The Provincial Wesleyan.

Published under the direction of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference of Eastern British America.

VOLUME XII. No. 45. HALIFAX, N. S., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1860. WHOLE No. 591.

Religious Miscellany.

Be ye Patient.

Beside the toilsome way,
Lowly and sad, by fruits and flowers unblest,
Which my worn feet tread sadly day by day,
Longing in vain for rest;

An angel softly walks,
With pale, sweet face, and eyes cast meekly down
The while from withered leaves and flowerless stalks,
She weaves my fitting crown.

A sweet and patient grace,
A look of firm endurance, true and tried—
Of suffering meekly borne, rest on her face,
So pure—so glorified.

And when my fainting heart
Desponds and murmurs at its adverse fate,
Then quietly the angel's bright lips part,
Murmuring softly—"Wait."

"Patience!" she sweetly saith,
"The Father's mercies never come too late;
Gird thee with patient strength and trusting faith
And firm endurance—Wait!"

Angel! behold—I wait—
Wearing the thorny crown through all life's hours
Wait till thy hand shall ope the eternal gate
And change the thorn to flowers.

God's Riches.

The summer sun shining over all the broad northern belt of earth, is calling daily into life uncounted multitudes of animal and vegetable creations, the thoughts of God toward us.

One cannot sit in a single spot of the meadow, or under the shade of one hillside oak, without seeing such a display of curious, busy life, as leads him to exclaim, "The whole earth is full of thy riches."

Or if he tread the narrow and seemingly barren sea-beach, here again he finds abundant reason to say, "So is the great and wide sea, wherein are things creeping innumerable."

If the quiet tide ebbs gently at his feet, shoals of shadowy, gliding minnows dart about the water's edge, myriads, (no less term conveys the impression their numbers make upon one.) Further out, flashing and rippling the surface, a frequent school of larger fish gives a hint of the millions of their fellows that sport everywhere throughout the wide sea. The fisher throws out his careless seine, and three or four thousand are drawn up, while the sea never misses them. The sands are strewn with curious and wonderful shells, the remains of more curious living things, that throng the rocky bottom of the deep, amid groves of wonderful and beautiful plants, a vast kingdom, whose fragments only are revealed to us.

Each dark and perilous rock that lifts its hidden sides under the tide, bear a busy population of minute crustacea upon its surface. Even the very rocks are sometimes but the accumulated and deserted habitations of insect-life, slowly reared into massive walls, which maintain themselves against the mighty, wrathful ocean itself. Science had probably not revealed to David the living wonders of the deep as it has to us; yet he, regarding surface-life alone, is lost in astonishment at the thought that could conceive, and the skill that could create it all.

On the land life grows upon life, mutually nourishing and destroying. The earth is clothed with vegetation. It is only uncovered and utterly barren under the feet of man, and by his compulsion. He that has seen a prairie in spring knows what "clothed with verdure" means, when the green garment is wrapped over the soil, so that not a glimpse of virgin earth betrays itself. Each vegetable form that raises its head teems with insects. This seat in the grass affords study for hours. Under the earth they are boring, tunneling it with minute halls and chambers. On every leaf and blade the representatives of various tribes course around, not a tenth of which we have names for. A pin's point will cover this spider; that butterfly that floats over you is large as some birds. Listen! What a mingled noise from ten thousand wings and throats. The air is filled with their sound; they cease not day nor night their busy hum.

From the root of this overhanging oak—itself one of God's grandest works—to the topmast branch, the miracle of summer life repeats itself. Pull off a piece of bark, and ants and bugs run distractedly about; the wood is channeled with their cells. The sultry golden air above, where the leaves wave, displays the shining dance of countless gauzy flies; the tender leaves and buds are the abode of other and less innocent tribes. But listen to the birds, calling, piping, caroling from peep of dawn to sunset, hidden in these shady boughs! A stray canary, calling in vain for a mate amid robins and blue-birds, brings to mind the luxuriance of its native tropical forest, where all that we see here of animal life is multiplied a hundred fold. A squirrel running across our path reminds us of another and a higher kingdom for which there is hardly room for thought, albeit we know they are roaming and climbing about every forest, seeking their prey from God.

One half-hour's ramble reveals all this. Multiply now the wonders that come within your daily vision (if, having eyes, you see) by all the sun looks on each day, as he belts the hemisphere with heat and light, and who can comprehend the vast idea, "full of thy riches?" Who can study nature and not praise God? The naturalist can whose heart is untouched with a sense of God's fatherhood. With simple scientific zeal, while his eyes are bent on crystal, and fossil and vertebræ, he forgets how broad the earth is, and who holds it as in the hollow of his hand. The man of science, absorbed with special details, may be very narrow, very undevout, nay, an avowed infidel.

But let him who reads God's two Bibles together, the written and the created word, (and either to be understood must be interpreted by the other,) remember now what He said when he would inspire us with trust: Not a sparrow shall fall to the ground without your Father! Can it be that he all created things in his thought? Small chance, then, is there that God will forget us. "I know all the fowls of the mountain; how much better are ye than the fowls?"—*Independent.*

Clerical Elocution.

We were so well pleased with an article in the Home Journal on "Clerical Elocution," that we extract the following:—

1. Every clergyman should prepare himself by special and regular study for the various services of each Sunday in the year, so that he shall perfectly understand what he is to read and how to read it.

2. To decide the question of audibleness, let every clergyman have a friend stationed in a somewhat distant part of his church, the duty of which friend shall be to give sole attention to hearing; and if he fails to hear every word, let him report the fact to his pastor, and specify what was unintelligible.

3. Let every clegyman, in private, read aloud what he has to read in public, and whatever may at first be the necessary outlay of patient toil, let him discipline himself, compel himself to bring his reading utterances down to the simplicity of his own natural conversational tones. And when he afterwards enters the church, let him divest himself of that unfortunate preconceived notion which so many clergyman entertain as a matter of course, that his own natural voice is not suited to religious services.

4. When a clergyman is reading the Lessons, let him remember that he is reading the Lessons, and keep his eye immovably on the Bible. There are many who, in this part of the service, seem to be practicing on the problem, how much they can repeat while they are looking away from the book? and that really seems to be their chief object, without any reference to the words they are pronouncing, or the effect the words may produce. At any rate, no man can read well who divides his attention between the book and the congregation.

5. At whatever sacrifice of cadence, intonation, or other particular of ornamental elocution—supposing such sacrifice involved—never allow the last word, or the several concluding words of a sentence, to be dropped to an inaudible whisper. The universality of this fault is amazing. Even clergymen of long experience, and who are aware of the frequency of the fault, and who have temporarily cured themselves of it, will still perpetually relapse into it.

6. Always keep command of the voice; do not let the feeling run away with it. If occasion calls for a loud utterance, never go to the full extent of the voice; always keep some in reserve, otherwise the voice will be liable to crack; and even if it does not, the fact that the utmost power is exerted is always obvious and painful to a congregation, and such effort is inconsistent with, and destructive of true elocution. It belongs neither to nature nor art. And especially avoid this loudness in sonorous words, or words suggestive of sound. "At the voice of thy thunder they are afraid," is often abused to the extent of a poor imitation of thunder; but it is a nice elocutionary point in that and similar passages, to take the opposite course, and by a subdued tone to indicate a fear of the thunder.

7. Never, in any declamatory flight, in the pulpit, allow the voice to rise and fall in consecutive words from a high to a low note, and in a repeated alternation. This is a sort of zig-zag style that nothing can justify.

8. Be very cautious, in moments or passages of excitement, in the pulpit, about letting the hand come down on the Bible, or its cushion, or its surroundings, with violence and noise. A loud, vehement slap with the hand is one of the tricks of secular oratory, but it is always out of place in a church. It adds no force to the words of a sermon.

And finally, and in pursuance of the last mentioned topic—violence, either of gesticulation or utterance—we will finish with the words of Hamlet: "Do not saw the air too much with your hand; but use all gently. For in the very torrent, tempest, and—as I may say—whirlwind of your passion, you must acquire and beget a temperance that may give it smoothness."

The Bright Side.

Look on the bright side. It is the right side. The times may be hard, but it will make them no easier to wear a gloomy and sad countenance. It is the sunshine, and not the cloud, that makes the flower. There is always that before or around us which should fill the heart with warmth. The sky is blue ten times where it is black once. You have troubles, it may be. So have others. None are free from them. Perhaps it is as well that none should be. They give sinew and tone to life—fortitude and courage to man. That would be a dull sea, and the sailor would never get skill, where there was nothing to disturb the surface of the ocean. It is the duty of every one to extract all the happiness and enjoyment he can without and within him, and above all he should look on the bright side of things. What though things do look a little dark? The lane will turn, and the night will end in broad day. In the long run the great balance rights itself. What is ill becomes well; what is wrong becomes right. Men are not made to hang down either heads or lips; and those who do, only show that they are departing from the paths of true common sense and right. There is more virtue in one sunbeam than a whole hemisphere of cloud and gloom. Therefore, we repeat, look on the bright side of things. Cultivate what is warm and genial—not the cold and repulsive, the dark and morose. The Iron Duke was right. Don't neglect your duty; look to the bright side; live down prejudice.

Independence.

To secure independence, the practice of simple economy is all that is necessary. Economy requires neither superior courage nor eminent virtue; it is satisfied with ordinary energy, and the capacity of average minds. Economy at the bottom, is but the spirit of order applied in the administration of domestic affairs; it means management, regularity, prudence, and the avoidance of waste. The spirit of economy was expressed by our Divine Master in these words: "Gather up the fragments that remain, so that nothing may be lost." His omnipotence did not disdain the small things of life; and even while revealing his infinite power to the multitude, he taught the pregnant lesson of carefulness, of which all stand so much in need. Economy also means the power of resisting a present gratification for the purpose of securing a future good; and in this light it represents the ascendency of reason over the animal instincts. It is altogether different from penuriousness; for it is economy that can always best afford to be generous. It does not make money an idol, but regards it as a useful agent. As Dean Swift observes, "we must carry money in the head not in the heart." Economy may be styled the daughter of prudence, the sister of temperance, and the mother of liberty. It is eminently conservative of character, of domestic happiness, and social well-being. It allays irritation, and produces content. It makes men lovers of public order and security. It deprives the agitator of his stock in trade by removing suffering, and renders his appeals to class-hatred comparatively innocuous. When workmen by their industry and frugality, have secured their own independence, they will cease to regard the sight of others' well-being in the light of a wrong inflicted on themselves; and it will no longer be possible to make political capital out of their imaginary woes.—*London Quarterly Review.*

Enthusiasm in Religion.

We need more of it, a hundredfold more than we have. Enthusiasm in science, in trade, in politics, we have plenty of; and all that is done by enthusiastic men.

The word needs to be guarded, but the prudent reader knows that enthusiasm is not fanaticism. The grandest subject in all the universe of God taking full possession of the soul, ought to fill it with intense emotion. It shall profit a man nothing to gain the whole world, and lose his own soul; and if we praise him who pursues business with so much industry and tact as to gain a million before he dies, shall we not much more admire the enthusiasm of him who gains Heaven!

The world is to be saved. We ought to be in earnest about saving it. Our friends, children, neighbors, the heathen and the perishing; we can do something to save them. If they were on a ship wrecked off shore, or in a burning house, we would be enthusiastic to deliver them from death. May we not be enthusiastic in delivering them from hell?

The Apostles were enthusiastic. The Saviour himself was filled with enthusiasm. All the best men, who have been mighty in pulling down error and building up truth, have been enthusiastic. God grant that the Church may rise, and shake herself from the dust. It is a time to be up and doing. Let us work while it is day.

Christian Comfort.

Let the course of your tribulation be what it will, "in Me ye shall have peace." How is it, then, perhaps you will ask, that Christians are not always rejoicing? How is it that we so often see them bathed in tears, and scarcely hear anything from them but sighs and complaints? It is, easily enough to be accounted for. It is because they love the world and the things of the world so much that they have no room or relish for divine consolations. To be sure, where Christ is there is always ground for comfort; but Christians are not always fit to be comfortable. They may, through mere inattention to spiritual things, or too fond attention to temporal possessions and enjoyments, be so sadly declined as to require reproof rather than comfort; and what they want Christ gives.—*Lavington.*

Rest, Weary Soul.

Rest, weary soul!
The penalty is borne, the ransom paid—
For all thy sins full satisfaction made;
Strive not to do what Christ has done;
Take the free gift, and make the joy thine own.
No more by pangs of guilt and fear distressed—
Rest, sweetly rest!

Rest, weary heart!
From all thy silent griefs and secret pain,
Thy profitless regrets and longings vain:
Wisdom and love have ordered all the past—
And shall be blessedness and light at last;
Cast off the cares that have so long oppressed—
Rest, sweetly rest.

Rest, weary head!
Lie down to slumber in the peaceful tomb,
Light from above has broken through its gloom;
Here, in the place where once thy Saviour lay,
Where he shall wake you on a future day,
Like a tired child upon its mother's breast—
Rest, sweetly rest!

Rest, spirit free!
In the green pasture of the heavenly shore,
Where sin and sorrow can approach no more:
With all the flock, by the Good Shepherd fed,
Beside the streams of life eternal led,
For ever with thy God and Saviour blessed—
Rest, sweetly rest!

Religious Intelligence.

To the Editor of the Provincial Wesleyan:

DEAR SIR,—Having returned from the Labrador Mission, I hasten to lay before you some account of that extensive field of labour; leaving my journal in the hands of the Chairman, either to be published or not, at his discretion.

I left this place on the 12th of June in a small vessel owned by Mr. James Edgecombe, one of our friends—reached St. Antonia (a harbor on the French shore) on the 15th—baptized a child belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Bess, formerly residents at Carbonear—put to sea on the 16th—encountered a gale of wind in the Straits of Belle Isle—reached Cape Charles, on the 17th: health and spirits good.

"I'll praise my Maker while I've breath."

Mr. Edgecombe soon after our arrival took me to the house of Mr. Pye, a resident on the shore, where I was kindly entertained for several days and nights, until Mr. Henry Taylor, one of our good friends of Carbonear, had time to fit up his house. I then removed there, at his request, where I received a most cordial welcome from Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, such as is peculiar to the people of Newfoundland toward their ministers.

The Mission on the Labrador is not an uninteresting one, although it is by no means without its dangers, toils, and trials, both by sea and by land—but particularly by sea. Dangers by sea are peculiar to the Labrador. On a fine morning a small cloud arises, increases in size, spreads all over the firmament, and looks awful. The squall commences—wind wars with rain—storm howls to storm—and not unfrequently the pealing thunder and the lightning's flash accompany the storm: reminding one indeed of the solemn words of the Psalmist, that "The Lord reigneth." Life at this moment is in imminent danger. This accounts for the loss of nine persons on the coast by drowning the past summer. Toils and trials also await the missionary there. Rowing is by no means easy work, especially when it is continued for hours together. Let him therefore who will go to that part of the Mission work expect to toil by sea, and labour hard and zealously by land. But the Mission has its blessings, too, and these more than balance its dangers, toils, and trials.

Our Wesleyan friends from Newfoundland, and those who are residents on the shore, as also many others who do not profess to belong to the Church of which we form a part, are extremely kind; they give the missionary the most cordial welcome, set before him the very best their houses will afford, make him a clean, comfortable bed—frequently to the great inconvenience of their families,—and they are as attentive to him as if he were the Prince of Wales.

There are no churches nor school houses for one to preach in on the Labrador, yet the people are so anxious for divine service that they manage (especially for the Sabbath) to clear away and fit up stores with seats, whilst a little table, a hogshead, or a wooden bale is being set up for a desk.

The congregations which being generally very large, are composed of Newfoundlanders, Englishmen, Nova Scotians, some persons from the United States of America, and Indians—some of the Indians are Esquimaux, some Mountaineers. The Newfoundlanders and Nova Scotians compose by far the largest numbers; the Indians the fewest—and they are found only in a few harbors on the shore. It is most pleasing to the Missionary to witness such a oneness of feeling as prevails among the people: the ill-feeling which prevails in certain quarters is unknown there. No one interrogates the other, Of what creed are you? but all uniting heartily and devotedly in the service of the Great Master, every thing beside seems to be forgotten.

In many places I visited the singing was admirably good, especially from our friends of Carbonear, and also when the friends of Carbonear and from Nova Scotia met; and in a few places Englishmen residing on the shore would let us know that they, too, had a voice; and that they were highly pleased to have the opportunity of singing with us the high praises of God.

There are several Englishmen on the shore who have intermarried with Indians; this looks very much like the work of Providence for the purpose of raising in the scale of being this once degraded people; for the children of these parents have already lost much of the Indian features, as well as much of the hue—and many of them are really good looking persons. In one family whom I visited, the children were so fair that one would not think, if he were not told, that they were born of an Indian parent. Many of their daughters were clean and neatly dressed; they understand cooking, and keep their houses and the little furniture about them clean and comfortable. With the exception of a few of the aged, they can speak broken English, and a few of them can speak it tolerably well. Some of them can read, and a few can both read and write. Most of the young people can repeat the Apostle's creed, and the Lord's Prayer tolerably correct. The Indians do not appear to have received a change of heart, but they are docile, teachable, and most attentive to the preached word; and some of them are most anxious to know what it is to be "born of God." Of some with whom I had several conversations, and to whom I preached in the plainest manner Jesus Christ and him crucified, I have great hope. On one occasion, when I preached and conversed with them apart from others, they were deeply affected by the Holy Spirit; and I have been informed since I left them, that the word preached at that time made an impression on their minds which bids fair to be as lasting as the mind.

The extent of the Labrador Mission is great, including a distance of 200 to 250 miles, so that it is impossible for one missionary to visit, with anything like success, so many harbors as are found within the bounds of the Mission; he has not time to sow the precious seed of the Kingdom, not to mention a time to reap.

I very much regret not being able to visit Indian Tickle, to the North, and Red Bay, to the West. Reasons: neither Mr. Pike nor myself knew any thing of the run below Seal Islands to Indian Tickles; I therefore saw it necessary to return and visit a second time those harbors where I had already been, and a few others which could not be touched when going down the shore. It was getting late in season before I could visit Henly Harbor and Chateux; and before I had time to do half my work there, a number of experienced persons on that coast assured me that it would be most imprudent and unwise on my part to attempt to go in an open boat, with only one hand beside myself, as far as that place. If the distance had been about ten or fifteen miles, late as it was, it might have been attempted.

The harbors I visited were Cape Charles, Battle Harbor, Fox Harbor, Petty Harbor, Spear Harbor, Little Harbor, Merchantman's Harbor, William's Harbor, St. Francis, St. Francis Bight, George's Harbor, Fishing Ships' Harbor, Ship Harbor, Occasional Harbor, Square Islands, Dead Island, Triangle, Venison Islands, Wild Bight, Style's Harbor, Bolter's Rock, Salt Pond, Seal Islands, and Shoal Harbor. These are all to the north of Cape Charles, and with the exception of a few, were visited twice. To the west: Chimney Tickle, Henly Harbor, and Chateaux Harbor.

As my health was good, I generally managed to preach three times on the Sabbath, concluding with a prayer meeting when persons could be found to engage in this solemn duty; and there were few places I visited that they were not to be found, either from Newfoundland, or from Nova Scotia. The week-night services were spent in the same way during a great part of the summer, with the exception of Saturday night. In consequence of a very bad fishing, the people had but little to do, so I preached the oftener. The Sabbaths were mostly seasons of great spiritual profit; and to the honour of Jesus be it spoken, a hallowing influence seemed to rest upon our assemblies. Nor were the week-night services barren and dry: on the contrary, the same delightful feeling which marked the Sabbath services followed us in the week. A few of the subjects preached on may not be altogether out of place here. They were: The New Birth, The Living Sacrifice, Closet Prayer, Gilead's Balm, The Waters of Life, The Baptism of Fire, God's Great Love to a Perishing World, God the Refuge of His People, with many others.—From the first of my visiting the Mission, I felt it my duty to preach from the plainest texts, and in the plainest manner, to give out those hymns which refer mostly to the precious Saviour, and are best understood, and to sing those tunes which are most generally known, so that all who could sing might join in the service.

The last two or three weeks I was on the shore were truly the happiest—on this account: at Henly Harbor the Holy Spirit was poured out upon the people. While preaching on the New Birth, the Holy Spirit convinced an old man of the error of his way; he wept like a child, and sought the pearl of great price with an earnestness seldom known to old people. He assured me that he had hitherto lived regardless of religion; but that on returning to Nova Scotia he would become a member of the Church of Christ, and henceforth live to glorify God. On meeting the Class—principally persons from Fresh Water, Newfoundland—there was evidently much of the life and power of true religion among them; and at night, whilst engaged in the service, the place was truly hallowed by the felt presence of God. At that moment a woman, a resident of the shore was heard weeping and lamenting her lost condition before God. The same night the Lord answered prayer, and she felt she had peace with God through the atoning blood of Christ. At Chateaux Harbor a most delightful feeling prevailed. The residents of the place, principally persons from Newfoundland, were earnestly concerned for salvation. They pressed me to stay longer, saying they believed "the Kingdom of God" was "at hand."

At Cape Charles, the night previous to my leaving, whilst preaching from Matthew ii., 11, the Spirit was evidently moving upon the hearts of the people. Here a new chapel is in contemplation; Newfoundlanders and Nova Scotians conjointly offering to do all in their power to forward the object.

On a review of the Mission, and the way in which my Heavenly Father hath led me the past summer, I am laid under fresh obligations to praise him. Nor can I forget the cordial welcome—the hearty shake hands—the friendly farewell—and the short but comprehensive prayer, "God bless you, and prosper you."—These touch deeply a minister's soul, and speak volumes. "Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto thy name give glory for thy truth's sake."

Dear Sir,

Yours affectionately,

THOMAS FOX.

Catalina, Nfld., Oct. 12, 1860.

Reformed Crew.

Many years ago, as a vessel left Liverpool with a very hardened crew on board, a friend presented the steward a small parcel of tracts. For a long time he gave them no serious attention, but one sunset, as he leaned over the ship's side, tender thoughts of his far-off home came over his heart, subduing and softening it. Just then he put his hand in his jacket-pocket, and took out a tract. It was called *The Swearer's Prayer.* It so interested him, that he read it aloud to the sailors, and his softened feelings made his voice tremulous. When he was through, no one spoke, but all seemed convicted, for they were a shockingly profane company. They gave sidelong glances at each other, and at last one said:

"Mr. William,' I never heard or thought of this before; this kind of reading has made me feel strange. I am all over of a tremble. I don't think I shall like to swear again; shall you, Jack?" Poor Jack looked him full in the face and burst into tears. It seemed contagious, and soon all heads were bowed on the hard brown hands, and sobs broke from almost every breast.

"Oh!" said one in great distress, "hadn't we better hand up a prayer for forgiveness? Mr. William, you have the most learning; can't you make a prayer?"

At length one cried out, with his arms across his breast, and tears pouring down his face: "O God! who made our souls, have mercy, and pardon the miserable, lost crew on this deck." Every heart seemed to respond: "O Lord! hear this prayer, and forgive us."

In short, it became a praying company; and even the captain, who at first thought his men "bewitched," told a friend on his return, that he was obliged to stop swearing himself, it began "to seem so singular on board."

Oh! that every vessel which leaves our ports might witness such scenes.

Great Revival Meetings in Montrose.

On Friday and Saturday, numerously attended open-air meetings were held on the links of Montrose. They were addressed by from thirty to forty ministers and laymen, some of whom had come from a distance. At a large wooden erection near the railway bridge, a platform was erected, from which the main assemblage was addressed. During the exercises at this stand, there were numerous groups scattered over the links earnestly engaged in prayer. The meetings were presided over alternately by Major Gibson of Drumbuan, Aberdeenshire; Major Davidson, Edinburgh; and the addresses were earnest and powerful, yet not of the usually exciting character. Meetings for "anxious inquirers" followed; and in the evening an assemblage of several thousand persons was addressed in the New Market, while other meetings were held in the churches throughout the town. The open-air meetings on Saturday were attended by upwards of 7,000 persons: the service lasted within doors till midnight, and on Sunday till nearly eleven o'clock.—*English Paper.*

California.

A correspondent writes from San Francisco: "Our eighth annual conference has come and gone. We had no disaster from the New Chapter on Slavery—not a whimper from the conservatives, not a complaint from the progressives; no division or talk about it, all straight, strong, and true."

The California Advocate contains the proceedings of the conference in full. We extract the following items:—Rev. Dr. Evans, superintendent of the Wesleyan Mission in British Columbia, was introduced, the bishop and Dr. Peck expressing their gratification at his being present, and the latter moved that Dr. Evans take a seat and participate in our deliberations. Dr. Evans responded in a neat and affecting speech.

General Miscellany.

Misquotations of Scripture.

They are of the following kinds:—Those which resemble holy writ—mere indications; those which have additions—falsely called emendations; and genuine Scripture—misapplied.

"God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," is a smoothe line of Sterne's. The nearest approach to it in Scripture is Isaiah 27: 8: "He stayeth his rough wind in the day of his east wind."

"In the midst of life we are in death." Common prayer. Yet it is said the celebrated Robt. Hall choose it as a text for a funeral sermon.

"Bread and wine which the Lord hath commanded to be received." From the Catechism of the Church of England, and has been quoted to prove from the Bible that total abstainers were wrong in refusing wine at the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

"Not to be wise above what is written." Used to repress undue anxiety to comprehend the higher mysteries of Christianity. Has no place in *The Word.*

The oft-quoted phrase: "Seals to his ministry, and souls for his hire." A metaphor; whether approved or otherwise, it is not Scripture.

A very objectionable form is often used in prayer: "That the Spirit of the Lord would go from heart to heart, as oil from vessel to vessel." This phrase, if properly considered, would tend to lower our conceptions of the omnipresence of God, and does not convey a correct idea of the influence of Divine Grace in the hearts and minds of men. It is not scriptural.

Kindness to animals is often enforced by—"The merciful man is merciful to his beast." Something like this may be found, Prov. 12: 10: "A righteous man regardeth the life of his beast."

"A nation shall be born in a day." There is no such prediction either in the Old Testament or the New. The only scriptural passage like it is, Isaiah 66: 8: "Shall a nation be born at once?"

"Iron sharpeneth iron, so a man sharpeneth the countenance of his friend." Prov. 17: 17 is by no means improved by the common version. "As iron sharpeneth iron, so does the countenance of a man his friend."

"That he who runs may read," conveys a notion that the writing is so distinct that a man sees it by the wayside while he is running. This is not the lesson Scripture teaches. Habakkuk 2: 2: "Write the vision and make it plain upon tables, that he may run that readeth." You perceive that the reading is to be deliberate—previous to running, and in order to it.

"Owe no man any thing but love," is a mangled quotation of Rom. 13: 8: "Owe no man any thing, but love one another."

Matthew 18: 20: "Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them," is often used with the addition, "and that to bless them." This is a superfluous addition, and is not in harmony with the Redeemer's promise, and when attributed to him is incorrect. It may have its origin, Exodus 20: 24: "In all places where I record my name, I will come unto thee and I will bless thee."

2 Thess 3: 1: "That the word of the Lord may have free course and be glorified," is often quoted with the addition, "run," after the words free course."

Eph. 3: 20: God "is able to do exceedingly abundantly above all that we can ask or think," has often appended to it, "or at all worthy to receive," which in this connection is without sense and unscriptural.

Psalm 130: 7: "With the Lord there is mercy, and with him is plenteous redemption," has often appended to it, "that he may be sought unto."

As to the liberties taken with the Lord's Prayer and the Apostolic Benediction, 2 Cor. 13: 14, their name is legion, and all persons who, up to the time of reading this article, have been in the habit of disgressing from the authorized version, would do wisely by making sure of a better, before they do so, and not tack on the conceits their own vanity may suggest. It may be well to remember in regard to all the works of Deity, Prov. 30: 6: "Add thou not unto them, lest he reprove thee."—*Bib. Rex.* See also *Cashell's Popular Biblical Educator.*

The Effects of Tobacco.

Sir Benjamin Brodie, an eminent London physician, was applied to recently to unite in a petition to have a parliamentary committee raised to inquire into the effects of tobacco upon the human system. He declined, because he did not consider such a committee competent to investigate such a subject; but he has written a letter upon the subject to the London *Times*, in the course of which he says:

"The effects of this habit are indeed various; the difference depending on difference of constitution and the difference in the mode of life otherwise. But, from the few observations which I have been able to make on the subject, I am led to believe that there are few who do not suffer harm from it, to a greater or less extent. The earliest symptoms are manifested in the derangement of the nervous system. A large proportion of habitual smokers are rendered lazy and listless, indisposed to bodily and incapable of much mental exertion. Others suffer from depression of the spirits, amounting to hypochondriasis, which smoking relieves for a time, though it aggravates the evil afterwards. Occasionally there is a general nervous excitability, which though very much less in degree, partakes of the nature of the *delirium tremens* of drunkards. I have known many individuals to suffer from severe nervous pains, sometimes in one and sometimes in another part of the body."

He afterwards adds:

"The following observations relate to the habit of smoking as it exists among us at the present time. But a still graver question remains to be considered. What will be the result if this habit be continued by future generations? It is but too true that the sins of the fathers are visited upon their children and their children's children. We may here take warning from the Indians of America. An intelligent American physician gives the following explanation of the gradual extinction of this remarkable people. One generation of them became addicted to the use of the firewater. They have a degenerate and comparatively imbecile progeny, who indulge in the same vicious habit with their parents. Their progeny is still more degenerate, and after a very few generations the race ceases altogether. We may also take warning from the history of another nation, who some few centuries ago, under the banners of Solyman the Magnificent were the terrors of Christendom, but who since then, having become more addicted to tobacco smoking than any of the European nations, are now the lazy and lethargic Turks, held in contempt by all civilized communities."

Hearts.

Hearts are of several kinds, and of widely different natures. First, there are walled up hearts, and those are of two kinds; about one kind the wall is high and strong, and to surmount it is a work of extreme difficulty, but if you get inside you have entered Eden. Fragrant and sweet, and fair as the vision seen in dreams, is that enclosed garden; and it is worth hard labor to gain admission there. The other has a wall as high and strong, and full as hard to get over; and when, at last, with torn flesh and dislocated joints, you have scaled it, you wish you hadn't, for there is nothing inside but rocks and cold water. The trouble with these two descriptions of hearts is, that 'tis impossible to distinguish the one from the other, until you have almost worn youself out in climbing the walls.

Another kind of heart is that which, having nothing to fence it in, lies open to the passage of all men and cattle—a waste, unfruitful field, of no use to anybody, and less to its owner. But there is another kind of heart—a rare creation, but a real one—whose wall is low and almost hid by flowers. The birds make their nests in it, and sing as they swing upon its swaying twigs and festooning vines. Beyond the wall—itself a thing of fragrance, beauty and joy—lies the enchanting garden. Delightful bowers invite the way-worn traveller to enter and repose; spirits of love and beauty beckon the sad and lonely ones to the feasts of soul; and a charmed light and glory hover in the whole joyous air.

Law for Ladies.

The fact that the ladies of Turkey have of late indulged themselves in wearing very thin veils and dresses, which allow their persons to be seen too much, has elicited an imperial edict, of which the following are the essential features:

"Henceforth, all women, whoever they may be, on leaving their houses, must wear thick veils which completely cover their features, and be clad in dresses of cloth or other suitable material, without embroidery, trimmings, or external ornaments any kind. They must not show themselves out of doors simply in stockings and slippers, but must wear half-boots in yellow morocco leather, or some other suitable and decent covering for the feet. When they go out to make purchases, they are strictly prohibited from entering shops, but must stop on the outside to be served, and must not wait longer than is absolutely necessary. When they are on the public promenades, they must confine themselves to the part reserved for females. Any woman who shall be guilty of acts against the law will be severely punished. No family shall keep equipages beyond their means, and the drivers must be carefully selected."

A Short Memory.

A good deacon returning from church one Sabbath afternoon was accosted by a man:

"Sir, did you see a boy on the road, driving a cart with a bag of cotton on it?"

"I think I did," said the deacon, musingly; "a boy with a short memory, was'nt he?"

The man looked confused, and said: "Why do you think he has a short memory, sir?"

The deacon seemed to enjoy his confusion, and even determined to increase it. "I think so; and I think, moreover, that he must belong to a family with short memories."

"What in the world makes you say that?" said he, more perplexed than ever.

"Why, simply this," said the old gentleman, assuming all of a sudden a very grave and solemn manner, "because God Almighty has proclaimed from Mount Sinai, among other things, 'Remember the Sabbath-day to keep it holy,' and he has forgotten all about it. His memory was very short indeed, very."

Birth-place of Columbus.

Tradition makes Cogoletto, a small town through which we passed, a few miles before reaching Genoa, the birth-place of Columbus, and there is an inscription which marks the house of his reputed birth. It may be true and it may be false, for in this land of tradition and superstition it is as easy to fabricate a tradition as an inscription, and credulity is ready to believe that it is as old as Adam. The house of his father was in the suburbs of Genoa, as is shown by the deed. He himself says he was born in Genoa, an expression which may well mean the territory and not the city of Genoa. There is, therefore, some color for the tradition, and it is not worth while to dig deeper to find doubts. He was a Ligurian, and nothing could be more likely to sharpen his curiosity and suggest a life of adventure than to look out from these rocky highlands upon the Mediterranean, washing the fields at its base, and covered with the little but daring and enterprising corsairs of the Levant, the Grecian Archipelago, and the African coast.

How time sets things right! Brought home in chains, robbed in his lifetime of his honors and his profits, and the name of another given to his discoveries, time has written his name "with iron and lead in the rock forever." His jealous and triumphant enemies, as well as his

royal patrons and enterprising followers in the path of discovery, are remembered; but when we call them up from the land of shadows, there is always in the midst of them and before them the great Genoese, with a glory about him in the light of which they shine with a pale ray. So it will be forever. He went on when every other would have given up in despair. He gave a New World to the kingdom of Castile and Aragon. But Castile and Aragon, and all the progeny of their descendant commonwealths, are dwindling and fading away, and a race nearer akin to the old Ligurian—"the world-seeking Genoese"—is from year to year devoting the New World to the great commonwealth of freedom and mutuality.—"*A Run Through Europe*," by *Erastus C. Benedict*.

Provincial Wesleyan.

WEDNESDAY, NOV'R. 7, 1860.

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

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

We do not undertake to return rejected articles.

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

Our Ministry.

NO. IV.

The value of a Theological-school training proper, like a professedly Collegiate training, greatly depends upon the standard of matriculation maintained, and upon the conformity of the pupil thereto. We again express our gratification at the incipient success of the Theological Professorship movement. But that very movement renders it increasingly important to adopt such methods as may best secure a requisite number of students, already fitted by general intellectual discipline, to ensure that the prelections and guidance of that Professorship shall be really effective and useful to the Church. It is our firm conviction that our young candidates ought, if practicable, to have the benefit of a full collegiate course, apart from all considerations of Theological training, which might be combined to some extent, with the senior year, or better still, entered upon when the Collegiate course has terminated. Of any who think we desire too much, we beg to enquire, if this course be justly regarded as *needful* for the ministerial candidates of Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and Baptists, why is it *needless* for Methodists? If these bodies can equip their men in this fashion, why cannot we? Are our congregations less intelligent than theirs? Is our work less onerous? Is not the fact undoubted that the operation of our Itinerant system has created a more clamorous demand for an able and popular ministry than is heard elsewhere? Our people prize such a ministry when they have it, and they universally desire it. Happily for our Church the Sackville Academy offers its facilities toward the accomplishment of our desire.

We have some reason to believe that the full course of study in the Male Branch of the Sackville Academy is nearly, if not quite, an equivalent for the curriculum of some of our Colonial Colleges. Our subject does not require from us specific reference to the Ladies' Branch; yet we will not forgo the pleasure of remarking, *en passant*, that a thorough mastery of the course prescribed in that Branch will ensure to the happy young lady acquiring it a better education than the lower colonies elsewhere offer to her sex. But to return: young men who, we believe, had not quite completed the Academic course at Sackville, have, with honor to themselves, after protracted examination, been permitted to join the junior class at some of the most respectable American Colleges—that is, they have had two years of Collegiate standing allowed them on the ground of actual mental acquisition—and they have graduated in two years, or are now thus graduating. A slight extension of the Sackville course of study, with a not very expensive addition to its Professorial staff, would enable it to take effective rank in doing full College work, whether it chose to assume the title of College, or to remain content with the less pretending one of Academy. To us it is subject of deep regret that the project of elevating the status of Sackville Academy, entertained two or three years since—in preparation for which a College Charter was obtained from the New Brunswick Legislature—was abandoned for the time; convinced as we are that the project was both wise and feasible. We are sanguine in the hope that long before that charter shall lose its value by remaining inoperative, the Institution will be prepared to assume its required position.

This Institution, while conferring great benefits upon these Colonies at large, has not, as yet rendered to the pulpits of our Church the full amount of assistance needed. How does this happen? Where lies the fault? The *true* answer is not creditable to our body. The halls of that Institution have all along been open to candidates for our Ministry, or for the Ministry of any other Church—not to teach Theology, but to do what was equally needful, and, primarily, more important—to impart mental discipline. And yet how few have tarried within its walls sufficiently long to obtain its much-required aid to the extent desirable. Of all the younger men in our ministry we can think but of one who completed the entire literary and scientific course at Sackville Academy. A few finished their education elsewhere. How came this to pass. How came it that, needing educated men, having men to educate, and facilities for educating them—through the munificent gift of our sainted friend, C. F. Allison—the work was not done? The causes which produced this deplorable state of things were various. In the first place—our Church herself had fixed no particular standard of mental training, either for her candidates when taken on probation, or for her probationers in order to be received into full connexion. If they happened to be highly trained, it was well; if otherwise, they might do the best they could, if so inclined. Secondly—young men themselves, with no just views of the qualifications needful for the effective occupancy of the sacred office; and, perhaps, impelled by an ardent zeal, that taught them all time was lost not devoted to the work in which their hearts panted to engage, were not disposed to spend time and means in securing what the Church did not demand from them, and what, it may be, they deemed somewhat superfluous, or easily attainable in after life. Hence many young men, about to enter our ministry, never went to Sackville at all; some went for one term; some for one year; some longer—but few, sufficiently long, to obtain a tythe of the discipline they needed. In some cases young men had not the means at command to avail themselves of the educational advantages which they eagerly coveted. For such cases the Church had made no provision. These noble youth must therefore enter upon their work poorly prepared, or not at all. Many such, nevertheless, have, by diligent, time-saving, manly, persistent self-culture, become most able workmen. Could words or sympathy of ours aid or encourage any of this praiseworthy but struggling class, we would pour it around them like the warm sunshine of noon-day.

We have been impressed painfully with the fact that many families in Methodism, highly respectable, enjoying a competency, if not wealthy, easily able to bestow upon their sons, about to enter our ministry, a thorough academic training, yet have been content to permit their children to engage in this great work, whatever their piety or natural gifts, but slenderly qualified for their duties. Elsewhere, in other churches, we have seen families less wealthy, scarcely moving in a social circle as elevated, making great sacrifices, if needed, to bless their children, devoted to the Christian ministry, with a collegiate training in Britain or the United States.

Moreover, we fear, of the ministry have oft pursued a most mistaken policy in pressing young men, thought to be called to the work of the ministry, too hastily to present themselves as candidates for that office. Had our influence been brought to bear energetically, and with broad views of what was needful, upon the minds of our young candidates, and upon the minds of their parents or wealthy friends, in order that these fine young men might have been aided to obtain a thorough education, or induced to seek it themselves, if able to accomplish so desirable a blessing, how different in many cases the results would have been. It will be seen, however, that the chief cause of difficulty lay in the want of a sufficiently elevated literary standard on the part of the Church both for young men entering as probationers, and for probationers in order to being received into full connexion.

But a new era is dawning upon us. The necessity of a change of system is universally confessed. Our people are liberally responding to the call made upon them for help. We trust a plan, broad and comprehensive, all-sufficient for the purpose contemplated, will be finally adopted by the Church—a plan worthy of the cordial and united support of the Methodism of the lower colonies. Meanwhile, we respectfully propose to the consideration of the leading minds of the body the following outline. We suggest that a certain standard of preparatory mental training and acquisition shall be fixed by Conference for candidates admitted on probation—that this standard be equivalent to the usual preparation for matriculation in respectable American Colleges—that a college graduate, or one whose acquirements upon examination are proved to be a just equivalent for graduateship, shall have the term of probation lessened by one half—that candidates on probation, of the first named class, shall continue at Sackville Academy three years, at least; two years, pursuing their literary and scientific course, and that during the last year or eighteen months of their course they shall, also, attend the prelections of the Theological Professor—that the course of study at Sackville be extended so as fully to equal the curriculum of the generality of American Colleges, and that young men obtaining their education at Sackville, intending to offer themselves to our ministry, be allowed, during the latter part of their course, to attend the lectures of the Theological Professor—finally that provision be made for the support or, in aid of probationers during their stay at Sackville by an educational society under direction of Conference, or by an apportionment from the contingent fund, extended to meet this demand.

We solicit for these suggestions an impartial, kindly consideration, that they may be adopted or amended, or superseded by something better, as the case may require. We believe the free interchange of thought on these and on kindred topics, during the present year, cannot be otherwise than highly profitable. Such interchange will trench upon the functions of no Conferential Committee; and will enable the members of Conference, at their next session, to give to this great question a more enlightened attention than hitherto. At the same time it is greatly desirable that the laity should be intelligently accordant with the ministry on a matter in which, under Providence, the whole future of our Church is bound up.

For the Provincial Wesleyan.

"The Presidency of the Conference."

TO THE REV. C. CHURCHILL, A. M.,—Sir; Perhaps I do not fully understand the change which has lately transpired in the editorship of the *Provincial Wesleyan*; or the present letter might not be addressed to you. But unless your article on the change of Editor in the number issued on the 10th inst., quite misleads, on you devolves the responsibility of the general editorial supervision of our Conference organ at present. To you therefore I presume to address a few remarks on the editorial article respecting the "Presidency of our Conference" which also appeared in the number above mentioned.

Not long ago we were informed that another paper published in Halifax, had some matter for its country readers; which did not appear in the copies distributed in the city. The peculiar matter was placed only in the hands of a certain class. Now sir, I could wish that the article on the Presidency, had not only a limited publication, but that it had not appeared at all. One does not easily see what sort or degree of good it can by any possibility effect; and some too truly think it is adapted to perpetrate serious evil, fermenting a party spirit in our juvenile Conference; and awakening suspicions of the want of *open, honorable, truthful* conduct on the part of some who have a hand in its affairs. There is another side to the question of the Presidency, which if known may advantageously influence opinion on the subject. As the writer of the Editorial referred to has (it is submitted in very questionable taste) expressed his inability to concur in the judgment that the Parent Conference had appointed the successor of the Rev. Dr. Richey, "with a judiciousness eminently characteristic of that Body, and with an enlightened interest in the Methodism of Eastern British America," it may be permitted to me to differ as much from him, as he differs from the Editor whose words he so emphatically quotes, and to which your present correspondent and many others most heartily subscribe.

It would be equally gratuitous, and invidious to seek to depreciate the Rev. Dr. Wood. Let us cheerfully concede to him the honour which his eulogist claims for him. We may even add to this, and not exceed his just praise. But the whole may then be transferred with the utmost propriety to the Rev. W. B. Boyce. His ministerial experience is as long as that of Dr. Wood, it is perhaps more richly diversified. Mr. Boyce it may be safely presumed is more familiar with the operation of our economy in Great Britain, which as far as possible it will be our wisdom to imitate, and though a comparative stranger to us, Mr. Boyce possesses the highest respect and confidence of our Missionary Secretaries, and Committee, and coming directly from England, all this will give him a decided advantage as our President; and will prove him to be the "right man in the right place."

It is by no means necessary to assume that the Wesleyan authorities in England, thought that the nomination of Dr. Wood, was unreasonable; or that their not acceding to our request in regard to the Presidency is designed to convey a reproof. Without admitting either of these suppositions for a moment, it is very conceivable that their large experience in such appointments, suggested to them the course they have pursued, as by far the best *at this time*. A few months, by God's blessing will demonstrate the wisdom of their action. There is however one observation in the editorial referred to which some of your readers think is not sufficiently explicit to convey an impression most perfectly in accordance with the real state of the case. The vote of the Conference for the nomination of Dr. Wood is said to have been "well nigh unanimous." How close to unanimity this might have been, people will disagree about. Some persons think, that votes ought to be *weighed* as well as *counted*. There is a higher standard of truth and propriety than majorities. In this case it *may have* been that the minority comprised some of the *oldest* ministers of the Conference, and consequently some of *tried* character, whose painful toils, and extended experience in Circuit work may entitle their judgment to fully as much consideration, as is due to that of a mere majority as indicated by the ballot. Were a question respecting God or his worship proposed to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, after this patriarch's gracious success at Peniel—and to his twelve sons; there are many who would prefer the concurring judgment of the *three* former; to the counter opinion of the *twelve* latter, on the alone ground of the difference of their experience. It is likewise a subject of some interest how the admitted approximation to unanimity was brought about, for who spoke, or heard Dr. Wood's name on the floor of the Conference? When did the idea of Dr. Wood for our President receive its inception? Who was his active canvasser that so large a vote was cast for him? If such private tactics, as the facts suppose, be first had recourse to, and then a public complaint be injuriously made, when they are defeated; the enquiry may well arise, whether the practice of nominating our President in future, had not *better* be discontinued? and the Chief officer of our Conference be accepted from the Parent Body, without petition, just as these Colonies receive their Governors from her gracious majesty the Queen.

The decisive recommendation of the Rev. Mr. Boyce, as our President, as intimated before, is his appointment, and anticipated arrival among us *directly from England*. Since Dr. Beecham's important visit Eastern British America has not been favoured with any deputation from the parent Conference. That body authorised its Ex-President West to come to us, but circumstances precluded the accomplishment of their desire. Many were disappointed that the Rev. Mr. West did not appear at the Charlottetown Conference. Methodism in other lands has been highly favoured with distinguished Representatives from England. Great good has it derived from their counsels. No fairer opportunity of such an appointment has before occurred in our history; and had *not* the English Conference *now* determined to send us a President from home, there are many who would have been severely disappointed. All these, therefore, rejoice in the anticipation of Mr. Boyce's arrival, as well adapted to do more good for our Connexion, than any minister now in the colonies of British America. He will bear the burden of our Presidency most honorably to himself, most profitably to the Church; and most satisfactory to the brethren, who do not suffer their feeling of disappointment to warp their judgment, and to spoil their temper. It is deserving of serious thought, whether President Boyce should not be early requested to bring out his family—to sojourn among us for a few years—to go through our whole work—to be present at our District Meetings—and there to endeavour to develope those principles of discipline—and those views of Christian doctrine, which the divine Head of the Church has so abundantly sanctioned by the instrumentality of Methodism throughout so large a part of the world. This habit for a few years combined with his preaching might do our Connexion a degree of service, of incalculable extent—and interminable duration.

Your present correspondent, Rev. Sir, does not expect the writer of the article on which he is remarking, to adopt these views, for he intimates an intention of endevouring to have repeated the action of Conference, with respect to Dr. Wood; and to *enforce* them on the Parent Conference, by a Personal representative. There will, of course be time to reconsider this suggested policy. To many however it has the appearance of chagrin that would not be concealed—of undutiful impatience with the decision of the English Conference—and the total absence of deference to those Ministers who, he says were *anxious* to refer the appointment of President to the parent body. He also seems for the nonce to forget the cost of such a representative, which would probably be a considerable charge on the already overburdened Contingent Fund. For these reasons the paragraph referred to is objectionable in a very high degree, and many there are who will join in utter, and amazed dissent from it.

The evidence is not apparent which would establish the assertion, that the disappointment at Dr. Wood's not being our President is participated in "to a large extent by the Church at large." There are thousands of Wesleyans in Eastern British America who do not know Dr. Wood. Many of those who both know and esteem him feel no great or discouraging degree of disappointment because another equally competent Minister is our President. And if they did, our official organ ought rather to endeavour to allay that feeling, which the editorial objected to does not, than to express sympathy therewith, and thus to promote it, which that article undoubtedly does. There are large, populous sections of our work wherein the enquiry rarely occurs to our people, who is President of the Conference. But should they in a year or two see and hear President Boyce in our pulpits, there can be no doubt but they will accord to him, as much love, esteem and confidence as Dr. Beecham so generally received when on this side of the Atlantic, and our people will thank God for a President who can wisely guide the deliberations of Conference; and preach the Gospel to their own and others' edification.

It is hoped sir, that this letter will satisfy many of your readers, that there is no need of painful apprehension, because the Parent Conference has exercised its wise prerogative in *not now* appointing the nominee of our Conference as its chief officer; and that there are some who undoubtingly believe that the present is a better position of our affairs, than if the recorded decision of our own Conference on the subject had been ratified by our Fathers and Brethren in England.

When therefore our President shall come in our midst, he may rely upon it that he will not only be "treated with all becoming respect," but further, as a long-tried and fully-trusted member of the Conference in England whom, after many years of successful and highly acceptable toil in the widely expanded field of Wesleyan Missions, the Parent Body have opportunely appointed to preside at our next Conference, and to discharge the duties of this office for the remainder of the current year, "he will be received in the MOST DUTIFUL AND AFFECTIONATE MANNER.

Yours faithfully,

October 1860.

Letter from Rev. J. Brewster,

GOTTINGEN STREET,
Nov. 6, 1860.

"After whom dost thou pursue? After a dead dog, after a flea!"

MR. EDITOR,—When I entered into controversy with Mr. Lithgow on the Sabbath question, I thought, from his candour and boldness in appealing to the Scriptures for his authority, I should be dealing with an honest but erring brother: and I therefore avoided pushing him to those tremendous conclusions which his mode of arguing would have warranted me. I judged him chartably, and put the very best construction on his words. But on reading his two last letters in the *Recorder*, I am convinced that the Word of God in his hands is but an authority for the vilest licentiousness, and its precept and promise but so much material wherewith to shape out and libel our holy christianity! Proof from his owu words:—"*The fourth commandment, is a parcel of the Mosaic Jewish national law, binding only on Jews.*" First letter. "*There is no difference between the Moral* LAW *and the Ceremonial. The law of Moses is one and indivisible; and must be so regarded and kept or all labour is in vain. But now God be thanked! Christ having fulfilled all the righteousness of the law, hath become to us the End of the law for righteousness.* Second letter. "*The law of Moses does not even speak to christians; it is not our teacher.*" "A CHURCH OF CHRIST UPHOLDING THE TEN COMMANDMENTS AS A STANDARD OF PERFECTION, IS SURELY THE LIVING SEEKING THE DEAD." "*Our Lord thus set aside the Law*—INCLUDING THE TEN COMMANDMENTS." Write these words in large capitals, that all may note them. Again—"*If the church recognize Moses or his law*"—that is the ten commandments, or any one of them, especially the 4th,—"*she committeth adultery.*"

We now know Mr. Lithgow's creed—It is the old Antinomian doctrine of faith without works. And yet with marvellous inconsistency, Mr. L. tells us that "Every sin that will exclude a man from the kingdom which God hath promised is enumerated in Paul's epistles over and over again, see 1 Cor. vi. 9, 10. Gal. v. 19, 21. Ephes. v. 3, 6. Yet in none of these lists is there once mention of Sabbath breaking." First letter. I turn to those lists or catalogues of crime, and learn from Mr. Lithgow's own words that Paul has made most grievous mistakes! Paul tells us that the "*Idolater*" cannot *inherit the Kingdom of God.*" But alas! for Paul—the law which defines idolatry is contained in the first and second commandments of Moses repealed by Christ. Such a sin as idolatry cannot be committed now-a-days, because "*the ten commandments are set aside by Christ.*" There being no law, of course, as Paul says, Romans iii. 20, there is no sin. Again, Paul tells us that the *Adulterer* "cannot inherit the kingdom of God." But unfortunately for Paul the law which defines adultery and judges it, is in the 7th commandment of Moses' law which is *set aside by Christ.*" Again, I find Paul tells us that the *Murderer* cannot "inherit the kingdom of God." But Paul is wrong! For as Mr. L. assures us the law of Moses being dead and abrogated altogether, the 6th commandment is of no force whatever. In a word, the Sabbath breaker, the swearer, the disobedient to parents, the murderer, the thief, the covetous, and the most licentious and wicked of men may now go on sinning without danger of exposing themselves to the Divine law.

Mr. L., I am sure, will start from such conclusions as these, and point no doubt to certain portions of his letters in which he says he "*maintains good works.*" But there are no good works without law. And there is no law but that of Moses. "*The law came by Moses,*" and this law—that is the Ten Commandments—in other words—*The Moral Law*—is in full force. Christianity took the whole of Judaism with its ceremony and pomp and type, cast it into her crucible, purged away the dross of ceremony, and diffused the pure eesence of Moral law throughout the whole economy of grace. Analyse christianity, separate her grand integrals, examine every constituent, test every element of her divine economy and you will find every one of the ten commandments of Moses unimpaired, without limitation or diminution. He must therefore submit to one of the two things, either allow me the lofty distinction between the Moral Law and the Ceremonial, or be shunned as a licentious antinomian.

In conclusion—the whole argument on the Sabbath question between me and Mr. L. is precisely on the same grounds as the argument between those two celebrated and notorious characters mentioned in St. Jude's Epistle, 9th verse. Mr. L. affirms that "*the body of Moses is dead.*" I affirm that Moses yet lives in christianity. Mr. L. affirms that Moses is of no authority whatever. I affirm that his ten commandments, without exception, yet speak in thunder tones from Calvary and from every legitimate christian sanctuary. And if I have done no good in this controversy, if I have failed to convince my opponent, and if I am obliged to retire leaving him to have the last word, I shall at least have the sympathy of Michael the Archangel.

Yours Truly,
JOHN BREWSTER.

Letter from England.

From our own Correspondent.

ENGLAND, Oct. 26th, 1860.

The Italian question has lost none of its popularity. Perhaps there never was a question in the history of nations commanding so much general interest. The facilities afforded by the cheap press which brings the latest news to every man's door for a penny a-day doubtless have something to do with the popular feeling towards Italy. The penny newspaper is now as much an English institution as roast-beef. Every man who eats the one reads the other. Future historians will see in this popularizing of intelligence, and in the influence which it brings to bear upon the awakening of national sympathies, one of the most formidable elements in the breaking up of long established despotisms. Had it not been for the sympathy of the people of England with Garibaldi and his schemes, the tyrant of Naples would yet be sitting on his throne.

A telegram received yesterday, intimates that there has been another collision between the Royalist troops and the Garibaldi,—but there are no particulars. Probably it has been a mere skirmish, for the Royalists cannot yet have rallied from the disaster of Volturno. It is generally thought that they will risk another battle,—which, however, must be decisive of the question of Neapolitan rule. The dethroned King is acting with a dignity and bravery which are worthy of a better cause. Too late in the day he is developing qualities which might have rendered him a popular sovereign. So far as he is concerned—the die is cast. Whatever may be the character of the future government of Naples. Francis the Second, unless forced upon his fallen throne by the aid of foreign powers, can nevermore be king.

The news from Naples is discouraging. Garibaldi is a magnificent soldier, but a wretched diplomatist. In the arrangement of provisional governments and the reconciling of contending cabals he is, as the Americans would say, "no where." The pro-dictator of Naples, Pallavicini, has a most uncomfortable position, and must have, so long as Mazzini is allowed to plot and counter-plot in the city. A few days since, Pallavicini sent a polite message to Mazzini, hinting that he would confer upon the authorities a personal favour if he would take himself off. The republican, not to be outdone in politeness, sent a most respectful message to the pro-dictator in return, stating that he would rather stay where he was. Thus things remain, and must for a time. It would be dangerous at the present crisis to expel Mazzini;—it is almost equally dangerous to allow him to stay in Naples, fomenting all sorts of objections to the prospective government, and plotting to break up Italy into a series of minor republics. If Garibaldi were a statesman, as well as a soldier,—if he had a dash of Cavour about him,—if he were master of the mystic by-play of diplomatic phraseology,—in other words if he could tell polite lies with a smile on his face, he would soon set matters straight for a time. Nothing can be done until the arrival of the King of Sardinia, who, however, will hardly enter the territories of Naples, until the ex-King has left there. The policy of Victor Emmanuel is to come as the elect of the people, and not as the invader of a kingdom and the usurper of a throne.

Travellers in Naples, and particularly our "own correspondents" write in the greatest indignation of the character of the Neapolitans. They are quite unworthy of the blood which has been shed for them. It is possible that the long and cruel despotism under which they have lived has destroyed all chivalry and honour within their breasts. But no excuse can be made for their neglectful treatment of the wounded in the hospitals, and for their miserable niggardliness. The official journal of the 10th of October contains the names of 128 *employees* in the government whose united subscriptions for their wounded countrymen and defenders do not amount to more than twenty-five pounds! Neapolitan gentlemen (!) have been known to put down their names in subscription lists for the wounded for *eight pence*; while the lower orders have positively pillaged the hospitals of their provisions and almost of their beds.

Light, however, is dawning, upon the land, for the word of God in the vernacular is being circulated freely in the track of the conquering troops. The Times' correspondent writes that he saw the Bible and pistols lying side by side for sale on a counter in the Toledo. He enquired of the stall-keeper how many copies of the Bible (printed by the British & Foreign Society) he had sold. He said two or three hundred had been sold by him, not to foreigners, but to Neapolitans. He was not the only stall-keeper who exposed Bibles for sale. More than two thousand have been disposed of by other stall-keepers—and these will make their way,—silent but invincible champions of the Truth. When Italy becomes a land of Bibles it will be free.

The Pope, though perfectly infallible in his judgments, does not seem to have the least notion what to do, or how to do it. If a little of the infallible common-sense which is supposed to be indigenous to the tiara would kindly come to the help of his Holiness, it would prove a great blessing. As it is, he sits among his temporalities, uneasy enough,—sometimes mumbling of martyrdom,—sometimes penning pathetic and sentimental letters to wild Irishmen,—sometimes kindling with the wrath of the ancient Popedom, and denouncing his indifferent and rebellious sons. He has a strange family, this Holy Father. There is a dearly beloved son of his in France, who while occasionally sending him a few bayonets ostensibly for his defence, at the same time by the pursuit of a mysterious and almost contemptuous policy lessens the power of the Papacy day by day. He has another dearly beloved son in Austria, who would be very happy indeed to keep his good Father, but really he has so much to do now to keep his own legs that he cannot contribute any aid towards the stability of the legs even of a holy paternity. Yet one more son he has in Sardinia who has almost brought the Eternal City about his ears, and whose generalissimo has vowed to proclaim from the Esquiline the unity of Italy, and the consequent political nullity of the Vicar of Christ.

Notwithstanding all this, the coming meeting at Warsaw is full of threatening to the cause of constitutional government in Italy. Next week the Sovereigns of Russia, Austria, and Prussia will meet at that ancient capital wherein many schemes of despotism, and schemes of revolution too, have been planned. The reconciliation of Russia with Austria is itself ominous. The two nations have much mutually to forgive. Russia has to forgive Austrian interference in the Crimean war,—Austria has to forgive the listlessness of Russia in the Campaign on the Ticino. Both have to forgive the trimming and vacillation of Prussia. The three Powers are making sacrifices of pride which can only be warranted by the assumption that they have some grand and common interest at stake. Arrangements have already been made in the diplomatic circles of each nation for the forming of some basis of conference. The treaties of Zurich, and even of Vienna, are to be the groundworks of deliberation,—and a proposition is to be made to the Great Powers of Europe for the settlement of the most important political questions of the day. What sort of a proposition this will be which emanates from a conference of such Powers one can scarcely fail to guess. Very little for the encouragement of Constitutional government in Italy can be hoped for by the most sanguine.

The Pope himself is scarcely in a more deplorable position than his Celestial Brother of China. With the Anglo-French army thundering at one door and Tai-ping at the other, his Majesty can hardly be very comfortable. The most recent intelligence from China reports the progress of the rebellion, which has now assumed gigantic proportions. It is yet a question what will be the relation of the forces of Tai-ping to the Anglo-French expedition. He will be a formidable antagonist, or a troublesome ally. China however is such a world of a place that five or six desolating armies might pursue a distinct policy, and never clash with one another. The forts on the Peiho have been abandoned, and preparations have been made for making a vigorous stand higher up. Our troops have been successful so far, a few forts having been reduced. The process of the war will be tedious, and its details almost without interest. Fighting the Chinese is a most unromantic and unchivalrous proceeding altogether. Laurels won on a Chinese battle-field will hardly fit the brows of Crimean veterans. Trophies from such a war will be looked upon rather as curiosities for museums, than as heirlooms to be handed down to future generations as tokens of ancestral valour. The only aspect of war which can be grand and inspiring is when the combatants are heroic and chivalrous. An Expedition against the Chinese savours rather of the *battue* of the sportsman, than the campaign of the warrior.

The insurrection in New Zealand, fanned into a fiercer flame by the temporary success of the natives, seems to be dying out. The few troops which are on the spot have adopted a policy which the New Zealander cannot stand. He is brave and impetuous, but he has no perseverance or persistency. The British troops instead of risking a battle against fearful odds, were waiting, according to the last advices, for re-inforcements. In the meanwhile they were dropping an occasional shell into the native stockades, and thus annoying the rebels, and wearying their patience. It is painful to think that this insurrection must hasten the long threatened extinction of the aborigines of New Zealand.

A few days ago the Queen of Spain was fired at, when returning to her palace. The ball whizzed past her Majesty, without doing any damage. The miscreant who attempted her life was thought to be a lunatic, but on examination it turns out that he is sane enough, and that he was bribed to do the deed by one of the Cortes. Possibly this may lead to the discovery of some wide-spread plot. The dangers of Royalty are such that one may well be satisfied with mediocrity. Some Roman Catholic sympathizers with the Pope have started a subscription in London for presenting a sword to General Lamoriciere, the Pope's unfortunate commander-in-chief. In these days, to fail is almost as profitable as to succeed. There has been a grand service in Dublin for the glorious warriors of the Irish Brigade who fell in the recent battle between Lamoriciere and Cialdini. The fun of the thing is, that to all accounts none of them did fall in battle. They ran away or surrendered! But the Romanists, and especially the Irish Romanists, are not to be cheated out of any occasion of getting up a scene.

The massacres in Syria have not been at all over estimated. Accounts received almost daily unfold a tale of cruelty, of brutality, and of suffering almost without any parallel. Private individuals are exerting themselves to relieve the universal misery with an assiduity and disinterestedness which make one proud of humanity. The Rev. Mr. Jessup at Beyrout has more than thirteen thousand cases on his own list. The Beyrout Committee of Relief have provided food for more than fourteen thousand hungry and destitute sufferers. Not less than twenty thousand are dependent for their daily bread on British charity. About fifteen thousand pounds have been subscribed in England, but this sum bears no adequate proportion to the necessities of the case.

The Queen has returned to her home, after an absence of several days on the Continent. Her two eldest sons are still "starring it" on foreign shores. All England is gratified by the reception which the Prince of Wales met with in British America;—and the people of the Great Republic seem scarcely less loyal to the Young Prince than were his own future subjects. The American view of England can never again be what it has been. Without adopting the nauseous and sickening phraseology of some newspapers, we may safely admire the genial and unpretending courtesy which the Prince of Wales has exhibited on his travels. His manners and disposition have done much to commend royalty even to the republican mind. Nor has the Prince won less favour at home. The English people, withal somewhat phlegmatic and unexcitable, are prepared to show by an enthusiastic welcome to their Queen's son on his return from abroad, their high appreciation of the credit which he has given to the English character and name.

During the interval of the Parliamentary session, the great men of St. Stephens have given themselves to condescending talk in the provinces. Having shot nearly all the available grouse, they are appearing before their constituencies. It is interesting to read the speeches which they make on these occasions, as well as at agricultural dinners and other festive commemorations An hour's talk, which seems to afford infinite amusement to the audience, and to call forth vociferous plaudits,—when reduced to type exhibits very little more than a skilful combination of well-known forms of diplomatic and political claptrap, conveying nothing definite, and illustrating most happily the keen satire that language is a vehicle for hiding one's meaning. From all parliamentary notables we commoner people must take what we can get, and be thankful.

The Volunteer movement has lost none of its popularity, and bids fair to turn this nation of Shopkeepers into a standing army. The moustache, which was once the distinction of the foreign refugee, is now almost the *sine qua non.* of the young Englishman. You find it in the factory and behind the lawyer's desk; in the draper's shop and the reception room of the government office. The man who calls for the taxes wears a moustache, and so does the man who sweeps the chimney, or hands down the basket of meat from his charger at the door. The slim and graceful draper who is deep in questions of lace and "styles," who can talk of "sweet bonnets" and "neat shawls," is ready at a moment's notice to shed his blood for his hearth and home. Minie rifles are terribly mixed up with the domestic life of every day, and a sense of powder pervades society at large. Nor are our patriots satisfied with the rifle and the bayonet: they must aim at higher game. Volunteer Artillery corps are being enrolled, and great-gun practice is very popular. The only fear that can be entertained in relation to these corps is that for every head of an enemy which they blow off, they will probably blow off ten of their own.

A magnificent building has just been presented to the people of Liverpool by their munificent townsman, Mr. William Brown. It is intended for a Free Library and Museum, and has cost forty thousand pounds. The extensive collection of natural curiosities left to the town by the late Earl of Derby will be housed in the Museum, and the library Committee have already collected some thirty six thousand volumes. It is to be hoped that the munificence of the donor will be responded to worthily by the people, and that the result will be seen in the growing intelligence, sobriety, and honesty of a town which at present ranks very low in the census of provincial morality.

Quite another phase of generosity has been developed in another quarter. A benevolent lady, (an old maid doubtless,) has been afflicted for many years by the sight of homeless dogs, wandering up and down the streets unfriended and unfed, to the great detriment of their morals, and to the grief of all tender hearts. She has therefore opened a home for destitute and stray dogs, who are to be cared for and fed until claimed by their owners, or otherwise disposed of. It is presumed that the establishment will be complete in all its details, that there will be an infirmary for such of the inmates as may be diseased, furnished with nurses of competent acquaintance with canine maladies, a reformatory for the moral improvement of such as have strayed from the paths of honesty and been thrust out upon the world as the penalty of their error, an industrial school for the occupation of such vagrants as may have contracted idle and dissipated habits; with all other necessary adjuncts of a dog's home. The announcement of such a proposition might well have been regarded as a hoax, were it not that it has the express sanction of the Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and has been incorporated with their plan.

The religious world has sustained a great loss in the death of Dr. Alexander Fletcher, for many years the most popular preacher in London, and well-known not only by his assiduous pastoral labours, but by his book of family devotions, and other works. Dr. Cumming has been delivering some startling lectures on his favourite themes. He will have it, that we are all coming to an end. The Duke of Norfolk, whose father was led to abjure the Romish faith by the ministry of Dr. Cumming, is at the point of death. He is a Romanist, and has been a great supporter of Romanism in England.

Mr. Ellicott, the learned annotator of St. Paul's Epistles, advertises a book of Historical Lectures on the life of our Lord. The theological world is looking for this volume with great interest. Mr. Arthur's work on Italy has passed into a second edition. It has been favorably criticised by most of the leading journals and literary serials. Dr. Etheridge's life of Dr. Coke has also passed into a second edition. The London Review has changed publishers, and editors too. Report says that one of our popular ministerial writers is now in charge. A little more vigour would do much for the sale of this Review. A very able article on Mr. Thackeray's Cornhill Magazine, entitled, "Thieves and Thieving," is from the pen of a young Wesleyan minister, the Rev. H. W. Holland, of Wolverhampton.

Inaugural addresses are quite fashionable. At the opening of the September Session of our Richmond College, the Rev. Thomas Jackson gave an inaugural address. Dr. Hannah did the same at Didsbury. This sort of thing, if rightly done, will do something towards raising the status of our Theological colleges.

A large meeting is to be held directly at City Road chapel, for the purpose of starting the ten thousand pounds' fund, which is to secure that venerable chapel to Methodism for ever. As soon as this meeting has been held, all the leading towns and cities in England will be canvassed for aid in this good work.

The question of ministerial sustentation is now becoming very prominent. All classes unite in the conclusion that the stipend of Wesleyan ministers is very inadequate and very unworthy of the liberality of Methodism. Many Circuits have taken the matter up practically, and added considerably to their minister's income. But no Circuit in England has reached that sum which must be looked upon as the *very minimum* of what is due. The Methodist people only need to know the state of the case,—and they will respond to the demands of the times.

Vigorous endeavours are being made in London and other places to resuscitate the revival life of the last winter. All the London theatres in the Lower districts, are to be opened again on Sundays, for divine worship. Daily prayer-meetings have been again commenced,—and the whole apparatus of the last winter is to be renewed. With what success, time only will show.

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

Domestic

The Legislature of the Province has been further prorogued until the 20th day of December,

The *Chronicle* a few days ago announced that arrangements were being made by the Government for taking the Census of the province. The last census was taken in 1857,—and we are not quite sure that it was very accurate. Mischievous politicians spread sundry reports over the country, at that time, to the effect that the census was taken for purposes of taxation,—which caused much information to be withheld. We trust that nothing will interfere to prevent this important work being correctly carried out in 1861. The temperance Body intend applying to the Legislature to allow a vote for or against a Prohibitory Liquor Law, to be taken with the census.

ANNIVERSARY.—The anniversary of the union Prayer Meeting came off on Wednesday evening. The audience was large and the services of the evening were very interesting T. A. S. DeWolf Esq. presided. Ministers of all evangelical denominations occupied the platform. An eloquent Report *(rara avis in terra!)* was read by Mr. Farquhar and addresses were delivered by Colonel Nelson, Rev. George Hill and Rev. J. Brewster. Prayers were offered up by Rev. Messrs Humphry, Hall and Jardine.—*Pres. Wit.*

On Monday night, at Bear River Bridge, the store of Mr. William Short, was burned with the goods it contained, to the amount of about £1000. The goods were insured for £700. The building belonged to A. Hardwick, Esq., and was uninsured.

We were this morning presented with some large, deliciously flavored peaches, that grew on a tree, the branches of which clamber, like a vine, up the south side and over the roof of Capt Elisha Payson's kitchen. The tree itself is very thrifty, and has this year produced more than a bushel. This fact is illustrative of the geniality of our climate; and speaks well for the adaptibility of our Digby soil for the growth of fruit.—*Digby Acadian.*

The Bark Banshee of Pictou owned by Captain James McKinnon, was wrecked near Cape Sable last week. All hands were saved,

SALE OF A WRECK.—The American bigantine *J. H. Harmon*, on her voyage from Boston to Chicago, ran upon a sunken rock, near Cape Canso, and sprung aleak. She was got into Canso, and a survey being held, was condemned, and ordered to be sold by auction for the benefit of all concerned. The wreck was sold at Pictou on Saturday last, by the United States, Consul, for the sum of $1125.

Capt. Dunn, of the schr. Wanderer, arrived at this place on Sunday last, from the Labrador, with a very small fare of herrings. He reports very heavy weather on that coast, resulting in great destruction of property and loss of life. Among other disasters Capt Dunn states that the schr. J. W. Kinney, of Barrington, arrived at the Strait of Canso, on the 15th inst., badly damaged in a storm. A survey was held on the schooner and the damages are to be repaired.—*Liverpool Transcript*,

FIRE.—A fire broke out on Saturday night at about one o'clock, in the book-bindery of Mr. H. C. D. Sutton, on the second flat west end of Hare's building. Sutton's property, with that of other parties in his bindery, was nearly all destroyed; and everything above that, clear to the ro

NEW STEAMERS.—We observe that there are at present in course of construction at Carleton two new steamers. One by John Retallic for Messrs. Hatheway & Small, and intended for the up river trade. She has 150 feet keel, 29 feet beam, and will be fitted up with Engines on the high and low pressure principle, and tubular boilers. Another is being built by Messrs L. & S. W. Olive for Messrs. Lunt and Pickup. She has 150 feet keel, 20 feet beam, depth of hold 7 feet 6, and will also be furnished with Engines on the high and low pressure principle, and tubular boilers. She is intended to ply on the Grand Lake.—*St. John Courier.*

We are happy to observe that Mr. James Johnson, formerly Cashier of the Westmorland Bank, and at one time Mayor of this Town, has been appointed Chief Clerk in the Auditor General's office at Fredericton. Mr. Johnson's abilities to fill this important position require no comment at our hands, for it must be remembered also that previous to his residence in the county of Westmorland, he was Accountant in the Bank of British North America for a period of ten or twelve years, while that institution had its Fredericton agency in operation. The Government certainly could not have made a better selection, as Mr. Johnson's character and standing as a citizen, together with his experience and acknowledged ability otherwise, will afford the most ample guarantee for the faithful discharge of his public duties.—*Westmorland Times.*

The Mayor of St. John has received from the Duke of Newcastle, an autograph of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, countersigned by his Grace to be presented to the "Prince of Wales Fire Company No 8," of Carleton, is testimony of the appreciation of their service by the Prince when he visited Carleton, on Tuesday the seventh of August last.

P. E. Island.

The Surveying Schooner *Gulnare*, Com. Hancock, arrived here on Saturday, being seven days from Burin, Newfoundland, on which coast she has been employed since May last. We learn that the Cod Fishery in Placentia Bay, usually so productive, has failed this year, and much distress in the coming winter is anticipated. It is the commonly received opinion amongst all the Fishermen on these shores, that the annual decrease in their "take of fish" is to be attributed to the increase of the French bankers, and especially to their mode of taking the fish by means of "the bultows," which Bishop Mullock, in his late lecture, designates "The most ruinous mode of fishing ever practised." Be this as it may, the fact remains patent to all—that the French are performing the same kind office to the Newfoundlanders as the Americans are to the inhabitants of this Island viz.: carrying off the riches which a bountiful Providence has placed at their very doors. In both instance, instead of grumbling at the success which crowns their superior energy, let it stimulate the inhabitants of both Islands to share in that harvest which is sufficiently large for all.—*P. E. I. Islander, Oct 26.*

Canada.

SKILLFUL AND DARING ROBBERY IN MONTREAL.—The dwelling house, No. 3 Windsor Place, Dorchester Street, occupied by Mr. James Torrance, was entered early on Sunday morning. The robbers effected their object by cutting entirely around, and removing a large panel from the drawing room window on the ground floor, and they then examined, with seeming leisure, every room, including the several bedrooms occupied by the family, and, incredible as it may seem, without disturbing an individual. They removed from the room occupied by Mr. Torrance a gold watch and broach, leaving untouched other exposed and more valuable articles. The drawers and closets, with wearing apparel in the chambers occupied by other members of the family, were opened and rummaged, but no other article of value seems to have been abstracted, although sideboard drawers and cheffonier, containing the plate in daily use, had been overhauled and left open by them. The first disclosure of this singularly bold and dexterous operation, was to the maid servants, who, on descending after six o'clock to their duties, found the hall doors wide open, as also the drawing room window, through which the entrance was obtained.

Hon. Mr. DeBlaquiere died suddenly in Toronto on the evening of the 24th, of apoplexy.

THE GULF FISHERIES.—From a memorial lately presented to the Canadian Government by the "Jersey Houses," we learn that Chas. Robin & Co. build their own vessels at Paspebiac; that they have built 60 sail and have now afloat 17 vessels, of 2,352 tons, manned by 140 seamen. The number of boats they had engaged this season was 164, manned by 694 fishermen, and if their dealers be added they employ in all over 3,500 persons. Last year they exported 39,000 quintals of dry cod fish and 20,916 gallons of fish oil, and they imported 1,880 bbls. of flour, 170 bbls. of pork, 36 bbls. of beef, 175 bbls. of peas, 890 cwt. of biscuit, and other supplies in proportion. Their whole foreign importations for 1860, so far, have amounted to $60,552.

The firm of Le Boutillier Bros. employs 12 vessels, of 1,300 tons, and 70 men, 169 boats, whose crews number 585, and they employ in all about 2,500 men, and they also export dry cod fish, pickled herring, salmon, oil, and import supplies in proportion.

United States.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT AT A PENNSYLVANIA COAL MINE.—Scranton, Pa., Oct. 25.—A horrible accident occurred at seven o'clock this morning at Port Griffith, between Pittston and Wilkesbarre, at the Pennsylvania Coal Company's works. A car containing twelve miners started for the mine down a slope of 1,500 feet; when about half way the rope broke and the car was precipitated to the bottom. Eight men were instantly killed, and two are not expected to live. The others were saved by jumping from the car.

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.—*St. Joseph's* Oct. 18.—The Pony Express, with San Francisco dates to the 6th, has arrived. The markets are nominally depressed, and whenever any transactions are really consummated a positive decline will be established.

A large fire occurred in San Francisco on the 4th, which swept the wooden buildings from the lot bounded by Carver, Broadway and Front streets, 140 feet square. Loss $30,000.

The property in the business centre of the town of Healdsburg was burned on the 2nd, valued at $19,000.

The Prince Lot Kamechameha is receiving considerable attention at San Francisco.

There have been showers of rain throughout the State, indicating an early approach of that rainy season.

In the 89 days that intervened between the Prince of Wales' landing at St. John's and his departure from Portland, he travelled 5,134 miles, going as far west as St. Louis, south to Richmond, and north to Ottawa. His sea voyages are to be added, more than doubling the distance travelled from home.

The United States Vice Consul at Copenhagen, Denmark, furnishes the gratifying intelligence that an "official" package from Dr. Hayes, commander of the Arctic expedition, had been received by one of the Royal Greenland Company's vessels from Uppernavik. This assures the friends of the expedition of the prompt arrival of Dr. Hayes at the port nearest the field of his labor.

FROM HAVANA.—CHARLESTON, Oct. 27.—The steamer from Havana, 23d. inst., has arrived. The Havana sugar market was unchanged, and the crops promising.

A letter says that the report that Spain was fitting out a fleet at Havana to aid Marimon, is unfounded.

The Spanish Venezuelan Minister, the Spanish Consul at Laguayra, and a hundred and twenty Spanish emigrants from Venezuela, had arrived at Havana.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28, 1860.—The War Department is in receipt of a heavy mail from Utah. The army is in excellent condition, and matters are progressing in a satisfactory manner. The expeditions against the Indians have thus far succeeded admirably, and a strong hope is entertained of the termination of the campaign before the winter set in. An official, writing to the Administration from Utah, states that he is apprehensive that there will again be trouble in that Territory, growing out of the efforts of the newly appointed federal officers to carry out and enforce the laws. He is of opinion that the Mormons will not submit to the laws being carried out by the judiciary. A conflict, therefore, between the two opposing elements whenever an opportunity is afforded, may again be expected. **Gov. Cummings has always sided with the Mormons.** A conciliatory course on his part and the difficulties which have been heretofore existed may be partially if not entirely, averted.

RETURN OF LORD LYONS.—Lord Lyons has returned to Washington, and made an official visit to the President to-day. His lordship also called on many of our most distinguished families, and received glowing accounts of the impression produced by the Prince. He stated that the Prince was highly pleased with his trip in the United States, nothing having occurred during his entire journey to mar for one moment its pleasures.

In Northfield, Vermont, a church spire was shaken out of its perpendicular and left standing obliquely by the severity of the recent earthquake.

Snow has recently fallen to the depth of several inches in some part of the States of New York and Pennsylvania.

The schr. *Foaming Billow* of Belfast, Me., Condon, master, was totally wrecked on the 6th inst., near Prince Edward Island, and all hands, thirteen in number, were lost.

A SNAKE IN AN EDITOR'S BED.—"Monday night last, after retiring," says the Rappanhannock (Va.) *Southerner*, we were aroused by feeling something moving in our bed, apparently between the sheet and ticking. Thinking it to be a mouse, we arose, lighted a candle, and commenced examining the bed, and much to our surprise, horror and disgust, we perceived a hooded adder glide from the bedding and disappear mysteriously. Tuesday afternoon, while sitting in our sanctum, we heard the venemous reptile in a waste paper box, and with some trouble and great danger we succeeded in rousing him from his quarters and quickly dispatching him. His snakeship measured three feet eight inches in length, and four inches in diameter, and had we been bitten, death would have ensued in a few hours. This is no 'snake story;' the curious can see the reptile hanging in our office."

European.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

The *Europa* arrived at 11 o'clock last Friday night with Liverpool dates to the 20th ult.

The weather has been bad in England. The Queen has returned from the Continent, and Lord John Russell with her. There appears to be a thorough understanding between Britain and Prussia.

The Chinese war has commenced in earnest, but the mail brings no word of any great thing done. The Allies have only made a commencement.

The renewal of the Austrian war in Italy appears imminent. Russia has agreed to protect Austria in the rear so as to enable her to throw all her forces upon the Lombard frontier. The Russian Ambassador has left Turin and the Sardinian minister at St. Petersburg has received his passports.

Victor Emmanuel has inaugurated the exercise of his authority in Naples by expelling the Jesuits, and confiscating their property for State purposes.

There is much misunderstanding between the Pope and the French Emperor. The French clergy are using all their skill to raise a storm in France against Sardinia.

It is expected that France will claim the Island of Sardinia from Victor Emmanuel as a reward for protection. This will bring France into a collision with Austria and Russia.

QUEEN VICTORIA ABROAD.—*Narrow Escape.* The Queen has extended her visit to the German States, and at the time of the last advices was at Coburg. The attentions which the citizens of our republic are paying to her son are far surpassed by the demonstrations of the people of the section through which she travels. The extra train betwen Cologne and Coblentz, on which the Queen was travelling, came near having a collision with the regular train. It appears that at a short curve near Brohl, the watchman suddenly saw the extra train rushing in one direction, the regular one in the opposite, directly against each other. His red flag of danger was seen by both engineers, waving the extra train to stop the other to return to the station. The extra train was moving at lightning speed, and could not at once be brought to; the engineer of the other undertook to reverse his engine, and the machinery refused to work! "We must jump for our lives," he said to his companion, but before doing so, he determined to try once more. Fortunately this time with success, and when the extra train came thundering up, the other had begun to gather away, and the crash was just barely escaped. A few seconds more, and the accident would have had a place in history through all time; for, upon the extra train, were not only the Queen of England, but her husband Prince Albert; her daughter, Alice; Lord John Russel, and the entire royal party now visiting Germany.

THE QUESTION SETTLED!—Those eminent men, Dr. James Clark, Physician to Queen Victoria, and Dr. Hughes Bennett, say that consumption can be cured. Dr. Wistar knew this, when he discovered his Balsam of Wild Cherry, and experience has proved the correctness of his opinion.

MOTHERS.—There is an advertisement in this number of our paper, to which we wish to call your special attention. We do so, not because we are paid for doing it—for the proprietor has not so much as requested us to do so—but from the fact that we sincerely believe it deeply interests you and your children to know what is there communicated. We refer to thirty years' experience of a female physician in the shape of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething.

Tens of thousands of children die yearly during the process of cutting teeth; and hundreds of thousands barely escape death, to pass a life of suffering diseased in body and enfeebled in mind—all of which results from a disorganization of the system during the process of teething. Mrs. Winslow in her profession, had an opportunity to witness much of this suffering, and has prepared a medicine to meet the case—simple, yet perfectly effective and sure. Just the remedy needed.

We know it acts like magic, giving almost instant relief to the little sufferer—having witnessed the most pleasing results from the use of it in a great number of cases. No discovery in medicine for the last hundred years will compare with it in its benefits to the race, in our opinion; and the name of one female physician, at least, will be immortalized by this medicine.

Oct 17 4w.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, Quinsy, and the numerous as well as dangerous diseases of the Throat, Chest and lungs, prevail, in our changeable climate, at all seasons of the year: few are fortunate enough to escape their baneful influence. How important then to have at hand a certain antidote to all these complaints. Experience proves that it exists in Wistar's Balsam to an extent not found in any other remedy; however severe the suffering, the application of this soothing, healing and wonderful Balsam at once vanquishes the disease and restores the sufferer to wonted health.

CERTIFICATE OF T. B. BARKER, Esq., A well known Druggist.

St. John, New Brunswick, June 8, 1860.

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

Gentlemen:—I feel constrained from a motive of justice, to inform you of the results attending the sale of your valuable remedy, Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. Although I do not feel at liberty to mention the names of parties who have a high appreciation of its worth, I can truly say that for *coughs, colds, and all pulmonary diseases*, this remedy performs cures not excelled, if equalled, by any other remedy known, and I therefore confidentially recommend it to those who suffer from pulmonary difficulty.

Yours respectfully, T. B. BARKER

READ THE FOLLOWING ORDER.

From a respectable and well known Druggist.

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, June 21, 1960.

Messrs S. W. Fowle & Co.

Gentlemen:—You will please send me another supply of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and also some more of The Oxygenated Bitters, the sale of which I am happy to state, is steadily increasing. Those who have tried either of them have borne willing testimony to their efficacy as remedial agents in the diseases to which they are respectively applicable. Respectfully yours.

WM. R. WATSON.

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

Prepared by Seth W. Fowle & Co., Boston, and for sale by all Druggists.

Oct 17 4w.

Young Men's Christian Association.

The inauguration of the eighth session of the above Institution took place last evening in the Granville Street Church. It was an interesting meeting, the place was crowded.

The Rev. Mr. Uniacke presided, addresses were delivered by the Rev. Mr. Munro and the Rev. Mr. Churchill, prayer was offered by the Rev. Messrs. McNutt, McGregor and Murdoch, the meeting was closed by a few remarks from the Chairman, with the Doxology and Apostolic Benediction.

The announcement was made that on the 20th November the Rev. Mr. Sedgwick will deliver the first lecture of the season.

Our Book Room.

There never has been a time when so rich and varied a stock awaited the attention of buyers from both town and country as now. Bibles from 13d. upwards, in every variety of style and binding. A Quarto Family Bible for 6s. 3d. up to 100s. Collin's Self interpreting Bibles received by last Steamer—a case also of choice gift books for Children from T. Nelson & Sons, with a complete set of their picture views. Commentaries of all kinds—Standard Theological Works in great variety, all the *materiel* for Sabbath Schools. Hymn Books, Question Books, Minute Books, Roll Books, with all the different S. S. papers. A large Stock of Stationery from Cowan's of Glasgow direct, for all these we shall be glad to receive and execute orders promptly.

We have a very choice and large assortment of Annuals and splendidly Illustrated gift Books for Christmas which will be announced in due time.

Editor's Table.

MILLENIAL EXPERIENCE, or God's will known and done; by Rev. Almon Underwood—Henry Hoyt, Boston:

A very valuable contribution to the spiritual reading of the day. Althoughtte title appears at first a singular and somewhat inappropriate one, the preface says "The millennium will not be ushered in at any particular moment, but individual Christians will be coming into this state day after day, and year after year, until the full development of the latter day glory, when the knowledge of the glory of God shall cover the earth as the waters cover the sea."

The devout reader will not be disappointed in this book, we wish it an extensive sale.

To Correspondents.

Our political friend at C. B. must excuse us, we have not room for poems of sixteen stanzas, moreover *we know he can do better.*

Personal.

☞ We have just incidentally heard of the death of one of our young ministers in Newfoundland—The Rev. Thomas Gaetz—stationed at Old Perlican—no intelligence except an allusion to his sickness reached us by the regular mail—and we shall have to wait two weeks before we can receive the particulars. Our sympathies are excited for his bereaved friends.

☞ To POSTMASTERS.—We shall have to ask the forbearance of some of the postmasters in the provinces in the matter of the new form of address.—With our new machine we have only at present been able to use one line for each address—it is not easy here to explain why—consequently some will have to come under one general wrapper which formerly had a more special address—the names we doubt not are by this time familiar to the postmasters—and we trust they will be either forwarded or returned to this office—in a week or two we shall be prepared to print two and three lines in one address—and it will be within the compass of our ability then—as it accords with our intention, to make the thing perfect and complete.

☞ Subscribers not receiving their papers will confer a favour by communicating direct with the office.

Postage allowed on all business letters, which must now be prepaid.

☞ Postage Stamps will always be received in remittances to make up odd sums.

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

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

Bridgetown Circuit (20s. for P. W. for Abel Wheelock 10s., Jas. K. Wheelock 10s.,) John Lucas (5s. for P. W.,) John Naufts (10s. for P. W.,) Rev. Thos. Fox (10s. for B. R., 5s. for P. W. for J. Lodge,) Rev. R. Tweedy (40s. for B. R.,) Jacob Mann (10s. for P. W.,) Rev. J. J. Teasdale (20s. for P. W. for James Cain, 10s., Thos. Rice 10s.,) Rev. J. McMurray (15s. 7d. for B. R., 55s. for P. W. for E. T. Knowles 10s., Mrs. McLean 10s., Mrs. Johnson 5s., G. Stymest 10s., G. Wasson 10s., J. J. Munro 10s.,—expect to send the Hand Book shortly,) Mr. Israel Longworth (5s., for P. W.,) Capt. J. Littany (10s. for P. W.,) Rev. Jas. Taylor (20s. for P. W. for John E. Bath.,) Rev. S. T. Teed (3 new subs. 20s. for P. W. for G. W. Bulyea, 15s., S. Mahood 5s. in adv.) Rev. G. S. Milligan (90s. for P. W. for Jno. Hutchinson 10s., R. Bruce 10s., Jos. L. Martin 10s., Isaac Myers 5s., Jas. E. Hart 10s., Wm. Jno. Randall 5s., W. G. Scott 10s., Thos. Ferguson 10s., Alex. McGuire 10s., Elias Cook 10s.,) Rev. Thos. D. Hart (new sub. 5s. for Wm. Steeves, in adv.)—Rev Thos. Angwin, Joseph Allison, Esq., (new sub. 10s. in adv.)

Every family should be supplied with Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer. Its magic effect in removing pain from all parts of the body, has given it a world wide reputation. No family having once used this medicine would willingly be without it. It is what its name purports a Pain Killer.

See What Ayer's Sarsaparilla does for Derangements of the Liver.—Strott's Crossing, Talladega Co, Ala, 9th Aug., '59.—Dr. J. C Ayer, Lowell, Mass.—Sir: I take my pen to tell you what your Sarsaparilla and Cathartic Pills have done for me. I had been afflicted with Liver Complaint for six years, during which I was never well, and much of the time very sick. My liver was sore to the touch, and the Doctors said was congested. I suffered from severe costiveness and Diarrhœa alternately. My skin was clammy and unhealthy; my eyes and skin often yellow. Occasionally I had a voracious appetite but generally none at all. A dreadful sensation of oppression on my stomach with languor and a gloomy sensation of sickness all over, kept me in anguish. You cannot know how much I suffered from an indescribable feeling of distress. The long continuance of this condition, without relief, had worn me out so that I never expected to be better; but reading in the Christian Advocate, of your Sarsaparilla, I commenced taking it with occasional small doses of your Pills, to regulate the bowels as you direct. From the first it had more effect upon my disorder than I supposed anything could have. I regained my health rapidly, and now after eleven weeks, enjoy as good health and strength as any other man. May the "Dispenser of all, good" shower blessings on you. JOHN W. STROTT.

Prepared by Dr. J C Ayer & Co, Lowell Mass.

Oct 4, 3mos.

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

Sept. 5 1y.

We have but little confidence in the trumpet tongued statements of the proprietors of advertised medicines generally, but we are forced to concur in the opinion, uniformly expressed by all who have used Perry Davis' Pain Killer, that it is a very valuable article, and one that it would be well for every householder to have at hand, in case of bruises, scalds, burns, diarrhœa, dysentery, cholera, fever and ague, and the host of diseases, external and internal which it is adapted to cure or alleviate. No article of medicine ever attained to such unbounded popularity and extensive diffusion. Invented only sixteen years since, its curative powers have been experienced by many, many thousands in every section of the United States and Canada. It has penetrated to every part, even the most remote of the known world, bearing with its healing influences more potent than those of the spices of "Araby the blessed." We are informed by our principal druggists, that they sell more of this article for exportation than of any or all others, and that the demand is constantly increasing.—*Salem Observer.*

The stain on linen from the use of the Pain Killer is easily removed by washing in a little alcohol.

October 31. 2w.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Success the attribute of Merit. Erysipelas and cutaneous diseases. If popularity be the best of a medicine, Holloway's Pills and Ointment are assuredly the greatest remedies of this or any other age, as they are unconfined to nations or people, being as familiar to the denizens of the backwoods as to the citizens of New-York, London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin, St. Petersburg, etc. Their universality is however the least of their merits. Their safe and speedy cures for Erysipelas, Salt-Rheum, King's Evil, scrofula and all skin diseases, are their chief recommendation. Persons afflicted with any of the above disorders should have immediate recourse to them.

SANDS SARSAPARILLA.—This celebrated remedy for purifying the blood, and for the cure of scrobutic, ulcerous, and eruptive diseases, is superior to all others because it is the most powerful and searching preperation from the root that has ever been employed in the medical practice. Where the aid of a stimulant, antiseptic and alternative medicine is required, these act simultaneously upon the system, its tonic property strengthens the digestion and improves the appetite; its alternative tendency carries off the accumulation of morbid water; and its antiseptic influence neutralizes the virus by which disease is fostered.

a Prepared and sold by A. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton street New York. Sold also by Morton & Co. Halifax, and by Druggists generally.

Burnett's Toilet Preparations.—We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the celebrated and very meritorious Toilet preparations of Messrs. Joseph Burnett & Co., of Boston. The original and only genuine "Cocoaine" as prepared by them, is established beyond all precedence, and is, without doubt, the most excellent hair dressing which has yet appeared. The Ladies' are enthusiastic in its favor, and equally so for the Florimel, Kalliston and Tooth Wash.—*Newport Mercury.*

Oct 17 4w.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and Influenza IRRITATION, SORENESS, or any affection of the THROAT, CURED, the HACKING COUGH in CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Catarrh RELIEVED by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or COUGH LOZENGES.

A simple and elegant combination for COUGHS, &c.

Dr. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston.

'*Have proved extremely serviceable for* HOARSENESS.'

Rev. H. WARD BEECHER.

'I recommend their use to PUBLIC SPEAKERS.'

REV E H CHAPIN, New York.

"*Effectual in removing Hoarseness and Irritation o the Throat so common with* SPEAKERS & SINGERS."

Prof. STACY JOHNSTON, LaGrange Ga. Teacher of Music, Southern Female College

"Two or three times I have been attacked by Bronchitis so as to make me fear that I should be compelled to desist from my pastoral labour through disorder of the Throat but from a moderate use of the "*Troches*," I now find myself able to preach nightly, for weeks together, without the slightest inconvenience."

Rev E B BUCKMAN, A. B., Montreal Wesleyan Minister

☞ Sold by G E MORTON & Co, Halifax

Oc 3.

We have been shown a document signed by the Mayors in office of the cities of the United States and Canada, certifying to the superior excellence of Dr Ayer's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla and to the value of all his remedies as articles of great public utility. Such evidence from such high sources bears us out triumphantly in the position we have long maintained with regard to Doctor Ayer's preparations, or more particularly our advertisements of them. No publishers need be more opposed than we are to the promulgation of quackery in any shape, but we know when we began, that his remedies where above any suspicion of deception that they were about the best it is possible to produce for the cure of disease, and that they have the confidence of all communities where they are known. Not alone because the Mayors of the whole country believe them useful to their people, but because we know from experience that they are so to ours, do we believe we are rendering a substantial service to our readers in making their virtues known to them.—Courier, Princeton, Ky.

Oct 3 4w

Marriages.

At St. John, on the 26th Oct., by Rev. W. Wilson, Mr. Charles Leary, of Digby Neck, N. S., to Miss Emma Jane McKay, of St. John.

On Wednesday, Oct 31st, by the Rev. John Brewster, William Jackson, of the 63rd Regiment, to Ellen Dryadell, of Goodwood Settlement.

At Clements Port, on the 24th Oct., by Rev. James Taylor, Mr. Alfred Hardwick, to Mary Eliza, daughter of Mr. Franklin Potter.

At Oyster Pond, Guysboro', on the 16th ult., by Rev. Geo S. Milligan, A. M., Mr. John Jamieson, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Grant.

On the 1st inst., by the Rev. T. Crisp, Robert J. Wilson, to Hannah, fifth daughter of the late Thomas Godfrey, Esq., Paymaster, R. N.

On the 1st inst., by the Rev. John Scott, Mr. J. C. West, to Annie Williamson, third daughter of the late Capt F. Athol, of Stranrear, Scotland.

At Dartmouth, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. Dr. Shreve, Mr. Samuel McLaughlin, of Preston, to Miss Mary Morash, of Cole Harbour.

At Philadelphia, on the 15th ult., Gordon Monges, Esq., to Louisa A., widow of the late Edward H. Twining.

At Sackville, on the 16th ult., by Rev. Mr. Cochran, Mr. John Sherry, of Ayr, Scotland, to Janet, daughter of the late Mr. James Paton, Sprinfield, Windsor Road.

At St. John, N. B., 31st ult., by the Rev. Dr. Gray, assisted by the Rev. W. Harrison, Richard Simonds, son of the late Hon. Charles Simonds, to Ada, sole daughter of M. H. Perley, Esq., Her Majesty's Commissioner for the N. A. fisheries.

Deaths.

At Cornwallis, on the 3rd ult., aged 44 years, Sarah Jane, the beloved wife of MR. Stephen Harris.

Of Diptheria, at Cornwallis, on the 28th Oct., aged 1 year and 10 months, Ellen, only daughter of MR. David H. Dickie.

On Thursday, 13th Sept., at Mount Denson, Isaac Woodman, in the 32nd year of his age. In health he sought and found Christ, and died in the full enjoyment of the triumphs of the Gospel

At Walton, on Saturday, 3rd inst., Francis McNull, infant son of C. R. Allison, Esq., aged 11 months.

At Guysboro', on the 5th Oct., Mr. John Gosbee, aged 84 years. His end was peace.

On the 2nd inst., Mr. Thomas Nixon, in the 47th year of his age.

On the 2nd inst., after a long illness, Maurice Curran, aged 28 years.

At Bridgetown, on the 26th ult., Wm. Henry Troup, Barrister at Law, aged 41 years.

Lost at sea, at the time of the wreck of the schooner *Chamois*, on the east side of Jamaica, Wm. Fortune, aged 39 years.

At Pictou, on the 30th ult., Wm. Mathesen, Esqr. in the 87th year of his age.

On the 1st inst., Frank, youngest son of George and Emma Bowes, aged 3 years.

At Newport, on the 26th ult., Elizabeth, widow of the late Terence Cochran, Esq., in the 80th year of her age.

Drowned, while on his passage from Jamaica to Halifax, Capt James Callan, of the schr *Chamois*, of this port.

On the 4th inst., James Gray, in the 39th year of his age.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED

WEDNESDAY, October 31.

Schrs Celerity, Weser, New York.
Vigilant, Corkum, Baltimore.

THURSDAY, November 1.

Steamer Estern State, Crosby, Boston.
Brigt Caroline, Lenoir, Boston.
Schrs Hero, Kendrick, Mayaguez.
Victoria, Leslie, Spry Harbour.
Lucknow, Mitchell, Wallace.

SATURDAY, November 3.

Schrs Palm, Nickerson, Newfd.
Spitfire, Crowell, Newfd; Mrs, Parr, Newfd.
Falcon, Grant, Bay Chaleur.
Sunny South, Hobbs, P E Island.
Fraser, Hust, do; Ellen, Pentz, do.
Olive, Teague, do; Ann, Burke, do.
Greenwood, Georgetown.
Lady Speedwell, Lohnes, Sydney.
Fanny, Bagnell, Sydney.

SUNDAY, November 4.

Schrs Emblem, Poole, Newfld.
Dart, Conrad, Aquilla.

MONDAY, November 5.

Brigt Boston, O'Brien, Boston.
Schrs Rosenella, Romkey, Bay Chaleur.
Nova Scotian, Publicover, Canso.
Bella Young, Anderson, Bay Chaleur.
John, Townsend, Spry Harbour.
Shooting Star, Ritcey, North Bay.
Lord Raglan, Sterling, Labrador.
Armada, Ritcey, North Bay.
Rising Dawn, Mill, P E Island.
Mary, Glawson, Labrador.

TUESDAY, November 7.

Barque Jos Doxter, Shaw, Kingston, Jam.
Brigt Wm Walton, Gowans, Philadelphia.
Schrs Lady Sulgrave, Newall, Inagua.
Coral, Harding, Ragged Islandi; Gipsey, do.
Labrador, Davis, Porto Rico.

CLEARED.

October 30—Brigts Elizabeth D. Cameron, Liverpool, G B; Africa, Lassen, Falmouth, Ja; schrs Ranger, Tatmagouche; Sarah, Roberts, do; Haligonian, Larner, P E Island; Flora, Potter, Westport; Almira, McDonald, Newfd.

October 31.—Brigt Stanley, Davidson, Falmouth, Jam.

November 1—Steamers Arabia, Stone, Liverpool; Merlin, Sampson, St Johns, Nfld; barque Halifax, O'Brien, Boston; brigts Jessie, Murray, F W Indies; Golden Rule, Patterson, Porto Rico; Ellen, Boudrot, Pictou; Caroline, Lenoir, Arichat; schrs Emily, Pilatre, Bay St George; Ceres, Messervey, do; Victoria, Burns, P E Island; Magenta, Reynolds, do; Rival, Dunlap, Liverpool; Apollo, Muggah, Sydney; Virgin, Bears, River Joen; Pearl, Fraser, Sydney; Plover, Nickerson, Barrington; Bar, Stawart, Cape Breton; Vigilant, Corkum, LaHave.

November 3.—Steamer Europa, Moody, Boston; brigt Brisk, Payne, B W Indies; schrs G O Bigelow, Whitter, Bermuda; Argo, Reydolds, Barrington; Rambler, Vaughan, Port Medway; Only Son, Fraser, Bridgetown; Truro, Cox, Sypney.

MEMORANDA.

New York, Oct 25—Arrd schr Ospray, Murphy, Jacmel: 28—barque Eliza, McKenzie, Halifax; brigt H M Hine, Dart, Sydney; Commonwealth, Hiltz, Windsor; Syrasia, Crowell, do; Spray, do; Pleaides, McLellan, do; Alma, Curry, Cornwallis. 29—Clyde, Campbell, Maitland; Sea Bird, Campbell, Hillsboro; H Elliott, Douglas, Maitland; Wentworth, Davidson, Halifax.

Liverpool, G B, Oct 13—Arrd Morning Star, McKenzie, Shediac. 17—Rival, Hammond, Yarmouth.

Bristol, Oct 18—Arrd Glengarry, McNeil, Pictou.

Deal, Oct 16—Arrd Kate, Robb, Pugwash.

Dublin, Oct. 15—Arrd Columbus, Anderson, St. Stephens.

The barque Exeter, Mortimor, for New York, was at Louisburg, on the 2nd inst.

BELFAST, Oct 13—The Operante, arrived here from St John, od the 12th Sept., encountered a heavy gale in lat 44 N, lon 44 43 W, was on her beam ends 14 hours, and lost nearly all her deck load.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct 17—The John Smith, Smith, fot Halifax, has put back (second time) leaky.

The Billow, from New York for Halifax, struck a ledge off Port Medway, and put into LaHave, leaky.

The barque Banshee, was wrecked at Cape Sable, last week. Captain and crew saved.

Mount Allison Ladies' ACADEMY!

SACKVILLE, N. B.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE attention of the Public is particularly invited to the facilities afforded in this Institution for prosecuting the study of the Fine Arts.

No expense has been spared in order to procure instructors of the highest ability, and also to obtain the best Instruments and Copies.

The Academy has secured the services of Prof. Edward Ambuhl, of New York, a brilliant performer on the Piano Forte and Organ, and a talented Composer of Music.

It is believed that young Ladies wishing to study music, can have advantages quite equal to those obtained in the Musical Academies in the United States, and at much less cost.

In the Department of Oil Painting and Water Colors, under the direction of Miss Miller, of New York, superior advantages are also offered. Miss Miller's abilities in these arts are of the highest order.

Pupils will be received who wish to study the Fine Arts exclusively, and every facility will be afforded them in prosecuting the branches of study which they may select.

TERMS—Piano, Organ, and Melodeon $8.00 per term of 14 weeks Oil Painting, $8.00; Water Colors. $5,00.

Oct. 31 4w.

ENGLISH SHOE STORE.

Fall Stock Completed!

RUBBERS,

And American Boots and Shoes.

Per "Margaret," from New York; "Eastern State," "Boston," "Halifax," & "Union," from Boston.

W. G. COOMBS,

HAS received by the above vessels his usual supply—in quality, variety, extent, and smallness of price—exceeding all former importations:

A LARGE SUPPY OF

Metallic Rubber Boots,

Viz.:—Mens' Half Boots, Gossemear Boots, Knee and Thigh Boots; Ladies' Long Boots, Gossemear do., and Laced do.; Childrens' and Misses' Long Boots, Youths' and Boys' do.;

IMMENSE IMPORTATION OF

Metallic Over-shoes,

For Misses, Youths and Boys; Childrens' form 1s. 10d. and upwards; Womens and Mens equally low prices.

Leather Goods.

Childrens' and Misses' Enamel and Grain Lace Boots, Copper-toes; Youths' Enamel and Kip Balmoral Lace Boots; Youths' Enamel Albert Slippers; Youths' and Boys' Congress Boots; Youths' and Boys' Low Price Long Boots, from 5s. and 6s. 6d.; Boys' and Mens' Heavy Serviceable Grain Boots and Copper-toe Boots; Childrens' Kip Long Boots, for 3 years of age; Youths,' Boys,' and Mens Long Fine Boots; Mens' Congress and Lace Boots, from 6s. 9d.; Mens' Heavy Grain Bootees, and Fishermens' Boots; Ladies' Pasting Thin Sole Foxed Gaiter and Congress Boots, from 4s.; Kid Thick Sole Congress Boots; Calf Patent Slippers and Shoes, with spring fronts; Enamel Lace, and Peg Shoes and Boots; Kip and Grain do.

Indian Moccassins on hand, and more expected.

Oct 31.

BELCHER'S

FARMER'S ALMANACK, FOR 1861.

NOW READY and for sale by A. & W. McKinlay, and at all the City Book Stores, and by the Shopkeepers generally throughout Nova Scotia and Cape Breton.

*** The BOUND and INTERLEAVED COPIES Contain an Engraving of H. R. H. the

Prince of Wales.

C. H. BELCHER, Proprietor.

Oct 31.

CROCKERY IN BOND.

IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE

P. E. ISLAND & NEWFOUNDLAND TRADE.

CLEVERDON & CO.

Staffordshire House.

October 31. 1m.

Halifax, Portland, Boston, & New York.

Inland Route.

VIA Windsor and St. John, connecting with the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, at Portland:—

The steamer Emperor will leave Windsor for Saint John during the month of September, as follows:

		Passengers from Halifax to meet her, will leave by Rail as follows:
NOVEMBER.		NOVEMBER.
Saturday, 3rd,	at 2 p.m	Saturday, 3rd, at 3.30 a.m
Wednesday 7th,	at 8 a.m	Wednesday, 7th, at 3.30 a.m
Saturday, 10th,	at 8 a.m	Friday, 9th, at 3 45 p.m
Wednesday, 14th,	at noon	Wednesday, 14th, at 3 30 a.m
Saturday, 17th,	at 3 p.m	Saturday, 17th, at 3 30 a.m
Wednesday, 21st,	at 5 p.m	Wednesday, 21st, at 3.30 a.m
Saturday, 24th,	at 5 a.m	Friday, 23rd, at 3.15 p.m
Wednesday, 28,	at 11.30 a.m	Wednesday, 28th, at 3 30 a.m

Connecting with the steamers 'Admiral' and 'Eastern City,' which leaves St. John every Monday and Thursday mornings at 8 o'clock, arriving at Portland Tuesday and Friday mornings, in time for the first train for Montreal and all parts of Canada and the Western States. Also, connecting with the Old Colony and Fall River Railroad and Bay State Line of Steamers between Boston and New York.

Fare from Halifax to Montreal, 1st class, $16
do do Boston, do 9
do do to New York, 12

Any information, and through Tickets to the above places, and all parts of Canada and the

Our Children's Corner.

Watch! Watch! Mother.

Mother, watch the little feet
Climbing o'er the garden wall,
Bounding through the busy street,
Ranging cellar, shed, and hall.
Never count the moments lost,
Never mind the time it cost;
Little feet *will* go astray,
Guide them, mother, while you may.

Mother, watch the little hand
Picking berries by the way;
Making houses in the sand,
Tossing up the fragrant hay.
Never dare the question ask,
"Why to me this heavy task?"
These same little hands may prove
Messengers of light and love.

Mother, watch the little tongue
Prattling eloquent and wild;
What is said and what is sung
By the happy, joyous child.
Catch the word while yet unspoken;
Stop the vow while yet unbroken;
This same tongue may yet proclaim
Blessings in the Saviour's name.

Mother, watch that little heart
Beating soft and warm for you;
Wholesome lessons now impart;
Keep, O keep that young heart true!
Extricating every weed,
Sowing good and precious seed;
Harvest rich you then may see
Ripening for eternity.

A Sabbath School in Heaven.

A friend remarked in our Sabbath School a short time since, that there would be a Sabbath School in heaven, that Isaiah, Jeremiah, Paul and John would be teachers in it, and that we should be always learning more and more of God, and of his great plan of mercy to save a lost and ruined world.

This is a beautiful thought. A Sabbath School in heaven! Who would not like to be a member of that school? Children love to go to Sabbath School here, and sing of "that sweet story of old, when Jesus was here among men," and how much more joyous must be the gathering of that great company whom no man can number, "amid the throne of God in heaven," there to join in the song of Moses and the Lamb.

Here children love to go to Sabbath School to study God's holy word, and learn not only the blessed words of Christ, but the story of the Patriarchs, Prophets, and Apostles; but how much greater the pleasure to sit at the feet of these Patriarchs, Prophets and Apostles, and learn of them about those great truths and mysteries that we cannot understand here.

If our Sabbath Schools here are so pleasant and profitable, where there is so much sin mixed with all we do and say, how infinitely more profitable and pleasant will be the gathering together of God's chosen ones in heaven where there is no sin to mar our enjoyment?

A Sabbath School in Heaven? What heavenly instruction we shall receive! Who will be our teachers there? I think I hear some children say, I hope I shall be in David's class, or John's class, or Paul's. Yes, that would be a privilege indeed to be in the great Sabbath School of Heaven, and to have David or Paul, or John for your teachers.

I hope all the children of our Sabbath Schools who may read these lines will ponder well their duty of preparing while young to join that school in heaven. Will not every one strive to become members of that heavenly Sabbath School? What a duty, what a privilege, what a pleasure it will be to all who get admission there!

Success with a Bible-Class.

After about twenty years' experience as a Bible class teacher, I have observed that success depends greatly if not mainly on the following points:

1. Punctuality of the teacher. He must not be behind time, keeping his class waiting.
2. The teacher must be master of the lesson with all its collaterals, and be able to give illustrations clear and pointed, and such as his class may readily understand.
3. He must treat Bible subjects with that seriousness and earnestness which belong to them.
4. He must encourage the timid, treat with respect opinions differing from his own, and shield from mortification those who may chance to give wrong answers.
5. He must allow no tedious discussions, and not prolong the session of his class beyond one hour.
6. He must give every member something to do, and not allow a few to monopolize the time, even if he has to suggest answers to those who are backward for fear of answering incorrectly.
7. He must manifest a personal interest in each member of his class, treat all with cordiality, and carefully avoid any appearance of partiality.
8. He must let no exercise pass without making it contribute in some way to the conviction that the Bible is really and truly the word of God, and as such, the most important book that man can study.
9. He must endeavor to infuse promptness and animation into all his exercises, and not allow anything like monotony to pervade his class.
10. He must make the spiritual and intellectual prosperity of his class the subject of stated special prayer.

The Blue Sky.

"Your mamma wants you to come down to the parlor and play the lady a tune," said Bridget, running into the nursery, where all the children were sitting, "You, Miss Jane and Emily, please to come."

The girls jumped up. "Something that we can play and sing together, I suppose," said Emily.

"I'll play the last one I learned, because I can play that best!" cried Jane.

"O no," said Emily, "I cannot sing that at all; you must play something that I can sing well."

And while they were putting away their sewing and smoothing down their hair, there seemed be some contention, for each wanted to have her own way; and that is the secret of the difficulties between brothers and sisters; every one wants to do as he pleases. Jane and Emily were called very lovely children; and could they be really coming to an open disagreement like this? Let us see.

When they were ready to come down stairs, and on the way to the door, Jane threw her arm around Emily's waist, and said, "Well, Emily, I will play what you can sing best." And Emily answered, "No Jane, play what you like, and I'll try and sing as well as I can."

This was indeed, lovely; each giving up so sweetly. A yielding and obliging temper is called the blue sky of the heart, and a very pretty saying that is. It makes blue sky in the home also, for it drives away clouds, and allows no rude and angry storm to rage there. It makes that "soft answer" which "turneth away wrath," and utters that kind word which is better than honey or the honeycomb. Are you cultivating an obliging temper?

ONLY ONE GOD.—A little boy was once asked by his mother how many Gods there were. A younger brother, near by, who heard the question, instantly replied—

"Why, one, to be sure."

"But how do you know that?" inquired the other.

"Because," answered the little fellow, with promptness, "God fills every place, so that there is no room for any more."

Agriculture.

The Love of Flowers.

No man can cultivate too earnestly a hearty love for flowers. We may not measure the value of them as we measure merchandize, for the influence flowing from them is ethereal and intangible; yet not more necessary is pure air to healthy growth and broad development of body, than a loving communion with these "sweetest thoughts of God," needful for all true upbuilding and expansion of mind. The notion, that it is a weak and feminine thing—a thing for women and children—to interest one's self in flowers, is utterly false. One of the most humanizing, and therefore noblest things in the world, is a devout study of these beautiful works of God, There are granite peaks lifting themselves, bare and bald, with forbidding aspect, which though clothed in grandeur, are nevertheless the unloveliest objects in nature. There are other peaks which have as much of majesty, yet nestled in whose rifts, and climbing up whose sides, many-colored flowers unfold their beauty, and by their soft hues relieve the sternness of the dull, harsh rock. He is the truest man whose character thus combines strength conciliation and tenderness—whose principles are firm as mountains, yet at the same time are always adorned by the verdure of a gentle charity. From no source can man gather so many gentle thoughts and unpolluted feelings, as from intercourse with flowers. If the Infinite is ever turning from the care of circling worlds to the adornment of the violet, surely it cannot be beneath the dignity of man to follow his Maker with a reverent step, and learn the lessons which he has written for him in the humblest flower.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Buckwheat for Fattening Stock.

An inquiry as to the value of buckwheat for feeding purposes, having appeared in the Rural New Yorker, that veteran feeder and close observer, John Johnston, sends a reply. We copy below the material facts of his letter. As to the extent and results of his experience, he says:

"I have fattened many cattle, and far more sheep, on all or part buckwheat for the last twenty years, and it will fat stock as well for the amount of pounds, as any other grain, oats, perhaps, excepted; and I would much rather have half buckwheat meal than all corn meat to feed two or three year old steers that have not been fed on grain. I have probably as fat a heifer as is in the State. Her feed was buckwheat bran last winter and spring, and pasture only since the 6th of May.

Mr. Johnston tells us that a friend of his fattened 350 head of sheep last winter on three bushels of buckwheat per day to the hundred head, with straw for fodder and plenty of litter, and he made prime fat sheep though many of them were lean when he commenced feeding. Some say they have fed sheep on buckwheat with poor success—the animals losing their wool and getting poorer, but Mr. J. never had any such luck and "no one would from feeding buckwheat who managed right otherwise."

The querist wishes to know if buckwheat makes as solid flesh as other grain. To this the reply is, "I neither know or care, as long as it makes them fat." He has never tried it for hogs, to which it is said to be a poison—which is doubtful.

Corn-husks, when properly prepared, are excellent for beds. They are much cheaper and healthier than feathers, and will last for a long time. Now that the cold weather is coming on, it will be a profitable recreation for the children to collect together in the kitchen, and spend the long evenings in picking husks and preparing them for bedding purposes. The husking-bees of our boyhood are a source of many pleasing reminiscences to us. The large quantity of feathers which is necessary to supply a family, form quite an item of expense, and can in this way be saved.

A table-spoonful of saltpetre given to a cow once a day, for three or four days, is said to be an effectual remedy for garget.

Housekeeping.

Household Recipes.

PIE CRUST.—Take one pint of buttermilk, one large teacup of lard, one tea-spoonful of salt, one tea-spoonful of saleratus, and flour enough to form a dough. Mix the lard and flour by rubbing them together, then add the other ingredients, knead well, and it is ready to roll out. Tender and good.

FOR CLEANING SILK.—Take equal quantities of alcohol—whiskey will do—soft soap made of wood ashes, and molasses. Mix and rub with a cloth; afterwards rinse in clear water once or twice, and dry it or wrap in cloth till ready to iron.

FRIED OR BOILED EGG PLANT.—Barboil it; cut into slices and season very highly with pepper and salt; fry or boil it (as you do mushrooms,) in a pan with butter. If nicely done it is very similar in flavour to the mushroom.

CAPER SAUCE.—Put twelve table-spoonfuls of melted butter into a stew-pan, place it on the fire, and when on the point of boiling, add one ounce of fresh butter and one table-spoonful of capers; shake the stew-pan round over the fire.

PICKLED CUCUMBERS.—Wash, cover with a cloth; turn over them a weak brine, boiling hot; cover closely. Let them remain a few days, then rinse the brine from them, and remove to cold vinegar, with horseradish and spices to taste. Keep covered closely.

PICKLED PLUMS.—Seven pounds of plums, 4 pounds of sugar, 1 quart of vinegar, 1 ounce of cloves, 1 ounce of cinnamon. Boil the vinegar and sugar together, and pour them over the plums, three mornings in succession. The fourth morning put them all over the fire, simmer, but not boil. Lay the spices in layers with the plums before the vinegar is poured on.

RECIPE FOR ELDERBERRY WINE.—To 1 gallon of berries put 1 gallon of water, boil it until the berries burst, strain them, and to every gallon of this juice add 3 pounds of moist sugar, 1 ounce of ginger, ¼ cloves and cinnamon, of these two last enough to suit the taste. Let stand in the cask until March.

BAKED BEANS.—Few people know the luxury of baked beans, simply because few cooks prepare them. Beans generally are not cooked half long enough. This is a sure method:—Two quarts of middling sized white beans, two pounds of salt pork, and one spoonful of molasses. Pick the beans over carefully, wash them, and add a gallon of boiling hot soft water; let them soak in it over night; in the morning put them in fresh water and boil gently, till the skin is very tender and about to break, adding a teaspoonful of saleratus. Take them up dry, put them in your dish, stir in the molasses; gash the pork and put in down in the dish, so as to have the beans cover all but the upper surface; turn in boiling water till the top is just covered; bake with a steady fire four or five hours. Watch them, and add more water from time to time as it dries away.

MAKING BREAD.—The following are the receipts followed by the ladies who received premiums for the best bread, at the fair of the Chenango County Agricultural Society:

Mrs. John Shattuck's statement for making Brown Bread.—One quart of rye meal; two quarts Indian meal; two table-spoonful of molasses; mix thoroughly with sweet milk; let it stand one hour, then bake in a slow oven.

Mrs. Eugene Hart's statement for making Wheat Bread,—One spoonful of hop yeast; two potatoes boiled; one pint of water, and make a sponge, and when light or sufficiently raised, mix hard, and let rise, and and when it is light again, I mould it over and bake when light.

Mrs. O. L. Crowell's statement for making Wheat Bread.—Grate one-half dozen potatoes; jam, and add one quart of water; one cup of hop yeast at night, and in the morning when light, add three tea-spoonfuls of sugar, and flour, to form a dough; let rise; when light, put it in tins, let rise again, and bake one half hour.

For biscuit, take some of the bread dough in the morning, as much as would make a loaf of bread, add one cup of butter; mix well; let rise, then make into biscuit; let rise, then bake. Tea rusks: one-half pint of new milk, one cup of hop yeast, set the sponge at night; add flour to the above to make a batter; in the morning add one-half pint of milk, one cup of sugar, one of butter, one egg, one nutmeg, flour to make it sufficiently stiff; let rise, then roll it out and cut it out; let rise, then bake.

Mrs. E. H. Prentice's statement for making Molasses Cake.—Two cups of molasses; two cups of butter, three eggs; one-third cup of cold water; and one table-spoonful soda, and bake.

TO PREVENT THE JUICE IN FRUIT PIES BOILING OVER.—Place an inverted cup in the pie, and when the pie is removed from the oven the cup will be found nearly full of syrup.

PICKLED CUCUMBERS.—Take 1 gallon of molasses, and 2 gallons of water, and pour over your cucumbers, and in three weeks you will have good pickles.

PICKLED TOMATOES.—Take green tomatoes, slice them, scald in salt and water with the addition of a little allum, until they begin to be tender; skim them out, and put them in a stone jar. Take enough of good vinegar to cover them, and to every quart add one pound of sugar. Scald them and pour over the tomatoes hot.

MARK THESE FACTS!

The Testimony of the whole World.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Sores, and Ulcers

All description of sores are remediable by the proper and diligent use of this inestimable preparation. To attempt to cure bad legs by plastering the edges of the wound together is a folly; for should the skin untie, a boggy diseased condition remains underneath to break out with tenfold fury in a few days. The only rational and successful treatment, as indicated by nature, is to reduce the inflammation in and about the wound and to soothe the neighboring parts by rubbing in plenty of the Ointment as salt is forced into meat.

Diptheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat Scarlet and other Fevers

Any of the above diseases may be cured by well rubbing the Ointment three times a day into the chest, throat and neck of the patient; it will soon penetrate, and give immediate relief. Medicine taken by the mouth must operate upon the whole system ere its influence can be felt in any local part, whereas the Ointment will do its work at once. Whoever tries the unguent in the above manner for the diseases named, or any similar disorders affecting the chest and throat, will find themselves relieved as by a charm.

Piles, Fistulas, Strictures.

The above class of complaints will be removed by nightly fomenting the parts with warm water and then by most effectually rubbing in the Ointment. Persons suffering from these direful complaints should loose not a moment in arresting their progress. It should be understood that it is not sufficient merely to smear the Ointment on the affected parts, but it must be well rubbed in for some considerable time two or three times a day, that it may be taken into the system, whence it will remove any hidden sore or wound as effectually as though palpable to the eye. There again bread and water poultices, after the rubbing in of the Ointment, will do great service. This is the only sure treatment for females, cases of cancer in the stomach, or where they may be a general hearing down.

Indiscretions of Youth;—Sores and Ulcers.

Blotches, as also swellings, can, with certainty be radically cured if the Ointment be used freely, and the Pills be taken night and morning as recommended in the printed instructions. When treated in any other way they only dry up in one place to break out in another; whereas this Ointment will remove the humour from the system, and leave the patient a vigorous and healthy being. It will acquire time with the use of the Pills to ensure a lasting cure.

Dropsical Swellings, Paralysis and Stiff Joints

Although the above complaints differ widely in their origin and nature, yet they all require local treatment. Many of the worst cases, of such diseases, will yield in a comparatively short space of time when this Ointment is diligently rubbed into the parts affected, even after every other means have failed. In all serious maladies the Pills should be taken according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

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

Bad Legs,	Chiego-foot,	Fistulas,
Bad Breasts,	Chilblains,	Gout,
Burns,	Chapped Hands,	Glandular Swellings,
Bunions,	Corns (soft,)	Lumbago,
Bite of Moschetoes and Sand-Flies.	Cancers,	Piles,
	Contracted and Stiff Joints,	Rheumatism,
Coco-bay,	Elephantiasis,	Scalds,
Sore-throats,	Sore-heads,	Sore Nipples,
Skin Diseases,	Tumors,	Wounds,
Scurvy,	Ulcers,	Yaws,

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

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at about 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

Oct 17

STEAMSHIP ETNA.

Fall Importations

COMPLETED AT THE

"Commerce House"

We invite the attention of wholesale and retail, purchasers to one of the largest and best assorted Stocks which we have have imported, consisting of

WOLLENS,

In Cloths, Flannels, Blankets, &c. Dress Goods in Coburgs, Winceys, Plaids, &c., an immense variety in Fancy Dresses, Flounces, &c., a splendid assortment of New Silks, unusually cheap; Velvets, Ribbons Laces,

Fancy Goods, Millinery.

Elegant Full Trimmed Bonnets, in the latest London styles; Ladies and Misses Felt Hats, Dress Caps, Wreaths, Nets, and Head Dresses, English and French Flowers, Bonnet Fronts, &c.

New Shawls and Mantles,

a large stock

STAPLE & DOMESTIC GOODS,

at the very lowest figure. Full assortment Haberdashery and Small Wares.

We have much pleasure in showing our stock to wholesale and country purchasers, who will find great advantages both in variety and in price.

R. McMURRAY & CO.

40 Barrington street, opposite the Parade,
October 17. Near St. Paul's Church.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA

THE UNRIVALLED REMEDY

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The Original & Genuine Article,

Everywhere celebrated for the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system.

Since the introduction of this Medicine, numerous imitations have sprung into existence, founding their claim to the confidence of the community on the curative powers contained in Sarsaparilla Root, the great reputation and extended use of which has been mainly attributable to the many wonderful cures effected by the use

Of this Preparation.

While Sarsaparilla Root forms an important part of its combination, it is at the same time, compounded with other vegetable remedies of greatpower, and it is on the peculiar combination and scientific manner of its preparation, that its remarkable success in the cure of disease depends. Other preparations imitate it in the style of putting up, and in bearing the name of one of the ingredients, and hence feels their resemblance to it. Those needing a remedy and purifier like this, are requested to note where this difference exists, and in making choice of what they will use, not to take any other but that one entitled to their confidence from the long list of cures it has effected.

Medical Testimony.

CAMBRIDGE, Md, Oct 5th, 1859.

Messrs. SANDS: Gentlemen,—My little daughter was afflicted for a long time with Sore Head and Eyes, and by using your Sarsaparilla was perfectly cured, other Medicines and Sarsaparillas having failed to relieve her. Having used it and tested its efficacy, I now confidently recommend it in preference to any other, as it seems to possess properties not contained in any other preparation; and I find that purchasers after they have used it, invariably want the same article again, whenever they require a medicine for which this is recommended.

Respectfully yours, J. FLINT, M. D.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. Sands, Wholesale Druggists, No 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York.

For sale by MORTON & CO., Halifax.
October 17.

CLOVE ANODYNE

TOOTHACHE DROPS.

Complain no more of Aching Teeth.

These Drops have been extensively used by thousands whose experience has proved that the Anodyne will give immediate and permanent relief after the failure of every other remedy. It is pleasant to the taste and smell, and a few applications will entirely remove the pain and soreness from a decayed tooth, so that it may be filled and rendered as useful as ever. When the pain proceeds from the face, or from the gums around a tooth apparently sound, this Anodyne will give speedy relief by rubbing a few drops on the part affected. It has only to become generally known to be as highly appreciated by the Public as it is by Dentist.

Price 25 cents per vial.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. Sands, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, New York.

A Novelty in the Art World!

Photography upon Porcelain.

Secured by letters patent in the United States, England, France, and Belgium.

The American Photographic Porcelain Company,

NO. 781 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

having secured their novel and ingenious invention by American and European patents, are fully prepared to execute all orders for

Minature Likeness of Persons on China

presenting all the attractive and advantageous features of ordinary photographs, the brilliancy and finish of a water color drawing, and a hitherto unattained quality of durability, by being rendered as imperishable as the natural properties of the article upon which they are transferred.

As the patented process of the Company enables the reproduction of Photographs, not only on plain surfaces, but upon such as are round or of any degree of irregularity—portraits can reproduced with faultless accuracy, and delicacy of delineation, upon Porcelain wares of any description and dimension used as articles of luxury or of household utility, such as

Urns, Vases, Breakfast Cups, Toilet Articles, &c. &c

thereby securing faithful portraits and furnishing a unique and exquisite style of ornamentation of articles of domestic use.

In order to furnish facilities for the gratification of the popular taste, and to meet the wants of those patrons of the Fine Arts desirous of having Portraits on Porcelain, the Company have imported from Europe a collection of superior porcelain goods, manufactured to their own order, which they sell at cost prices.

As the American Company are owners of the patent right, and consequently the only persons authorized to use the process, they have determined, in order

To afford People in every section of the Union

an opportunity to possess

Portraits on China,

to make the following proposition to

Residents in the Country, who are unable to visit personally the Atelier and Galleries in New York.

Persons sending a photograph, ambrotype, or daguerreotype to the office of the Company in New York, accompanied by

FIVE DOLLARS,

will receive in return by express, free of other charge, A RICHLY ORNAMENTED BREAKFAST CUP AND SAUCER, WITH THE PORTRAIT TRANSFERRED THEREON.

By transmitting a daguerreotype and

TEN DOLLARS,

they will secure in like manner, a handsome French Vase or Toilet Article, with the portrait reproduced by the patented process. By sending a pair of daguerreotypes and

FIFTEEN DOLLARS,

they will receive in return a pair of rich Sevres Vases, with the portraits executed equal to miniature paintings; and, in like manner, portraits can be reproduced on porcelain wares or Vases of every quality of finish ranging in price from twenty to one hundred dollars the pair.

N.B.—Be particular in writing the address, town, county and State distinctly.

All letters to be addressed to

Manager, American Photographic Porcelain Co.,
781 Broadway,
New York.

Oct 24 3m.

Albertine Oil!

ROBERT G. FRASER (opposite the West Front Province Building,) Sole agent for the New Brunswick Oil Works Company, and Dealer in every variety of Oils and the most approved LAMPS

Now offers the Genuine ALBERTINE OIL at 5s per gallon—retail for Cash only.

Lamps from 2s 9d upwards

Fluid Lamps altered to burn Albertine 2s

From the subscribers experience in Oils, he has no hesitation in stating that the Albertine Oil is the cheapest light now in use, will burn in any of the Coal Oil Lamps and is free from any danger of explosion, and after years very extensive use not an accident known

The Oil now on sale is free from any unpleasant smell and not liable to smoke.

Sept 5.

R. R. R.

GOOD NEWS.

THE TRUE BALM OF GILEAD

AND

THE PHYSICIAN THERE.

RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS.
THE MEDICINE OF MEDICINES.
RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT

The question is not, what malady and evil they can cure, but what can they not cure?

There are four quarters of the world, and in each are to be found the world-famed

RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT.

Voices from South America in the Spanish and Brazilian Tongues.

In the Empire of Brazil the cures effected have been more than miraculous. The great City of Rio Janero blesses the day when "Radway's" celebrated remedies were first introduced into the Empire.

Hon. Henry A. Wise, late Ambassador to Brazil states that no other medicines were used by the Emperor in his family, and that during four years' residence, he himself was preserved from death by the use of Radway's medicines. He states that the use of the Radway Pills and Ready Relief among all classes have saved thousands of lives every year.

In Spanish America,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,
RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS,
RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVANT

Are of universal use. The old Republic of Columbia, of which Bolivar was once President, is now divided into three Republics—Venezuela, of which Caracas is the capital; New-Granada, of which Bogota is the capital; and Ecuador, of which Quito is the capital.

Gen. Jose Villamil, the Commander-in-Chief of the army in Ecuador, writes us that RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, REGULATING PILLS and RENOVATING RESOLVANT, kept the army in perfect health. The army surgeons and physicians used these medicines with such perfect success in the Hospitals as to report every soldier in the army (not disabled by broken bones) ready for duty. No disease for sickness can withstand the healthful influence of these remedies. They not only infuse health and strength in the enfeebled and worn out body, but they instil within the hearts and blood of all who use them courage to persevere and conquor.

Gen. Villamil's letter an be seen at Dr. RADWAY'S & CO.'S Office.

THE PRIESTS OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCCH.

When honored by a grateful populace for cures deemed miraculous, have smiled, while they drew from pockets inside their sacred vestments bottles labelled "Radway's Relief," or "Radway's Pills," denying by the act that they had used other than human agencies, blessed by Divine Providence.

A high civil functionary at Quito writes as follows: "God knows that the sufferings of the people of Ecuador have been very great through the seasons of turbulent civil war, but they have been shorn of their severity by what seemed to be a messenger of Heaven, but who was in reality only the agent of Dr. Radway, of New York. He dispens, ed Ready Relief, Renovating Resolvent, and Regulating Pills, to thousands—ay, by tens of thousands, and as if it had been the Brazen Cross of the Old Israelites, all who looked upon it lived So here, all who used Radway's great medicines were saved. The wounded soldiers used it, and was healed."

In Laguayra, the seaport of Caraccas, on the other side of the Andes, and according to the late Baron Humboldt, who visited it in 1804, the hottest place in the world, the cures were most extraordinary. According to a report made by he commander of the place, blind people were made to see, sore eyes were cured as if by magic, by the Resolvent of Dr. Radway. Scrofula and all diseases of the skin gave way to its use and were cured forever.

The physicians of Venezuela were amazed at the success of Radway's Pills, Ready Relief, and Resolvent. They saw as trophies, the bed-ridden for 18 years made well. Cripples of old standing, walkind down to the mole and pitching their crutches into the sea. Congestion of Lungs and Liver made well in three days. Dyspepsia cured in 48 hours and chronic diarrhea of months standing cured most successfully in one week. By Radway's Pills and Relief even the minor evils of headache, Heartburn, Toothache and Colic were relieved in a few minutes Restless and nervous persons who had lost sleep were restored to a healthful, refreshing sleep, as soon as their heads touched the bed, after using the Radway Pills and Ready Relief. Bad dreams cured altogether. Ear-ringing ended; and wretched, depressed feelings of long continuance were changed to joyful and hopeful aspiration.

The American Charge d'Affaires at Bogota, also wrote to Dr. Radway's Agent a curious letter, under date of June 8, 1860. He says that he had witnessed some of the most remarkable cures in Bogota, by means of Radway's Ready Relief, Renovating Resolvent, and Regulating Pills. "Your remedies did wonders in curing my complaint, a disease of this climate. I felt proud of you as a countryman. The physicians of New Granada have abolished their old practices and are saving human life and relieving human misery by using your great Remedies.

GREAT CURES OF FEVER AND AGUE,
YELLOW FEVER,
DYSENTERY,
BITES OF SNAKES,
STINGS OF MUSQUITOS,
RHEUMATISM

CURED BY
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,
RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS

Dr. Wamterie, of Curacos, writes to the special agent of Dr. Radway as follows:—, This is one of the most unhealthy places in the world—medicines, of known value, that will cure diseases of the same character in other places, have no effect upon the sick here. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, REGULATING PILLS and RENOVATING RESOLVENT, prove a happy exception, for in every case where these miraculous medicines are administered, they cure the sick. I have cured the most terrible cases of the yellow fever, fever and ague, typhoid fever, congestion of the fever, bilious fever, by the use of the READY RELIEF and RADWAY'S PILLS.

With the READY RELIEF and REGULATING PILLS Dysentery is harmless—Cholera becomes a past time, and the most violent SMALL-POX changes to a mild form of varioloid. The frightful Asthma is speedily reduced to easy unchecked breathing. In bites of snakes, stings of insects, a single application of the READY RELIEF neutralizes the poison, and soothes the irritated flesh. I have cured several cases of palpitation of the heart, rush of blood to the head, fits of various kinds, by a few doses of

RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS,

THE WALKING SKELETON, COVERED WITH SORES AND RUNNING ULCERS.

Before the introduction of RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT on the coast of South America, the streets of Callao, Valparaiso, Buenos Ayres, Rio, and other populous cities, were thronged with poor and decrepid, worn-out remnants of humanity, covered from head to foot with frightful sores and ulcers, discharging filthy and corrupt humors. The use of RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT has purified, cleansed and healed the sick in every case. No more crippled and disabled lepers, no more foul and sore-eaten bodies, are to be seen in the public streets: for in

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT, aided in the more severe cases by the Ready Relief and Regulating Pills,

SCROFULA, SYPHILIS, SALT RHEUM, SKIN ERUPTIONS, FEVER SORES, WHITE SWELLINGS, NODES, ERYSIPELAS, SORE HEADS, SORE EYES, SORE MOUTHS, CANKERS, CANCERS, SEVERE CHRONIC COMPLAINTS, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, &c. ARE QUICKLY AND EFFECTUALLY CURED.

RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS

AS A HOUSEHOLD DEITY

In cases of dropsy, piles, diseases of the bladder stone diseases, kidney complaints, chronic costiveness congestion of the liver, heart disease, dyspepsia, indigestion, &c., a dose or two of RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS are as sure to cure as the rising and setting of the sun. They have never failed in a single case.

THINK OF IT,

IF DR. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
RENOVATING RESOLVENT,
AND
REGULATING PILLS,

have affected such wonderful and startling cures in the hot regions and tropical climates of the sickly torid zone, how much more rapidly and effectually will they cure the same class of diseases in their milder forms in our temperate latitude.

DISEASES CAUSED BY QUININE, CALOMEL, MERCURY, CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE, &c., CURED BY RADWAY'S PILLS AND RESOLVENT.

Let the poor distressed, saffron-colored, yellow-skinned victim of fever and ague, rheumatism, liver-complaint, bilious fever sufferer, who has swallowed large portions of quinine, calomel, &c., resort at once to RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS READY RELIEF and RENOVATING RESOLVENT.

A few weeks' perseverance with these remedies will enable these poor decrepid mortals to walk fresh in the prime of health and strength.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS.

THE ONLY SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL, MERCURY AND QUININE.

The Radway Pills will take the place of all other pills. They are the only article of Pills that can eradicate or remedy the awful evils to humanity occasioned by the use of calomel, mercury, and quinine.

They need but to be tried. They are so efficacious and so sure to cure, that they will become the household deity. They will take the place of the family physician, and save hundreds of dollars of useless expense, and preserve the health and prolong the life of every one that gathers about the family fireside.

A TWENTY-FIVE CENT BOX OF RADWAY'S PILLS BETTER THAN $100 PAID TO A PHYSICIAN.

These simple remedies, viz.: RADWAY'S PILLS READY RELIEF and RENOVATING RESOLVENT, have accomplished cures in cases that have defined the sagacity and deep learning of our most esteemed City physicians.

Twenty five cents in Pills pays better to the sick than $100 paid to celebrated Doctors!

One Cures Certainly. The other Accidently.

A box of Radway's Pills has made many of those corrupted with disease jump from the grave, with a new lease of life in their hands.

BEAR IN MIND

that is the most aggravated cases of constipation, costiveness, inflammation of the bowels, or bilious colic, a dose of from 2 to 6 of Radway's Pills will produce a pleasant and healthy evacuation from the bowels in six hours.

In purchasing Dr. Radway's Remedies, see that the signature of Radway & Co, is upon the outside label of each bottle and box.

Radway's Regulating Pills, 25 cts., per box.

Radway's Ready Relief, 25 cts., 50 cts, and $1 per bottle.

Radway's Renovating Resolvent, $1 per bottle

Sold by Druggists everywhere, and at Radway & Co.'S Principal Office, No. 23 John-st., New-York

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Every box of Radway's Pills contains 30 pills, and each pill is warranted to produce a more healthful effect upon the sick than ten of any other pills in use.

RADWAY & Co., No 23 John-st., New-York.

☞ Sold in Halifax by Morton & Cogswell, H. A. Taylor, G. E. Morton, Avery, Brown & Co, John Richardson; R. Guest and A. M. Homer, Yarmouth; Shaw & Parker, Windsor; and J. D. B Fraser, Pictou. October 10.

Herbs, Barks and Roots
VERSUS
Poisonous Minerals and Drugs.

MOTHERS TAKE HEED;

Do you when observing the uneasy actions of your children, consider that it may be more than a mere Cholic that afflicts them? In nine cases out of ten, the cause of the little sufferer's anguish is *WORMS, and should be of one looked to.*

HEADS OF FAMILIES

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

JUDSON'S WORM TEA

A SAFE AND PLEASANT CURE FOR WORMS

How much better and safer would it be to have it always in the house. A little delay when a child is taken ill may often be the cause of its death while acting without delay and by giving the *MOUNTAIN HERB TEA* immediately, you will save your child a long and tedious illness, and yourself much expense, but also feel happier in knowing that you have done your duty, and perhaps saved its life.

This medicine is combined purely of

HERBS AND ROOTS

NOT A PARTICLE OF

Calomel or Mineral

IS USED IN IT.

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

GIVE NO

POISON

TO

YOUR CHILDREN.

Use this Simple, Safe, Vegetable Medicine.

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

JUDSON'S WORM TEA
KILLS WORMS,
Never Harms—is Pleasant to Take.

GET A PACKAGE—PRICE 25 CTS.

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

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

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

Sold by
MORTON & COGSWELL,
Agents for Nova Scotia

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

New Truss, New Truss.

ALL persons wearing or requiring Trusses are invited to call and see an entirely new invention, which is proved to be a very great advance upon any thing hitherto invented, and to combine all the requisites of a

PERFECT TRUSS.

Also, SUPPORTERS, embracing the same principle.

Persons at a distance can receive a descriptive pamphlet, by sending a blue stamp. Also, constantly on hand a complete assortment of Elastic Hose for Varicose Veins, Swelled and Weak Joints.

CODMAN & SHURTLEFF.
No 13 TREMONT ST., BOSTON
Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Surgical and Dental Intruments
Sept 26 6m.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

BOOK STORE,

No. 141 Washington