and Charlottetown; brig Rover, Ryan, Porto Rico; brigts Mary, Murphy, Porto Rico; Boston, McGregor, Boston; M A Horton, Ellsworth, Richibucto; schrs Margaret, Delory, Strait of Canso; Rival, Dunlop, Liverpool; Northern Light, Delory, Antigonish; Rachel, Burke, Cape Breton; Breeze, McLeod, River Jonas; Sancy, Latter, Labrador; Majestic, Thompson, Labrador; Julia, Franklin, Lohnes, Bay Chaleur; Hope, Carroll, Glace Bay.

Flower Seeds.

THE Subscriber has great pleasure in announcing receipt of a large and choice selection of FLOWER SEEDS per Cunard steamer of Feb. 20th. The selection comprises many new and beautiful varieties hitherto unknown here, with all the more popular and not less beautiful usually imported.

He would also respectfully intimate to the many Seed customers of the *City Drug Store* his determination to maintain the reputation of this old Establishment, and pledges himself to sell only FRESH SEEDS. In consequence of the death of the former Proprietor there were no Seeds imported in 1863, so that at present there is not an Old Seed of any description in the establishment.

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS

Expected per next English steamer, when each kind will be tried by an experienced Gardner of this city, and positively none sold but those which he can warrant as being

Fresh and True to their Kind.

CATALOGUES

Will shortly be issued and will contain the names only of Seeds in stock.

A. H. WOODILL.
Successor to
JAS. L. WOODILL,
March 2 City Drug Store, and Seed Warehouse.

MADE FROM

The Pure Balsams of Vermont.

N. H. DOWNS'

VEGETABLE

BALSAMIC ELIXIR.

THIS honest, standard old Cough Remedy, has been used with entire satisfaction for 33 years. It is warranted as usual for Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, and all diseases of the throat and chest and lungs, and all diseases tending to Consumption.

We have testimonials from many of the best physicians and gentlemen of standing, among whom we mention the Hon Paul Dillingham, Lieut Governor of Vermont; hon Bates Turner, late Judge of the Supreme Court of Vermont; Dr. J B Woodward, Brigade Surgeon U. S. Army.

JOHN F HENRY & CO, Proprietors,
(Successors to N H Downs)
303 St Paul's street, Montreal, C. E. Sopl by M Burr & Co., 26 Tremont st., and Geo C Goodwin & Co, 38 Hanover street, Boston. Price 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 pr bottle.
S Avery, Brown & Co., Cogswell & Forsyth, Halifax, Wholesale Agents for N S. Also sold by H A Taylor, Geo Johnson, M P Ragar, A H Woodill and T. Durney Halifax.
sept 16 6m in.

British Woollen Hall!

142 & 143

GRANVILLE STREET.

WE respectfully announce to our numerous customers in particular and the public in general the arrival of our

Spring and Summer Stock of

DRY GOODS.

Which is much larger than usual in all the Departments in consequence of the large increase in our business during the last twelve months. Our House is so well known to the public that enumeration of the different Departments is unnecessary.

WM. JORDAN & CO.

Halifax, April 27th, 1864 8w

NOTICE.

To Housekeepers,

THE subscribers have just received 253 bls ex Canda and superfine FLOUR, some choice brands, those in want will do well to give us a call. Our

Half-Dollar Tea

Is at the present time well worthy of special attention; for fine flavour, strength and economy it is the best and cheapest TEA in the City, try it.

ALSO ON HAND.—A large and varied assortment of

First Class Groceries.

Which has been selected with great care expressly for this market. A few chests Tea, of high grade, such as are used by the Nobility of England, for sale, retail, at 3s 6d per lb. Observe the address.

205 *Barrington and 15 Brunswick Streets.*
H. WETHERBY & CO.
May 25.

CANVAS, TWINE, MANILLA.

THE subscribers are now landing ex *Roseneath* from Glasgow:

Bales Extra *GOUROCK CANVAS*, assorted Nos. 1 to 6,
3 ply SEINEING TWINE,
Coils *MANILLA POINT ROPE*, assorted 9 to 21 thread.

—ALSO—

Coils Sloth's Best No. 1 Russian Bolt-Rope, assorted 1 inch to 4½ inches,

Which they offer to the public at lowest market rates,

ap27—3m GEO. H STARR & CO.

1864.

Inland Route.

Halifax & Boston, via St John.

THE steamer "EMPEROR" will leave Windsor for St. John during the month of June, as follows.

Saturday, June 4th, at	11 a m
Wednesday, 8, at	2 p m
Saturday, 11th,	4 p m
Wednesday 15th,	7 a m
Saturday, 18,	10 a m
Wednesday, 22,	1 p. m
Saturday, 25,	3 p m
Wednesday, 29,	7 a m

Connecting with the steamers New England and New Brunswick, between St. John, Portland and Boston; also, with the Grand Trank Railway at Portland, for all parts, Canada and the West.

FARES:

Halifax to St. John	$4 00
" Eastport	5 50
" Portland	7 50
" Boston	8 50
" Quebec	16 00
" Montreal	14 00

Through Tickets and any further information can be had on application to

A. & H. CREIGHTON,
mh23 Agents Ordnance Square.

VULCANITE RUBBER PLATES

FOR

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

MR. EDITOR:

PRESUMING you have heard of the above named material in connection with the practice of Dentistry, without any very definite idea of its uses or merits, I beg to state for your information, as well as that of the readers of your valuable paper, that by a process of heat, the soft rubber is rendered as hard as bone, and can be finished and polished as thin and as smooth as the gold plate. Its advantages over metal are—that it takes the form of the mouth in the outset more readily, and in succeeding operations no chance exists of its being other than an exact fit. It is quite as strong as other work, and perfectly clean and sweet. It is light, it is easy to the gums; and very durable. It is free of taste and can be used in mastication with perfect freedom; while for aged people it is peculiarly adapted in many ways. I do not recommend it as better than gold; yet after trying it for four years with entire success, I am prepared to say that it is better than any material which is cheaper than gold; and I have great pleasure in being able to offer so good and beautiful a substitute for gold It is now being extensively used both in England and America, and in the opinion of the leading Dentists of the day its durability as well as its cheapness, will give it place over any other substance now in use as a base. Yours respectfully,

O. P. MACALLESTER, DENTIST.
No. 45 Granville St., Halifax, N. S.

GLOBE HOUSE.

L. McMURRAY & CO.

WOULD beg to announce to their customers and the public generally, that they are now prepared with a large and varied assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

To suit all classes, comprising: Black and Fancy Silks, Fancy Dress Materials in Grenadines, Poplins, Chene Stripes and Checks, Bareges, Alpaccas, Mourning Goods in Barathea, Grenadines French Merinoes, Empress Cloth, wide Coburg, French Twills, Lustres, Reppes, &c, &c.

LADIES' BLACK SILK MANTLES,

Ditto, in Light Cloth, in all prices and styles, SHAWLS, in Filled Paisley, Black Lace, Black and Colored Grenadine, in the newest and most elegant designs. Also

A large stock of MILLINERY, of every description,

constantly on hand. We would call attention especially to our assortment of Ladies' and Childrens'

MADE CLOTHING, Childrens' Knickerbocker Suits,

Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers; a well assorted stock of Staple Goods, comprising, Grey and Printed Cottons, very cheap, Denims, white and striped Shirtings, Sheeting, Linen Goods, Ducks, Towelling, Diapers, Osnaburgs and Unions, Ready Made Clothing, Gents Outfitting Goods, Rubber Coats and Capes, with Hoods,

Hosiery, Gloves, Collars & Ties, Haberdashery and Small Wares

May 11. 85 GRANVILLE STREET, Halifax, N. S.

LONDON HOUSE.

GRANVILLE STREET.

WE have much pleasure in announcing the arrival of a large portion of our spring stock of DRY GOODS, selected as usual by one of the firm, in addition to an increased importation of BROAD CLOTHS, DOESKINS, Tweeds, Angola Kerseymeres, Buckskins and Woollen Goods generally, Fancy Goods, Straw Goods, Small Wares, &c.

COTTON GOODS. LINEN do. UNION FABRICS. Dress Goods.

We call attention to 3 lots of Dress Goods, a Job, pieces White Cotton, soiled, 218 pieces Printed Cottons, a Job, 35 dozen White and Angola WOOL SHIRTS, cheap.

In Ready Made and Made to Order Clothing.

We claim to give a better article than any other House in the trade, as we only buy slops in the lowest qualities, those wanting a better article can insure it with us at strictly economical prices.

Gents' Hosiery and Outfits, &c.

THOMSON & CO.

P. S. Another lot of superior TEA, per Forrest Queen. In daily expectation of balance of stock per Glen Tilt, Estella and Pathfinder.

☞ While tendering our best thanks for the very liberal and still increasing patronage extended to us since our retirement from the old

The Family.

The Careless Word.

'Twas but a word, a careless word;
As thistle-down it seemed as light;
It paused a moment on the air,
Then onward winged its flight.

Another lip caught up the word
And breathed it with a haughty sneer;
It gathered weight as on it sped—
That careless word, in its career.

Then rumor caught the flying word,
And busy gossip gave it weight,
Until that little word became
A vehicle of angry hate.

And then that word was winged with fire,
Its mission was a thing of pain,
For soon it fell like lava drops
Upon a wildly tortured brain.

And then another page of life
With burning, scalding tears were blurred;
A load of care was heavier made,
Its added weight, that careless word.

That careless word, O how it scorched
A fainting, bleeding, quivering heart!
'Twas like a hungry fire that searched
Through every tender, vital part.

How wild! how probbed that aching heart!
Deep agony its fountain stirred;
It calmed, but bitter ashes mark
The pathway of that careless word.

—*Pine and Palm.*

Eight to Sixteen.

Lord Shaftesbury recently stated in a public meeting in London that from personal observation he had ascertained that of adult male criminals of that city, nearly all had fallen into a course of crime between the ages of eight and sixteen years; and that if a young man lived an honest life up to twenty years of age, there were ninety-nine chances in favor and only one against his ever turning to an honest life thereafter.

The above fact is of startling import to fathers and mothers, and shows their fearful responsibilities. Certainly a parent should secure and exercise absolute control over the child until twenty; it cannot be a difficult matter to do this in the very rare cases, and if that control is wisely and efficiently exercised it must be the child's fault; it is owing to the parental neglect in most cases. Hence the real source of ninety-nine per cent. of the crime in a country, such as England or the United States, lies at the door of parents. It is a fearful reflection; we write it before the minds of the fathers and mothers of our land, and there leave it to be thought of in wisdom, remarking only, as to the minor evils of bodily disease, that they are in nearly every case sown between sundown and midnight, in absence from the family circle, in the shape of spending money never earned by the spender, opening the doors of confectioneries and soda fountains, of beer and tobacco and wine shops, of the circus, the negro minstrel, the restaurant, and dance; then follows the Sunday excursion, the Sunday drive, with the easy transition to the company of those whose ways lead down to the gates of social, physical, and moral ruin.

From "eight to sixteen!" In these few years are the destinies of children fixed in forty-nine cases out of fifty—fixed by the parents! Let every father and mother solemnly vow, "By God's help, I'll fix my darling's destiny for good, by making home more attractive than the street."

Well-Spring.

The Sixpenny Calico.

One day a new scholar appeared in school. She was gentle, modest-looking, and did not for a moment lift her eyes from her books. "Who is she?" "What's her name?" were the questions of the girls; but no one knew. "I suspect she is not much," said one of the girls.

"Do you see her dress?" said I. "Why, I believe it is nothing but a sixpenny calico!"

"Poor thing, she must be cold." "I can't imagine how a person can wear calico this cold day," said another, whose fine plaid was the admiration of the school. "I must say I like to see a person dressed according to the season," remarked another; "that is if people can afford it," she added, in a manner plainly enough meaning that *her* father could.

None of us went to take the stranger by the hand, and welcome her as the companion of our studies and our play. We stood aloof, and stared at her with cold and unfeeling curiosity. The teacher called her Susan. When she first came to her place to repeat her lesson, she took a seat beside the rich plaid. The plaid drew proudly away, as if the sixpenny calico might dim the beauty of its colors. A slight color flushed Susan's cheek, but her quiet remained the same. It was some time before she ventured on the playground, and then it was only to stand by herself alone and look on, for we were slow in asking her to join us.

On one occasion we had a harder arithmetic lesson than usual, completely baffling our small brains. Upon comparing notes, none of us had mastered it. "I'll ask Susan of her success," said one of my class. "It is quite unlikely she has," I replied: "do stay here; besides, what if she asks?"

"I *will* go," she answered. Away she went, and as it appeared, Susan and she were the only members of the class ready for their lesson. She was that time more successful than the rest of us, and kindly helped my friend to overcome difficulties of the lesson.

And bye I took to patronizing her. "She is a very nice body, and ought to join us in our plays," we said. So we used to walk with her and her desk during school hours, and make her "one of us" in the playground. In time I began to have a sort of liking for her. There was something in Susan which called out my love.

One Saturday afternoon, as I was looking out of the window, wishing for something to do, my mother asked me join her in a little walk. Dressed in my new cloak, warm shoes and hat, I was soon ready. My mother turned into a narrow street. "Where, mother are you going in this vulgar part of the town?"

"Not vulgar, my dear," she said. "A very very respectable and industrious part of our population live here." "Not fashionable, certainly," I added.

"And not vulgar because not fashionable, by any means," she said. She stopped before a humble-looking house, and entered the front door. Then, gently opening a side door, she paused a moment on the threshold. "Come in" said a voice within.

"Pray do not rise," said my mother, going towards an afflicted, lady-like woman who sat in an arm chair. "You look better than when I saw you before." I was introduced, and I fancied the invalid looked at me with a sort of admiring surprise as she took my hand and hoped I should prove worthy of such a mother. Then, while mother and she were talking, I sat down and took notes with my eyes of everything in the room. It looked beautifully neat, and the furniture evidently had seen better days. By and bye, mother asked for her daughter. "She has gone out on some errands," was the answer. "The dear child is a great blessing to me," and tears filled her eyes.

"A mother might well be thankful for such a child." I thought I should be very glad to see the person of whom my mother thought so highly.

"She will return soon. She has gone to carry some work which she has contrived to do in her leisure moments. The self-sacrifice of the child is wonderful. A little while ago, an early friend who had found me out and has been kind to me as you have" (tears came into the speaker's eyes), "sent her a handsome winter dress. 'O, mother,' she said, 'this is too costly for me, when you want some warm flannel so badly.' 'See, mother,' she said, 'I shall enjoy this calico a hundred times more than the finest dress in the world, while you can have your flannel. Excuse me from telling it, but you know a mother's heart. There is her step; she is coming."

The outer door opened. How I longed to see the comer. "I am sure I shall admire and love her," I said to myself. The latch was lifted. A young girl entered; and my school-fellow Susan stood before me! I could have sunk to the ground for very shame. How wicked my pride! how false and foolish my judgments! Oh, how mean did my fine winter dress appear before the plain *sixpenny calico!*

I was almost sure my mother had managed all this; for she had a way of making me see my faults, and making me desire to cure them, without ever saying much directly herself. This, however, had not come about by her design; God had taught me by his providence.

As we walked home, my mother gave me an account of Mrs. G——, who had been her early friend; she had lost her property and her husband, and had fallen into great distress. But that story is no matter here. I will only add that my judgment of people was formed ever after according to a truer standard than the dress they wore, and that Susan and I became intimate friends.

Temperance.

"By the Doctor's Orders."

"Why do you drink?" It is a very simple question, easily answered, one might suppose; seeing that the custom is one so prevalent, and the necessity of which is so fixed in the minds of a large majority, that it should be supported by some very cogent and well-tested reason. But do we find it so? Of those to whom this question may be put, how many are provided with a satisfactory answer? Some kind of reply we shall get certainly; most frequently prefaced with "Why you see"—or a "Well you know," as if the speaker would fain have breathing time, and leisure to call all his forces to the support of an argument which conscience tells him is weak indeed.

Then fellows most commonly one or two answers, "My health requires it"—or "I take it by the the doctor's order." Rarely indeed does the real reason come forth, the potent and all powerful motive, "Because I like it"—or that, only second to it, "Because custom requires it, and I dare not dissent from custom." People are slow to confess a weakness, unless indeed it be an amiable one, and the liking for a glass of spirits, or the hankering after the pint of ale do not enter into the category of amiable weaknesses even in the conscience of the most self-indulgent.

It might provoke a smile, were not the subject in itself too grave, when we see how these shallow pretexts are contradicted by the practice of those who utter them. Your health requires, so you state, a certain quantity; say a glass of stout, ale, or porter, with your dinner, a similar allowance at supper—without which it is supposed your ordinary labour could not be carried on, and deprived of which you would sink, faint, collapse, utterly break down; but with which regular supply you are equal to the fulfilling of all the functions of your daily life.

But a friend calls in to see you, perhaps before the hour of dinner, perhaps between dinner and tea; or, it may be, in the evening—immediately an embassy is dispatched to the public-house, or the store in the cellar is resorted to; your health and his, it is to be presumed, need sustaining, rectifying; your ordinary medicine is no longer deemed sufficient; in quantity as in quality, the chances are, the dose will be exceeded; yet what especial call had health—your pretext for the habit—made upon you that day?

Or, there is a family reunion; Mary or Susan, Thomas or James, have come home from warehouse, office, or domestic service, where they probably fare quite as well, if not better, than the family at home. They are strong, healthy, robust, full of excitement and high spirits on the occasion; yet at once an addition must be made to the homely feast, in the shape of liquor; the ordinary malt liquors will no longer suffice, wine or spirits, according to the means or taste of the providers, will be got in; the supper tables though scanty in other requisites, will have the same addition; and, alas! too frequently, the daughter will receive her mother's farewell kiss, the brother his sister's affectionate adieu, returning to the employer's house more or less under the influence of the parting glass those loving hands have brewed. Did health require it here? Is that pretext ever tenable?

"The doctor orders it." We have often wondered if those who so deftly bring forward this argument as wholly unanswerable, in vindication of their adhesion to the indulgence in certain strong drinks, are on all occasions such staunch and faithful followers of the "doctor's" advice. "Your daughter must not breath the night air, Madam, must on no account go out in the damp, those thin shoes will be her death if she persists in wearing them, those low dresses must at once be replaced by warm ones, close and high to the throat—a glass of wine?—well no it would not hurt her—been accustomed to stout, yes, yes, she may continue that"—so runs the doctor's dictum perhaps.

But Anna Maria has lovely shoulders, in fact it is her chief attraction and her mamma's pride; she is a beautiful waltzer, and it will never do to give up the dancing; at this time of all others, when everybody is in town. Oh! she must go; there is a little fog, but she can wrap up, &c. The "doctor's orders," are gradually all outraged and set aside—all but one, and should you venture to hint that, with that incipient cough, Anna Maria might do well to dispense with alcoholic beverages, the "doctor" is quoted against you, as one from whose fiat there is no appeal.

Take another class; the patient is bidden to take rest, eat nourishing food, keep himself warm, promote perspiration with a little mulled ale, or a glass of spirits and water. Most frequently the former portion of the prescription will be totally ignored, while the patient will move heaven and earth to follow out the latter part of his doctor's orders. The beaf tea or mutton broth, the sago or rice pudding is beyond their means; the luxury of rest and warmth cannot be spared—"you, poor folk can't afford to lay by"—is the oft repeated excuse, where the sup o' gin, or drop of rum, or glass of whiskey is obtainable, and more than the result of several days' labour is expended in the laudable purpose of following out that item of the doctor's counsel which might have been with benefit omitted.

Not very long ago we found an intimate friend engaged in the absorption of a stiffish glass of rum punch; knowing him to be in not the very strongest state of health, in fact, only just recovering from an illness in which all alcoholic drinks had been forbidden, we naturally expressed surprise; and were met with the triumphant announcement that it was in consequence of the doctor's orders.

"The doctor! ha! ordered you rum punch!" was exclaimed. "Well not exactly that, but he said I might take a little"—

"Yes, a little—rum punch?"

"Well, not particularly that, but he said I might have a little—wine and water."

We have no intention of offering the smallest excuse for the medical faculty, or desire to palliate their sins in this matter—which are many and great. Our only aim is to show the fallacy of those arguments we so constantly hear put forth, the emptiness and futility of which are demonstrated by facts. If truth might assert itself, it would no longer be denied that the indulgence is sought, the custom maintained, the prescription followed—as in fact it is given—because it is liked.—*Scottish League Journal.*

Agriculture.

Hints for Farmers.

DEPTH OF MILK.—The largest quantity of cream rises, and consequently, the greatest quantity of butter is made when the milk is *one and a quarter inches* in depth in hot weather, and an inch and a half in cool weather, seven or eight quart pans, thus containing but two and a half quarts for the first named depth, and three quarts for the latter. The temperature is kept, as nearly as possible to 62°, although in warm weather it may run up to 65°, and, in extreme cases, 70°.

CLEAN CELLARS.—If we were asked, which should be the finest apartment in the house, we should probably answer, "Not the parlor, not the drawing room, but the cellar." There are two reasons for this answer. First, a bad, dirty cellar appears to combine the idea of all that is repulsive—damp, offensive, musty, putrid air—rotten apples, rotten cabbages, rotten potatoes, rotten boards—the effluvia creeping through every open window and open door, and through the cracks of every closed window and closed door, into all parts of the house—into the kitchen, into parlor and dining room, into sleeping apartments—and laying the foundation of sickness and fevers. Secondly, a neat, well-lighted, mortar floored, whitewashed cellar, combines a good deal that is pleasant. One room may have in it a supply of sweet butter and milk, and in another excellent apples and delicious melting pears; the food that is placed on every table is known to come from this model cellar, where everything is pure and clean.

GREEN CHEESE.—The one grand error in American cheese making, is the want of care in not ripening the cheese before it is sent to market. We all know that there is considerable difference between a green pear and a mellow one; between a Baldwin apple in the fall and after it has been kept a few months to ripen. So there is much difference between curd and cheese. The curd is the green apple, the cheese the ripened fruit. If you were going to send hay to market you would not send the green grass fresh from the field, and yet you often sell your cheese when it is as green as grass.

In the Cheshire dairies of England, so celebrated for cheese—none is ever sold until it is six months old. The cheeses are kept in a moderately warm room until thoroughly ripened and cured, with that outside mold so indicative to a practical eye of a rich, fine flavored, ripe cheese:—*Genesee Farmer.*

OPEN HEADS FOR FRUIT TREES.—Most orchard trees have their heads altogether too crowded; the limbs are allowed to fill up the centre so that light and air are excluded, and the full development and maturity of the fruit prevented. A distinguished pomologist, in giving directions for pruning an orchard, advised to leave room enough in the centre of the tree for a barrel into which to pick the apples; and he was not far from right. It requires but little trouble to get a tree into good shape, if it is attended to while young, when the knife will do the work, which, if neglected, will necessitate the use of the saw and chisel. Where large scars are to be made, it is always best to deter pruning until summer; though cutting with the knife may be done after the severity of the winter has passed. Trees should be started with a view to an open and well-balanced head; but where this has been neglected, they should be made as nearly right as possible before they get large. Wherever a branch will crowd another if allowed to grow, or will unduly fill up the centre of the tree, it should be removed. A timely use of the knife in early spring, and an occasional summer pinching of a shoot disposed to grow where a limb is not needed, will keep the top open.

THE RHODE ISLAND GREENING.—This is one of the very best of our winter fruits, either for cooking or eating; will thrive better upon low, moist land, than any other variety. Farmers, therefore, who wish to make the most of everything they undertake, and whose orchard lands are not under-drained, will do well to bear this peculiarity of the greening in mind, and when setting trees upon uneven land reserve the lowest spots and those which are the longest saturated with moisture for the Rhode Island greening.—*Mass. Plowman.*

BLIND STAGGERS.—The following is an effectual remedy: Gum camphor, one ounce; whiskey or brandy, one pint—dissolve. Dose—one gill, in a half pint of gum arabic, flaxseed, or some other mucilaginous tea, given every three or four hours: seldom necessary to give more than three doses. The horse must be kept from water twenty-four hours. Never bleed in this disease.

The cheapest food for fattening poultry is ground oats. The grain is ground to a powder

Plant-growing for the Poor.

The cultivation of plants in the houses of the poor is one of the most beneficial things which has been devised. The love of flowers has undoubtedly been implanted by God in the heart of man. I was particularly struck by the following remark of Lord Bacon:—"A garden is the purest of human pleasures. God Almighty first planted a garden." The love of flowers tends to elevate the taste and tends to purify the pursuits, and there is no house, however small, but may have one or more growing on the window-sill. I was in Essex, many years ago, with a gentleman, who spent thousands of pounds upon growing splendid flowers. He kept a Dutch gardener, as they were considered the most clever at that time, and he one day said to me, "I do all I can to raise splendid carnations, but am always beaten by the cottagers; for each one take a single plant, which receives the whole attention of the family; the plant like a child, responds to the care, and grows to a perfection to which I could not attain."—*Hibbard's Gardener's Magazine.*

Dr. Ridge's Patent Food

For Infants and Invalids.

TESTIMONIALS.

1 Queen Elizabeth street, Horselydown, Sept 21st, 1863.

SIR,—I beg most sincerely to thank you for recommending your Patent Food to my little boy, and to speak of it in the highest terms. At the age of 7 weeks he was brought down so low that I despaired of his recovery. Various means having been used without effect I commenced using your Patent Food, and from that time to the present he has lived entirely upon it, and gradually regained health and strength, so that all that see him consider him a fine little fellow. He is now 19 weeks old. I remain sir, yours respectfully

DR. J. J. RIDGE. W M. HANKINS,

29, *Prior Place, East Street, Walworth, S. E. December, 12th* 1863.

DEAR SIR,—Please send me one dozen of your Patent Food and oblige. I find it sell very well; and indeed it is used with general satisfaction by mothers who dry nurse their babies, who always seem to thrive and do well; and having seen its good qualities in young members of my own relations, it is a sufficient guarantee for me to strongly recommend it when opportunity presents itself

I am dear sir, yours very truly

To Dr. Ridge. PAUL STRANGE.

Carlton House, Enfield, N, April 23rd, 1863.

I have examined Dr Ridge's Patent Food and find it a very useful thing for children and Invalids. It has a great advantage over many patent articles of diet, by possessing an agreeable flavour and leaving no acidity behind. It is easy of digestion and being made of the best material will keep for any length of time, even in a warm climate.

(Signed)

BENJAMIN GODFREY M.D., F.R.A.S,

Fellow of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society

Eastbourne, October.

SIR,

Please forward me the enclosed order for your "Patent Food." It gives great satisfaction. Yours obediently,

To Dr. Ridge H. CLAYTON.

Long Row, Nottingham, November.

SIR,—Forward me immediately, as per order, as I am quite sold out. Your "Patent Food" is approved and strongly recommended by our leading Physicians and Surgeons. I have been selling a great deal lately for children suffering from Diarrhœa, &c., and it agrees admirably with them.

I remain yours truly,

To Dr. RIDGE J. SHEPPERLEY.

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March 2

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH.

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—AND—

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

The Stomach is the great centre which influences the health or disease of the system—Abused or debilitated by excess—indigestion, offensive breath and physical prostration are the natural consequences. Allied to the brain, it is the source of headaches, mental depression, nervous complaints and unrefreshing sleep. The Liver becomes affected and generates bilious disorders, pains in the side, &c The Bowels sympathise by Costiveness, Diarrhœa and Dysentery. The principal action of these Pills is on the stomach, and the liver, lungs, bowels and kidneys participate in their recuperative and regenerative operation.

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Are two of the most common and virulent disorders prevalent on this continent, to these the Ointment is especially antagonistic its '*modus operandi*' is first to eradicate the venom and then complete the cure.

Bad Legs, Old Sores, and Ulcers

Cases of many years' standing, that have pertinaciously refused to yield to any other remedy or treatment, have invariably succumbed to a few applications of this powerful unguent.

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Arising from a bad state of the blood or chronic diseases, are eradicated, and a clear and transparent surface regained by the restorative action of this Ointment. It surpasses many of the cosmetics and other toilet appliances in its power to dispel rashes and other disfigurements of the face.

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Whether in the young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these tonic medicines display so decided an influence thats a marked improvement is soon perceptible in the health of the patient. Being a purely vegetable preparation, they are a safe and reliable remedy for all classes of Females in every condition of health and station of life.

Piles and Fistula.

Every form and feature of these prevalent and stubborn disorders is eradicated locally and entirely by the use of this emolient; warm fomentations should precede its application. Its healing qualities will be found to be thorough and invariable.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bunions,	Rheumatism,	Sore-throats,
Burns,	Ring Worm,	Sores of all kinds,
Chapped Hands,	Salt Rheum,	Sprains,
Chilblains,	Scalds,	Stiff Joints,
Fistulas,	Skin Diseases,	Ulcers,
Gout,	Swelled Glands,	Venereal Sores,
Lumbago,	Sore Legs,	Tetter,
Mercurial Eruptions	Sore Breasts,	Wounds of all kinds.
	Sore Heads,	

Piles

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☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes

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March 23.

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Proves its superiority to all other Medicines at once, ITS FIRST INDICATION

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If in the Back, Spine, or Shoulder;
If in the Arms, Breast, or Side;
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Or in any other part of the body, its application to the part or parts where the pain exists will afford immediate relief.

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In the Stomach, Bowels, or Kidneys;
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One teaspoonful of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF to a wineglass of water will, in a few minutes, restore the patient to ease and comfort.

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The secondary indication of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is to cure the patients of the disease or malady that occasions the pain; this it accomplishes rapidly and radically. *So swift* is the patient transformed from pain, misery, weakness, and decrepitude, to the delightful enjoyment of health and strength, that patients frequently ascribe its talismanic power to the supernatural influence of enchantment.

RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, GOUT, NEURALGIA, TOOTH ACHE, GROUP, INFLUENZA, SORE THROAT, QUINZY, DIPTHERIA, BRONCHITIS, STIFF JOINTS, ENLARGED TENDONS, HEAD ACHE, (Sick or Nervous,) ASTHMA, or HARD BREATHING.

It is truly marvellous how quick RADWAY'S READY RELIEF cures the sufferers of these maladies. The poor, crippled, and pain-racked Rheumatic has not to wait days before a change takes place, but in a few minutes derives ease and comfort.

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM CURED.

Twenty Years of Sleepless Nights.

Wm. Sydney Myers, Esq., of Havana, Cuba, the correspondent of the London Times, suffered with Acute and Chronic Rheumatism for twenty five years, and for twenty years he had not enjoyed one whole night's calm rest. He applied RADWAY'S READY RELIEF—it immediately gave him ease and secured him the first calm and undisturbed sleep during the twenty years. The continued use of the READY RELIEF cured him.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

THERE IS NO OCCASION FOR SICKNESS.

When you first feel pain, then take a teaspoonful of the READY RELIEF in water; or apply it to the parts where you feel the discomfort.

ALL MALIGNANT DISEASES

first give warning of their presence, and if met promptly before they become securely intrenched within the system, will be readily expelled.

SIGNS OF SICKNESS.

Headache, Pains in the Limbs—in the Stomach, Bowels, and Kidneys—Cold Chills, and Hot Flashes, Coated Tongue, Burning Skin, Nausea, Shivering, Dullness, Loss of Appetite, Restlessness, Giddiness, &c., &c., are premonitory symptoms of Malignant Diseases. One dose of the READY RELIEF is sufficient to break up and expel diseased action, and restore the patient to health.

SOLDIERS.

Every soldier should carry with him a supply of Radway's Ready Relief. It supplies the place of all other medicines; and as a beverage, a teaspoonful of the Relief, to a wine-glass of water, is a nicer, pleasanter stimulant than brandy, whisky, or bitters.

SICKNESS PREVENTED IN THE 9TH MAINE REGT.

Eighth Maine regiment, Serg't C. P. Lord, writes that Radway's Ready Relief saved the regiment from death while quartered at Tybee Island, S. C., when working in the swamps, erecting fortifications. Every man seized with Typhoid and other Fevers, Fever and Ague, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Rheumatism, was cured by the use of the Ready Relief.

CAUTION.

In all cases ask for Radway's Ready Relief. Take no other. See that the signature of Radway & Co. is on the outside label of each bottle. Every agent is supplied with a new and fresh stock. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists, Merchants and country Store-keepers.

RADWAY & CO,
87 Maiden Lane, New York.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale at the Wesleyan Book Room.

BAPTISM,

ITS NATURE AND SUBJECTS.

BEING the substance of the Arguments generally used by *PEDO BAPTISTS.* Abridged from the writings of eminent Divines.

BY THE REV. ANDREW GRAY.

This compilation will be valued by many who cannot afford to procure larger treatises upon this topic.

Price—Single copies 10 cents, 12 copies $1, 100 copies $7. *April* 13.

REMOVAL.

DR. ADDY

BEGS to inform the public generally that he has removed his office to Colchester House 169 Barrington S., nearly opposite the General Post Office where he can be consulted Professionally. Hours 8.30 to 10.30 A. M., 1.30 to 3, & 6 to 7 P. M.

Messages for visits may be left at any hour.

April 30

CITY DRUG STORE.

20 packages per "America."

—Containing—

RADWAY'S Relief, Kennedy's Discovery Lyon's Katharian; Spaulding's Rosemary Hungarian Balm; Hunneywell's Medicines, Clarke' Croup Syrup; Electric Oil, Burnett's Essences Davidson's Enemas, India Rubber Combs Richardson's do.

" " Funnels; Sugar Candy,
Chewing Gum; Gum Drops,
Hops, etc., etc., etc., etc.

—ALSO—

2 Pkgs. Photographers Material

—Consisting of—

Cases and Trays, in great variety, Varnishes, Collodion, Gilding, Enamelled Cloth, Albumen Paper, Marts, Preservers, Plates, Cotton, Chemicals, etc., etc.

Cameas imported to order.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

English Drugs, Medicines, Perfumes, Pomades, Hair, Tooth, Nail & Comb Brushes.

Dec. 21 A H WOODILL.

SOMETHING NEW.

SOMETHING GOOD.

HERE IT IS:

Woodill's Soothing Syrup,

For Children Cutting Teeth.

A Certain, Safe, and Effectual Remedy against Suffering.

During Dentition the infant is especially liable to disease—the irritation produced by the growing tooth always giving rise to more or less *Constitutional Disturbance.*

The process of *Teething* is not only in itself liable to irregularities, but it is the fertile source of many dangers, and often excites to active disease previously dormant. This Syrup will be found to facilitate dentition, by softening the gums and reducing all inflamation, it will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and will regulate the Natural Actions, after which the child will eat well and sleep well, and the most dangerous period of life pass with little or no uneasiness.

The symptons of Teething are so well known as scarcely to require mention. Among the most common, however, might be mentioned—

Diarrhœa, cough, startings in the sleep, sudden screaming, convulsions, eruptions on face and neck; the face often flushes, and occasionally spasms of the different muscles occur.

The timely use of this Syrup will give certain relief. Prepared by

A. H. WOODILL,

ap20 City Drug Store, Halifax.

LANGLEY'S PILLS.

ARE a purely Vegetable preparation, and may be taken at any time by either sex without fear or danger, as they are free from all deleterious compounds of *mercury* and Drastic Purgatives. Their action is gentle, without causing the least uneasiness, yet effectual in removing all impure and acrimonious accumulations from the blood and system, gradually compelling the various functions of the body to act in a regular and spontaneous manner. Unlike many remedies, they do not induce liability to take cold nor establish a necessity for the habitual use of purgatives. They thus strongly recommend themselves as a first class FAMILY MEDICINE.

Sold by GEO. JOHNSTON, London Drug Store, 148 Hollis street. March 16.

A PORTABLE SEA WATER BATH.

At a Trifling Cost.

Allgood & Towl's Celebrated

SEA SALT.

This Salt, from the careful manner in which it has been prepared and preserved, contains all the Salts of Iodine and Bromine, together with the Chlorides and Sulphates of Sodium, Magnesium, Potassium and Lime, in a perfect state of preservation, ready to impart their virtues to water when dissolved in that liquid, thereby producing a genuine

Sea Water Bath!

Medical men have heretotore refrained from prescribing Sea Bathing, owing to the danger incurred (even in summer) by exposing delicate patients to the drafts of common bathing houses, and in the winter the trouble in obtaining sea water. Those difficulties are now removed by the introduction of

Allgood's Real Sea Salt,

which enables all to enjoy that luxury in the privacy of their own bath rooms.

Experience has proved sea water to be an invaluable strengthener for infants and invalids; and also for preserving the health of those who already enjoy that inestimable blessing

This Salt is especially recommended to those living in the interior, where salt water cannot be obtained.

Done up in seven pound packages at 1s stg. A large discount to wholesale buyers.

M. F. EAGAR,

151 Hollis street, Halifax, N S, Wholesale Agent for North America.

☞ Sub-agents wanted in every town and village. Address M. F. Eagar, 151 Hollis street, Halifax, N. S. March 30.

LLOYD'S REGISTER

Of British & Foreign Shipping,

SURVEYOR FOR THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. Joseph John Tucker has been appointed the Surveyor to this Society for Nova Scotia, to reside at Windsor.

Notice is also given that all ships built at Nova Scotia after this appointment, which *shall not be surveyed while building* by the Surveyor, or where the Owners or Builders shall refuse such survey, will be subjected to the loss of one year (as prescribed by the Rule, page 16, sec 53, in regard to British built ships) from the period which they would otherwise be allowed.

All ships built under the immediate inspection of the surveyor, on the terms prescribed for special survey, will be distinguished in the Register Book by a Cross, and in the Certificates of Classification then issued, as "built under special survey." By order of the Committee,

GEO. B. SEYFANG, Secretary,
2 White Lion Court, Cornhill, London,
22d October, 1863.

Feb8 3m

Country Produce Depot.

S. J. COLAHAN,

WISHES to inform his Country Customer that in addition to his large stock of

DRY GOODS

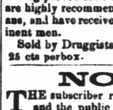
Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rubber Boots and Shoes
Hoop Skirts, &c., &c,
He has added a large stock of STAPLE

GROCERIES,

Selected especially for the Country Trade, and can now supply the best article of Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Flour, Leather, Tobacco, Dry Fish and Herring, etc., etc., at the lowest Cash prices, or in trade for Country Produce, on the same terms.

☞ Remember the One Price Stores,
197 and 203 Barrington Street, Halifax, N. S.
☞ Near Cody's Country Market.
March 18. 1m



A neglected Cough, Cold, an Irritated or Sore Throat, if allowed to progress, results in serious Pulmonary Bronchial and Asthmatic Diseases, oftentimes incurable Brown's Bronchial Troches reach directly the affected parts, and give almost immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, and consumptive Coughs, the Troches are useful Public speakers and singers should have the Troches to clear and strengthen the Voice Military Officers and Soldiers who overtax the voice and are exposed to sudden changes should use them. Obtain only the genuine "Brown's Bronchial Troches, having proved their efficacy by a test of many years are highly recommended and prescribed by physicians, and have received testimonials from many eminent men.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine at 25 cts perbox.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken into partnership, his son Burton Jost, and that the business will be continued under the firm of C. Jost & Son

Guysborough, April 17, 1864. CHRISTOPHER JOST.

CONSUMPTION.

This Disease is not Incurable.

THE REV. W. HARRISON, of Black River Conference, New York, after being cured of the above disease in its worst form by an English doctor, obtained from the doctor the recipes, and now offers to the suffering a remedy that will cure Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, and all affections of the Lungs. Many have already proved it a cure.

TESTIMONIALS.

From Rev. L. D. Stebbins,—Having been suffering from a severe bronchial dif