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The Soldier of the Cross.

On Soldier of the Cross—but not to win
A wreath terrestrial or an earthly crown;
Gird faster thy bright gospel armour on,
Nor heed man's April favour or his frown—
His frown's a shade that ever doth precede
His wrath, which makes his brother's heart to bleed.

On soldier, on—er earth the war's begun,
And in the air, in mighty phalanx join'd,
Hell's countless hosts of invisible are spread,
The sworn foes of God and man combined—
Yet these, with all their strong-leagued force,
Shall yield to power divine, and vanquish'd, quit the field!

On soldier, on—Messiah's standard bear,
Where Satan and where sin have reign'd to
death,
E'en thine let grace triumphantly abound,
And joy, and peace, and righteousness thro'
faith,
O'er all the world let heaven's broad banner
wave—
Who died in Adam, Christ hath died to save.

On soldier, then—thy soul like yonder stars—
That blaze for other worlds on high;
If many unto righteousness you turn,
They, too, shall beam in heaven's cloudless
sky—
In yonder world of uncreated light,
When stars and suns shall all have sunk in
night!

On faithful soldier, on—thy brow shall wear
A bright, a blood-bought, never-fading crown,
A harp that has no string untuned to mourn;
And in the heaven of heavens a throne,
When earthly thrones shall be dissolved for aye—
Her harp have slept, and words have pass'd
away! —*Chas. New.*

Dying in the Harness.

To die in the harness (borrowing a figure),
or to be quickly transferred from scenes of
active labour here, to the higher and more
glorious employments of the heavenly world,
has been desired, in submission to the Di-
vine will, by many eminent Christians; and
it is worthy of remark how many great
and good men have been suddenly removed
from the church militant to the church tri-
umphant. Thus to quit this world, is said
to have been the desire of John Fletcher,
frequently and not inaptly designated "the
apostolic Vicar of Madely." "We cannot
die," said he, "until God calls for our lives;
and His time and way are the wisest and
best. For myself, whenever I shall have
numbered the days He may appoint, I shall
deem it an additional honour and blessing,
if He should appoint me to meet my death
while I am engaged in the kind offices of
humanity and mercy." He was remarkably
singularly coincident with such a wish;
he having conducted the service of the
church, and administered the Lord's supper
to more than two hundred communicants,
on the morning of the Sunday before that
on which he died. Mr. Fletcher's wish was
in full accord with the sentiment of the im-
mortal bard of Methodism:—

"So that without a lingering groan
I may be welcome to work and live!"

Matthew Henry, the commentator, preached
at Nantwich the day before he died.—
Complaining of indisposition he retired to
bed. The next morning, about five o'clock,
he was seized with apoplexy; and after
lying three hours speechless, with his eyes
fixed, "he fell asleep" in Jesus.
Dr. Chalmers had been engaged in the
most active services connected with his
church almost to the day preceding his death.
On the evening of this day he was remark-
ably cheerful. "I had seen him frequently,"
says Mr. Gemmill, "at Fairlie, and in his
most happy moods; but I never saw him
happier. Christian benevolence beamed
from his countenance, sparkled in his eyes,
and played upon his lips. Immediately
after family prayers he withdrew, and wash-
ing his hand, said, "A general good-night."
The next morning before eight o'clock, Pro-
fessor M'Dougall, who lived in the house ad-
joining, sent to inquire about a packet of
papers which he had expected to receive at
an earlier hour. "The housekeeper, who
had been long in the family, knocked at the
door of Dr. Chalmers' room, but received no
answer. Concluding that he was asleep, and
unwilling to disturb him, she waited till
another party called with a second mes-
sage: she then entered the room—it was in dark-
ness; she spoke—but there was no response.
At last she threw open the window, and
drew aside the curtains of the bed. He sat
there half erect; his head reclining
gently on his pillow, the expression of his
countenance that of fixed and majestic re-
pose. She took his hand—she touched his
forehead; he had been dead for hours; very
shortly after that parting salute to his family
he had entered the eternal world."

"His spirit with a bound
Left its encumbering clay;
He left as he came, and
A dark'ning rain lay."

The Rev. Spencer Thornton, Vicar of
Wendover, Bucks., died in the street. He
was an eminently good young man. When
at Rugby Grammar school, the head-master
(Dr. Arnold) said of him, "I would stand to
that man had in hand." "On Saturday
morning, January 12th, 1850, he partook
of an early breakfast, and started by the
train from Hertford to return to Wendover
for his Sunday duties. He was accompa-
nied by his uncle, Abraham Smith, and
seemed to be in perfect health and spirits.—
The day was intensely cold, and upon their
arrival at the terminus he proceeded on foot
to his destination, saying that he preferred
the exercise to taking a conveyance. He
had reached New-street, Finsbury, when he
was observed to stagger and fall upon his
pavement. He was conveyed into a house-
near. He drew one breath, and life was
extinct. The spirit was with Jesus."

To these solemn examples, one more of
recent occurrence, must be added. It is the
sudden death of the Rev. J. G. Pike, author
of "Persuasive to Early Piety," "Conso-
lations of Gospel Truth," "Christian Lib-
erality," &c., &c.; and who was forty-four

years the successful Minister and Pastor of
the General Baptist church, Derby. On
Sunday September 3d, he preached as usual
in the morning, and administered the Lord's
Supper in the evening. On the morning of
the following day he attended a monthly
union-meeting of Ministers, and afterwards
made several pastoral calls. In the after-
noon he sat down to write some letters, and
while thus engaged, was arrested by the
hand of death. He was found sitting at his
study-table about half-past five o'clock, with
his spectacles on, the pen grasped in his
hand, and a letter that he had just begun
lying before him; he appeared to have died
a struggle in the very act of writing.
"Be not surprised," says the Rev. Mr. Pike,
"at the position and the employment,"
says the Derby Mercury, "were singularly
appropriate to the previous habits of this
laborious servant of Christ. His writings
were numerous, and have been extensively
read in England and America, and other
countries. He had acted as the zealous
Secretary of the General Baptist Associa-
tion since its formation, and was also one
of the Secretaries of the Derby and
Derbyshire Auxiliary Bible Society."

Most extraordinary are numerous facts, al-
most daily occurrences around us. Some
die in their sleep, and in the morning are
found dead in their beds. The pale mes-
senger of fate sometimes overtakes the man
on his journey, and aims his dart at the
passenger in the railway-carriage. Death
recently entered the crowded court of justice,
and presented his summons to the Judge up-
on the bench, clothed in his official robes,
when instantly he fell unconsciously into the
arms of his friends, and in a few seconds
breathed his last. The execution of the
summons could not be suspended, in this
case, till the close of the assize, however im-
portant the business or heavy the calendar.
All earthly engagements however pressing,
must be relinquished the instant death ap-
proaches. Like time and tide, he will wait
for no man. "The Son of man is as a man
taking a far journey, who left his house, and
gave authority to his servants, and to every
man his work, and commanded the porter
to watch. Watch ye therefore; for ye know
not when the Master of the house cometh,
at even, or at midnight, or at the cock-
crowing, or in the morning: lest, coming
suddenly, He find you sleeping. And what
I say unto you, I say unto all, Watch."

The time when, the place where, and the
manner how, we shall leave this world, are
wisely hid from us; and the veil has doubt-
less been woven by the hand of mercy. But
there is not an appointed time to man upon
earth? "No man can live well," says Bun-
yan, "unless he makes his dying day his
company-keeper." If, as we have shown,
(without including the numerous train of ac-
cidents to which we are constantly liable, at
home or abroad, by land or by sea,) the vital
cord may, at any moment, be snapped thus
unexpectedly, he is truly the wise man who
is living in daily reference to death and eter-
nity. Nor is it a single concern and single
thing to be fully prepared for what may fall
him at any step of life, that, when he falls
on earth, he may obtain a glorious mansion
in the skies.

What are the consequences of sudden
death to a righteous man? Doubtless, as
well in accord with the sentiment of the im-
mortal bard of Methodism:—

"So that without a lingering groan
I may be welcome to work and live!"

How often do we see one apparently wrapped
up and absorbed in what is Christian, who
yet has no Christian motive at all! I have
seen the mountain eagle almost beating the
blue firmament with his outspread wings,
and I have thought, as I have gazed at his
magnificent ascent, that he was soaring to
ward the sky and the realms of purer and
brighter day; but I had only to wait a
little to find out, that though he seemed to
soar so high and aspire so purely, his bright
eye was upon the quarry all the while, that
was on the ground below. So it is with
many a one, with loud pretensions, high-
sounding professions, great Christian aims
avowed and declared; while he seems to be
soaring upward with his outspread wings,
and seeking a loftier sphere and a nobler
land, he is really looking down to what will
bring the greatest profit to his purse, or the
noblest credit to his name.—*Church Before
the Flood*, page 322.

God means society to be just what we find
it; a gradation of wealth, gradation of rank,
gradation of social, political, and national
circumstances. That seems to be the law
of nature, and no less the recognition of the
Gospel of Christ. Were all society mecha-
nized into that dead level road to which
some would bring it, the very first to suffer
would be those who had made the experi-
ment. The valleys have flowers so sweet,
and vegetation so green, because the black
high hills above them contribute their show-
ers and streamlets from their bosoms; and
the humbler classes of society have many
shades of their chief blessings, the sweetest
shadow from the other, because society is
constituted as it is in our favored and privi-
leged land—the absence of iniquity in high
places, the absence of inobedience in low
places; and all because it is held together
by the sweetener and the cement of life, the
religion of the Gospel of Jesus.—*Voices of
the Dead*, page 120.

Your heart has now regained its true
polarity. [Now that you have left all to follow
Christ.] Your affections now do not oscillate;
you are not drifting upon the currents of life;
you are sailing across life's solemn main;
and as you sail, you will touch at every place
where a flower is to be gathered, a brother
to be loved, a blessing to be imparted. But
you will only touch at them, you will gain
set sail and sweep onward toward that haven
of happiness, that home and rest that remain
for the people of God.—*Ibid*, page 105.

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He will honour in their deaths.

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and to them that are in the shadow of death,
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he is not." (Isa. xlii. 14.) "This body,
thy soul shall be required of thee." (Luke
xii. 20.)

A Christian's duty, in reference to the
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at length in words to this effect,—"There
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tions were equal to the tenderest parent's."
Let us, then, in the hour of our affliction,
in return with all the ardour of a son. There
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with him. But if the turning of a
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not for ten thousand worlds turn that straw
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er, if we would not die like mankind in
general, we must not die like mankind in
general. Holy living leads to happy dying;
and those who honour God in their lives,
He will honour in their deaths.

But what are the consequences of sudden
death to the unrighteous man? Fearful
inquiry! He is justly summoned to the
bar of God, the Judge of all, in the very act
of sinning against Him with his arm up-
lifted, and actually grasping the weapon of
rebellion. What need, therefore, of further
witness? "Bind him hand and foot," is the
decree, "and take him away, and cast him
into outer darkness; there shall be weeping
and gnashing of teeth." Is then the moul-
d'ring wall of this clay tenement, the body,
all that separates the ungodly man from
everlasting burnings?—a wall of mortal
flesh and blood, which may be thrown down
at any moment by the most common disas-
ter of life? May He whose prerogative it
is to give light to them that sit in darkness
and to them that are in the shadow of death,
as He said to the blind wayside beggar,
"Receive thy sight!" Let the careless sin-
ner reflect that even now the angel of death
may be upon the wing, and that we "know
not what a day may bring forth." "Behold,
at even-time trouble; and before the morning
he is not." (Isa. xlii. 14.) "This body,
thy soul shall be required of thee." (Luke
xii. 20.)

A Christian's duty, in reference to the
mode of his departure from this world, is,
plainly, humble and pious submission to the
will of an all-wise and infinitely gracious
God, who doeth all things well. Baxter's
sentiment upon this subject is of model ex-
cellence; viz., "As Thou wilt, when Thou
wilt, and where Thou wilt." The prayer in
the Litany of the Church of England for de-
liverance from "sudden death," probably
refers to death by violent means; being
there associated with "battle and murder."
But the best of Christians, who feel the
shrinking of nature, may conscientiously join
in such a prayer, if preferred, mentally, with
the condition, *If it be Thy will*; though
facts show, not seldom, that it is the will
of God suddenly to call His servants home.—
A Minister of Christ said in his last affec-
tion, in the midst of extreme suffering, "It
is the Lord's will, and I would not have it
otherwise for all the world." The exclamation
of an illustrious Hottentot was, "What
Thou dost, O Lord, that I know well is
done." The example of humble submission to
the will of Almighty God our heavenly
Father, presented in the conduct of Arch-
bishop Fenelon, is very remarkable: "When
his illustrious and hopeful pupil, the Duke
of Burgundy, lay dead in his coffin, and the
nobles of the Court, in all the pomp of state,
sadness, stood round; the Archbishop came
into the apartment, and having fixed his
eyes for some time on the corpse, broke out,
at length in words to this effect,—"There
lies my beloved Prince, for whom my affec-
tions were equal to the tenderest parent's."
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The Provincial Wesleyan.

to her condemnation. "The harvest-truly is great, but the laborers are few."—*Pittsburg Christian Advocate.*

Religious Intelligence.

SAN FRANCISCO BIBLE SOCIETY.—The fifth anniversary of this society was held last Monday evening in the first Congregational Church. It appeared from the Annual Report that during the past year there had been issued 2,860 Bibles in the English language, and 2,865 Testaments; 212 Bibles in foreign languages and 275 Testaments—making a total of 5,812 copies of the Scriptures issued during the past year. Of this number there were issued to Auxiliary Societies, 800; to Messrs. Allan & Speer, Agents of the Methodist Book Concern, 1,000; to Clergymen in Oregon and Washington Territories, 200; to the Hawaiian Bible Society, Sandwich Islands, 200; to Clergymen and others in the interior, 1,900; granted to Dr. Chalmers and others for Hilo, 140; to Rev. S. D. Simmonds for St. John's; to several Sabbath Schools, 50; for use of shipping, 100; to Hospitals, 50; 1 Pulpit Bible for Church in Martinez; 1 do. for Church in Ophir; 50 French Bibles and Testaments to emigrants on board Challenge, and twenty Bibles to crew of Helder frigate.

Interesting addresses were delivered by the Rev. Mr. Robinson of the Baptist Church, after which the service was taken up amounting to \$500.—*California Paper.*

ROMANISM IN FRANCE AND SPAIN.—While Romanism thinks to raise itself by ostentatious charities, on the other hand it is degraded by the selfishness of its clergy. In Spain the priests who are so numerous, and even Bishops have fled at the approach of the cholera, so much so that the minister has been obliged to address to the public a report. In this connection I must inform you that a letter, which I have just received from Madrid, gives little hope of any good from the new revolution. Already they foresee the repetition of what has happened to France—first anarchy and then despotism. For my part, I am convinced that it will be so. A people ruled by Romanism can never raise itself. The opening of the Cortes has passed quietly and while expecting the monarchial spirit to revive, the revolutionary government has just expelled the Jesuits, or at least has transported them to the Island of Majorca. The Jesuits are generally detested in Spain, for having sowed discord, plotted conspiracies, and turned their convents into arsenals. This recalls to me a contrast which we have just witnessed at the camp of Boulogne in France. The Protestants have distributed loads of Bibles and of religious tracts, while our Catholic Emperor has caused to be opened at his own expense *sic* Theatres for the soldiers. This contrast is characteristic. Still another fact of the same kind. I have published a book for children, in which occurs an expression against the horrors of war. To the Minister has summoned a before him to ask me to leave this out, for fear as he said, lest it should check the military spirit.—*French Cor. N. Y. Evangelist.*

THE BISHOP OF MANCHESTER ON THE ECCLIASTICAL CONTROVERSY.—In an eloquent address, delivered at a recent Meeting in Manchester, his lordship said:—I do not think this country will ever submit to the dictation of a foreign prince or foreign power; but I do believe we may be led away from the simple and sincere truthfulness of our glorious, and, I may say, all but inspired reformers, to adopt errors the most deadly and a doctrine the most baneful. We have lately had within the Church a discussion which has involved the doctrine of one of our sacraments. We have now a discussion which involves the doctrine of another. I am prepared on a proper occasion, if it be necessary, to say not only that the Church of England has ever repudiated that doctrine, but I am also prepared to show that when it was suggested to her she deliberately rejected it. Believe me, however much an Episcopal sect in Scotland may alter our liturgy and constitution and own obligation for himself offered, that we believe in the truth—the one obligation of himself once given to believe that in whatever point of view you regard that doctrine the danger is not imminent. Whoever embraces it is on the second or third round of the ladder which leads inevitably to Rome.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN FRANCE.—Two spirited and firm letters have been addressed to Louis Napoleon by English Christians, requesting that religious liberty might be granted to his Protestant subjects as well as the Catholic. Queen Victoria has also addressed him an original letter on the same subject. No reports have yet taken place, as he wishes neither to disappoint the English nor the Jesuits. In one of their letters the English Christians quote the memorable words of Napoleon Bonaparte, addressed to Protestants at his coronation. After stating that it was his firm purpose to maintain freedom of religious creeds, he adds, "If any of my subjects hereafter to succeed me should regard the oath which I have taken, and which, inspired by the inspiration of perverted conscience, he should come to violate, I devote him to public annihilation, and I authorize you to give him the name of Nero."

BIBLE SOCIETY MEETING.—The Annual Meeting of the New Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society took place according to appointment on Wednesday evening at the Centenary Chapel. That spacious building was densely filled—the aisles being occupied as well as every other part, and many persons were obliged to leave, being unable to obtain entrance. An increasing interest in the great object of this Society is very manifest, which is a source of much encouragement to the friends of the Bible. No subject we believe will call together so many persons at one place in our city as the meetings of the Bible Society. In His Honor Judge Parker, (President of the Society) and whose ready co-operation with it, and with other good works, affords him equal honor with his judicial office, occupied the Chair. Nearly all Protestant congregations in the city were represented on the platform by their respective Ministers, the Bible Society affording an opportunity for mutual labor in a single object, (whatever minor differences may exist) by all the friends of religious progress and truth. The object of the meeting was introduced by a brief address from the Chair, in which the progress of Bible distribution in different parts of the world was referred to. Facts of deep interest were presented by the President in the course of his remarks. A short portion of the Word of God was read by the Rev. Mr. Hennigan; when James Patterson, Esq., L. L. D. the indefatigable Secretary of the Society read a paper drawn from the Parent Report, and is full of deep interest. The Report of the Parent Society is the most interesting and important ever published, and is full of cheering facts for the friends of religion. The Report of the Auxiliary shows an increasing interest in its object

in this Province.—Two important Branches have been added during the year, one at St. John's and one at Blissville, the former has raised about £40, and the latter about £20. We hope many more Branches will be added during the year just commencing. Several resolutions were proposed and adopted. The large audience manifesting the greatest interest and patience until the close of the meeting, which was about 11 o'clock. The collection taken up amounted to over £36.—*Halifax Intell.*

The Sabbath School Festival held in the basement of the Wesleyan Church here on Tuesday last was the most imposing one of the kind which we have ever witnessed, as regarded the ample and elegant nature of the feast—the number of the partakers and the general interest of the occasion. The singing of the youth in their order the direction of the Hon. Justice Wilnot, the chief Superintendent of the School, was correct and beautiful; and we question much—considering the length of time which the Judge has had these young persons in training, the ability and constancy of his application, and the fine natural voices which many of them possess—whether there is a finer youthful choir on this continent.

Beautiful copies of the sacred scriptures were presented on the occasion, by the boys (through Master Fisher) to the Judge; and by the girls (through Mr. Whitteker) to Mr. S. D. McPherson, the Assistant-Superintendent, whose long and faithful services were gratefully alluded to and to the address which accompanied these presentations, the parties concerned returned the most appropriate answers. A copy of the Bible and some other books were also given by the Superintendent to Master Fred. White, for his superior knowledge in the Scriptures; and these gifts were accompanied on the part of Justice Wilnot by a most patriotic as well as complimentary address to the boy whose researches during the last year appear to have been so well and wisely directed.—*Fredericton Recorder.*

Movements Among Mahomedans.

The aspect of Mahomedanism at the present time is such as to arrest the attention of every thinking mind. The crescent seems to wane to its setting. The mighty stream of the Euphrates, which had so long irrigated the Mahomedan regions from their fellow men, is being rapidly dried up. As a politico-religious system, which once lorded it over extensive regions, including some of the richest and fairest portions of our earth, its prestige is gone, and it is yielding to a more powerful and rapidly advancing European power, which is now encroaching on its territory, and whose process which is going forward is most remarkable. In those lands, the intolerant exclusiveness by which it had been distinguished is at an end, and the myriads—who, during the severe action of its earlier fanaticism, had been permitted to retain the profession of Christianity only on condition of their becoming the serfs of their Mahomedan masters, the "heavers of wood and drawers of water"—are now recognized as on equality with the Mahomedans, and have their rights and privileges assigned to them. How remarkable the scene which has recently occurred at Constantinople, when all the civil and military authorities, the chiefs of Christian and other communities, were invited to rendezvous at the Porte, to be present at the reading of the imperial hattumayman, the object of which is to give complete and full development to the general principles of the *tanzimat* of 1829! In fact, it is felt that political power in those regions can be retained only by relaxing the rigid exclusiveness of the old system, and by the infusion of new and healthy influences.

Eastward, in India and its borders, the weakening of Mahomedanism may be discerned in the agitation which pervades the minds of its professors, and the efforts made to defend it. In that region instinctively feel it to be in danger, and interpose their well-aimed and vigorous efforts to the well-directed strokes which threaten it with destruction. The Mahomedan mind in the north-west provinces of India, and in Sind, remarkably contrasts in this respect with the apathy of Buddhist heathenism. It is aroused, and full of determination to defend the Mahomedan faith. The learned Mahomedans are diligently engaged in seeking out arguments wherewith to protect their own tenets—may, not only so, but they become the aggressors, and endeavour to put their Christian opponents on the defensive. They are much engaged in the writing and circulation of polemical works. These are circulated amongst their coreligionists, and the widely extended body of *polvis* and *fakirs* are being thus prepared and armed against the approaches of Christian Missionaries.

All this surely is full of encouragement. How far preferable to that deathlike stagnation which, in its indifference to religion, declines all thought. Better far the savor deems it to be battling with the gusty wind and swollen waves, than to be hopelessly frozen up amidst the dreary monotony of a life, without the prospect of extraction. In fact, the Mahomedan faith, the strong confidence in the truthfulness of their system, which has never permitted itself to entertain a doubt, and which treats every argument with a contemptuous indifference that disdains an answer, is rapidly passing away from Mahomedans. They are conscious that the efforts of their opponents are powerful and well directed; that their religion is vulnerable, and needs to be defended; otherwise they would never so energetically man their fortifications. They tremble for its stability, otherwise they would be silent. Moreover, they are aware that some have already left them, able and educated men, who, having passed through that ordeal of controversy in which so many of the *molvis* in India are now engaged, were compelled, in spite of themselves, to see the hollowness and falshood of their creed, and, unable to resist their convictions, at the cost of great personal suffering to abandon it for a better faith. These facts are full of encouragement. "The God of this world" has thrown up a variety of defences and fortifications with which to strengthen his usurpation, and retain the human mind in ignorance and degradation. Mill down is one portion of these fortified lines. But here, as elsewhere, there are symptoms of weakness and approaching failure, when before those weapons which "are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds," his trusted defences, like the walls of Jericho, shall fall down flat, and the kingdoms of this world become the kingdoms of our Lord, and of His Christ.—*Church Missionary Intelligencer.*

FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Boston, Jan. 1. The ship *Minerva* at this port, brings Cape of Good Hope Papers of 4th November. Accounts from the frontier state that fears were entertained of another Kafir war. It was alleged that the Kafirs were storming up a rebellion on account of the English interference with the system of polygamy. The natives beyond Orange River sovereignty have refused to allow the further trading of the British with the interior of Africa, saying that they will kill all their elephants. Immense quantities of wool had accumulated at Port Elizabeth and freights were advancing.

General Intelligence.

Domestic.

THE PATRIOTIC FUND.—A Public Meeting, convened for the purpose of contributing toward this praiseworthy object, was held yesterday, at Temperance Hall, His Worship the Mayor in the Chair. The meeting although not very large was in the highest degree respectable, and fairly represented the intelligent, wealthy and public spirit of the community. The speeches were patriotic, some of them eloquent, and the proceedings throughout marked with a cordiality and unanimity worthy of the object for which our Citizens were assembled. We append the Resolutions with the hope that all our Citizens will contribute toward the Patriotic Fund, every one in proportion to his means and ability.

On motion of the Hon. the Chief Justice—Seconded by the Hon. the Attorney General—Resolved.—That the inhabitants of the City of Halifax—while they view with admiration the heroic achievements of their gallant countrymen in the Crimea, and their patient endurance of the sufferings and privations which the rigours of a winter passed in the tented field have brought upon them, feel it a duty to exert themselves to the utmost of their power to alleviate those sufferings and to contribute to the support of the Widows and Orphans of the brave men who have fallen or may fall in the noble struggle to rescue Europe and the civilized world from the grasp of an ambitious Despot—the determined enemy of Civil and Religious Liberty.

Moved by the Hon. J. W. Johnston—seconded unanimously.—Resolved.—That the Citizens of Halifax do not forget the social scenes and National Festivals in which, during a long peace, the British Soldiers and Sailors in this Garrison, have mingled with them, nor do they forget how often they have aided in the preservation of property in this country. Relief to the families of the dead, and sympathy for those dear to the living defenders of our country is a duty which we cheerfully discharge.

Moved by B. Wier, Esq., seconded by Alderman Sutherland—passed unanimously.—Resolved.—That a Subscription List be now opened in this City in aid of the Patriotic Fund, and that a committee of three from each ward take charge of the Subscription Lists, and have power to add to their numbers.—*Chronicle.*

A FRAUD ON SUNDAY LAST.—Originated in a tavern called the "Crown and Anchor" in Upper Water Street, a few houses north of the Round Church Hill. After great exertions on the part of the fromen, the military and many of the citizens, the conflagration was finally subdued, at the expense of the total loss of the "Crown and Anchor" and the partial destruction of the building adjoining.—*Chronicle.*

SUPREME COURT, Michaelmas Term.—Robt. Moton, James G. Tobin, and Otto Weeks, Junr., all of Halifax, Esquires, and Evans Leonard, of Sydney, C. B., Esquire, Attorneys at Law, were on this day admitted and enrolled Barristers of the Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of Nova Scotia; and John Louis Tremain, of Port Hood, C. B., Clifford K. Morse of Amherst, in the County of Cumberland, and Hugh McDonald, of Amherst, in the County of Sydney, Students at Law, having taken the oath prescribed by Law, were also admitted and enrolled Attorneys of said Supreme Court.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Halifax, 10th January, 11:55.—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Alexander Forrester, to be Principal and Superintendent of Normal and Model Schools.

The Hon. Provincial Secretary has received from Richard Brown, Esquire, the sum of £148 3s 9d, being the amount subscribed by the Miners and others connected with the General Mining Association at Sydney, C. B., in aid of the Patriotic Fund.

New Brunswick.

THE PATRIOTIC FUND.—The people of New Brunswick are beginning to arouse themselves in behalf of the Patriotic Fund, and we have no doubt that a large sum of money will be contributed toward it in this Province. On Friday night last, the Albion Lodge of Freemasons unanimously contributed the sum of \$50 sterling, and last week the York Division of the Sons of Temperance, at Fredericton, appropriated £20 from their funds for this laudable purpose.

We also learn that movements are on foot among the different national and philanthropic societies, and among the people generally, to make a grand effort to raise funds for transmission to the Parent Country, to aid the good cause. We have an abiding faith in the loyalty and devotion of our people, and feel well assured that they will perform their duty right manfully. On the meeting of the Legislature, which, it is said, will take place on the 1st of February, it is expected that a sum of not less than Ten Thousand pounds sterling will be voted towards the Patriotic Fund.—*Nfld.*

Canada.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILWAY.—A few days before its adjournment a Petition was presented to the Legislative Assembly of Canada from the Hon. A. N. Morin, and eighteen Citizens of Canada and the United States, praying for a Charter by the name of the North Pacific Railway Company. The petition states, that the plan or project of a continuous Railway from the Atlantic sea-board across the continent of America to the shores of the Pacific Ocean has already to some extent engaged the attention of the public,—that recent explorations made by the order of the Congress of the United States have established the practicability of such an undertaking,—that the shortest and most favourable route is that which would pass up the valley of the Ottawa across the Sault Ste. Marie, and along the Northern Shore of Lake Huron, &c. It dwells at some length upon the advantages that would not fail to accrue to Canada from the opening up of that vast and rich country which lies to the North West of us and which has hitherto all but remained a wilderness. The Petition concludes with a request for authority to bring the claims of the project before the public, and power to enter upon its construction whenever the condition of the money market and the public necessities shall demand it.—*Quebec Chron.*

The Executive Committee for arranging Canadian contributions to the Paris Exhibition, has offered £100, £50 and £40, for the "three best essays on Canada and its resources," by the Geological Structure, Geographical features, Natural Products, Manufactures, Social, Educational, and Political Institutions, and general statistics. In the treatment of the subject, regard is to be had to the facilities, for transport of goods and passengers between the mouth of the St. Lawrence and the regions of the West, and to a comparison of these facilities as compared with those offered by other routes. Practical utility, and comprehensiveness combined with conciseness, will be among the chief considerations on which the award of the Judges will be based. The essays, may be written in English or French, and must be sent in by the 15th of February next.

The increase of imports at the port of Montreal, for the first three quarters of 1854, exceeded the imports for the same period of 1853 by

£418,376. The amount of duty received at the Custom House, here, from the beginning of the year to Oct. 14, was four hundred thousand five hundred and twenty-seven pounds.—The number of vessels arrived, to Nov. 18, was 254, having a tonnage of 70,892.—*Montreal Witness.*

VICTORIA BRIDGE.—On Sunday night the severe frost we had for several days yielded to rain and thaw. The ice on the river showed and carried away part of the wood work round the abutment of the Victoria Bridge. The damage we heard of first would be but trifling, but we have since heard it estimated at a thousand pounds. The weather is still mild.—*Montreal News.*

United States.

UNITED STATES TREATY WITH ST. DOMINGO.—A treaty, negotiated by a duplex diploma, —Mr. and Mrs. Carnahan—with the great, powerful and important Republic of St. Domingo, is published in the newspapers. The treaty consists of thirty articles, and embraces so many high-sounding provisions, that any one reading it would suppose that the second party to it instead of being that small, embarrassed and somewhat feeble Government, embracing half an island of respectable dimensions, was the Queen of Great Britain, the Emperor of Russia, or the Heaven-descended leader of the rebel troops of China, firmly established as the *de facto* Emperor of the Celestial Kingdom. When the text of the treaty was laid before the Dominican Cabinet, those distinguished statesmen may possibly have been reminded of Carnahan's of a diplomat and elaborate quip writer. On being assured however, that it had really been drawn up in good faith, and that Monsieur-Carnahan would sign it, their consent must have been obtained through their vanity, if from no other cause. It was declared to be "a treaty of peace, amity, commerce, navigation and extradition." The English army and the British Parliament for its cordial and warm demonstrations, and the English army for its valuable co-operation. The French land army is stated at 581,000 men, and 132,000 horses; the marine force 62,000 sailors on shipboard, and he asks for an additional levy of 120,000 men, and states that the revenue of the country remains undiminished. The speech is highly praised, but it has caused a slight depression of the funds, both French and English.

On the 27th the Minister of Finance was authorized to negotiate a loan of 500,000,000 francs.

TO AGENTS AND SUBSCRIBERS.—We earnestly request all parties discontinuing their subscriptions to return the numbers of the paper which they have been sent to their addresses, as the number of the year as the demand of new subscribers from the commencement of this volume is already beginning to be greater than we can readily supply.

THE MODERN CRUSADE.—Mr. Wilson's work is the subject of a long article in a recent number of the *Temperance Guardian*, at the conclusion of which the writer says:—"Though the work was prepared previously to the declaration of war by the Allied Powers, the course of affairs since that time has but served to increase the probability of the correctness of the application of Ezekiel's prophecy to the present times. Mr. Wilson's book certainly displays great research and ability." A few copies of the MODERN CRUSADE are for sale at the Wesleyan Book Room in this City.

NEW PAPER.—We have received the first number of the "Westminster Times," a paper which its proprietor, G. W. C. Lugin, proposes to publish weekly at the Bend of Pettaquamscutt. The prospectus informs us that it will be devoted to the advocacy of the policy of free trade and liberal principles, and that pains will be taken to afford information on Agricultural subjects.

TO AGENTS.—In order that we may have it in our power to keep accounts accurately with each subscriber, it is particularly requested of all persons remitting money to this Office, that they specify for whom they remit.

THE SEVERE DISPOSITION. Mr. Crosscombe still continues, though it is hoped, with some abatement. The Magazines and other Periodicals will be circulated as soon as circumstances will admit.

Letters & Monies Received.

(See that your remittances are duly acknowledged.)

Rev. T. W. Harris (new sub.), Rev. D. D. Currie (5s. for Mr. W. Porter). We shall write to you as early as possible. Mr. Dan. Hennigan (20s.—new sub.), Rev. W. Temple (10s.—new sub.), Rev. W. McCarthy (4 new subs.), Mr. T. Harris, Decr. (10s.—2 new subs.), Mr. G. Hendler, care of 2 (6s.—2 new subs.), Rev. C. Lockhart (29s.—2 new subs.), Rev. G. M. Barratt (60s.—3 new subs.), Rev. J. P. Evans (20s.—new sub.), Mr. D. C. Mullins (10s.—new sub. to secure regularly), Rev. Dr. Brent (270s.), Rev. M. Pickles (20s.—new sub.), Rev. W. Smith (5s.—2 new subs.), R. Smith (40s.), Mr. John Milbury (115s.—new sub.).

In our last the Rev. J. R. Narraway was credited with 10s. It should have been 70s.

FACTS, WITHOUT COMMENT.

The Public should know them.

ARRIVED.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

DEPARTED.

ARRIVED.

DEPARTED.

ARRIVED.

DEPARTED.

ARRIVED.

DEPARTED.

ARRIVED.

DEPARTED.

ARRIVED.

DEPARTED.

European News.

The Very Latest by Telegraph.

THE CRIMEA.—Constantinople, Dec. 20.—It is confidently asserted that the resolution has been taken to send the British and French Turkish reinforcements coming up. The French it is said, will furnish the storming party, which the British and Turks attack Meschikoff. There is a report that Omar Pasha has written to the Sultan, making it a condition of his accepting the command, that he shall have two votes in the Council of War, in order to prevent his being out-voted by Lord Raglan and Gen. Canrobert.

VIENNA. Decr 28.—A despatch from Warsaw says that the Baltic Russian fleet have been levelled of their guns, and that they have reached St. Petersburg, and also that their presence was to be ascribed the recent heavy fire from the place, as the newfound recidence of the fleet.

Another despatch from Vienna states that, at the conference held in that city on the 28th, that were exchanged between the representatives of the three allied powers, defining the sense in which their respective cabinets understand the four points proposed as conditions of peace. Prince Gortchakoff, it is said, demands time to get the instructions of his government.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Parliament is not in session. The Royal assent has been given to the Foreign Enlistment Bill, but the measure continues as unpopular as ever. It is said the articles of the German diet precludes subjects from entering the military service of foreign states.

Col. Colt, in a letter to the *London Times*, denies that he has offered to supply his pistols to the Emperor of Russia.

FRANCE.—The Emperor opened the legislative session of 1855 in person. The Emperor, in his speech, alluded to the treaty with Austria as defensive for the present. He thanks the British Parliament for its cordial and warm demonstrations, and the English army for its valuable co-operation. The French land army is stated at 581,000 men, and 132,000 horses; the marine force 62,000 sailors on shipboard, and he asks for an additional levy of 120,000 men, and states that the revenue of the country remains undiminished. The speech is highly praised, but it has caused a slight depression of the funds, both French and English.

On the 27th the Minister of Finance was authorized to negotiate a loan of 500,000,000 francs.

TO AGENTS AND SUBSCRIBERS.—We earnestly request all parties discontinuing their subscriptions to return the numbers of the paper which they have been sent to their addresses, as the number of the year as the demand of new subscribers from the commencement of this volume is already beginning to be greater than we can readily supply.

THE MODERN CRUSADE.—Mr. Wilson's work is the subject of a long article in a recent number of the *Temperance Guardian*, at the conclusion of which the writer says:—"Though the work was prepared previously to the declaration of war by the Allied Powers, the course of affairs since that time has but served to increase the probability of the correctness of the application of Ezekiel's prophecy to the present times. Mr. Wilson's book certainly displays great research and ability." A few copies of the MODERN CRUSADE are for sale at the Wesleyan Book Room in this City.

NEW PAPER.—We have received the first number of the "Westminster Times," a paper which its proprietor, G. W. C. Lugin, proposes to publish weekly at the Bend of Pettaquamscutt. The prospectus informs us that it will be devoted to the advocacy of the policy of free trade and liberal principles, and that pains will be taken to afford information on Agricultural subjects.

TO AGENTS.—In order that we may have it in our power to keep accounts accurately with each subscriber, it is particularly requested of all persons remitting money to this Office, that they specify for whom they remit.

THE SEVERE DISPOSITION. Mr. Crosscombe still continues, though it is hoped, with some abatement. The Magazines and other Periodicals will be circulated as soon as circumstances will admit.

Letters & Monies Received.

(See that your remittances are duly acknowledged.)

Rev. T. W. Harris (new sub.), Rev. D. D. Currie (5s. for Mr. W. Porter). We shall write to you as early as possible. Mr. Dan. Hennigan (20s.—new sub.), Rev. W. Temple (10s.—new sub.), Rev. W. McCarthy (4 new subs.), Mr. T. Harris, Decr. (10s.—2 new subs.), Mr. G. Hendler, care of 2 (6s.—2 new subs.), Rev. C. Lockhart (29s.—2 new subs.), Rev. G. M. Barratt (60s.—3 new subs.), Rev. J. P. Evans (20s.—new sub.), Mr. D. C. Mullins (10s.—new sub. to secure regularly), Rev. Dr. Brent (270s.), Rev. M. Pickles (20s.—new sub.), Rev. W. Smith (5s.—2 new subs.), R. Smith (40s.), Mr. John Milbury (115s.—new sub.).

In our last the Rev. J. R. Narraway was credited with 10s. It should have been 70s.

FACTS, WITHOUT COMMENT.

The Public should know them.

ARRIVED.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

DEPARTED.

ARRIVED.

DEPARTED.

ARRIVED.

DEPARTED.

ARRIVED.

DEPARTED.

ARRIVED.

DEPARTED.

ARRIVED.

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Commercial.

Halifax Markets.

Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, Jan. 17th.

Bread, Navy, per cwt.	8s
" Pilot, per bbl.	27s.
Beef, Prime, Ca.	52s. 6d.
" N. S.	48s. a 47s. 6d.
Butter, Canada,	1s. 10d. 1s. 1d.
" N. S. per lb.	1s.
Coffee, Laguayra,	8s.
" Jamaica,	8 1/2.
Flour, Am. sp'd.	52s.
Canada do.	52s.
" Rye,	33s.
Commeal,	none
Indian Corn,	18 1/2d.
Molasses, Mus. per gal.	18 1/4d. 1s. 4 1/2d.
" Claret,	7s.
Pork, Prime, per bbl.	75s.
" Mess,	82s. 8d.
Sugar, Bright P. R.,	18s. 2d. 1s. 3 1/2d.
Bar Iron, com. per cwt.	18s.
Hoop "	22s.
Sheet "	34s.
Colich, large "	18s. 6d.
" small "	16s. a 17s.
Salmon, No. 1,	8s.
" "	7 1/2s.
" "	7s.
" "	6 1/2s.
Mackerel, No. 1,	8s.
" "	7 1/2s.
" "	7s.
Herring, " 1,	14s. 6d.
Alowives,	13s.
Haddock,	13s.
Coal, Sydney, per chald.	40s.
Fire Wood, per cord,	27s.

Prices at the Farmers' Market, corrected up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, Jan. 17th.

Fresh Beef, per cwt.	30s. 3 1/2d.
Butter, com. per cwt.	24s. 3 1/2d.
Veal,	24s. 3 1/2d.
Lamb, per lb.	3d. 1/4d.
Bacon, per lb.	7d.
Pork, Fresh, per lb.	1s. 2 1/2d. 1s. 3 1/2d.
Butter, per lb.	18s. 2d. 1s. 3 1/2d.
Cheese, per doz.	6d. a 7d.
Eggs, per dozen,	1s. 2 1/2d. 1s. 3 1/2d.
Poultry—Chickens,	1s. 9d. a 2s. 6d.
" Turkeys,	2s. a 2s. 6d.
Ducks,	6d. a 7d.
Calves, per lb.	2d. 6d.
Yarn, per lb.	4s. a 4s. 6d.
Potatoes, per bushel,	12s. a 17s. 6d.
Apples, per barrel,	12s. a 17s. 6d.
Household Cloth, (wool) per yard,	2s. 6d.
Do. (cotton and wool),	1s. 7d. a 1s. 9d.

WILLIAM NEWCOMB,
Clerk of Market.

Marriages.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 20th of Decr., by the Rev. G. Lockhart, Mr. Wm. J. Parker, second son of Mr. James Parker, to Miss Adelaide E. Palmer, eldest daughter of Arthur W. Palmer, Esq.

The Provincial Wesleyan.

Poetry.

The Charge of the Light Brigade.

OCTOBER 25th.

In lordly home, in humble cot, through Britain's wide domain,
The deeds are told of those who fought on Bala-kla's plain:
And swelling hearts, and tearful eyes, their holy tribute pay
To the death-heroes of that sad, yet proudly glorious day.
Before them stood the Russian host, in numbers ten to one,
But what to them were countless hosts when duty calls them on?
They reck'd not of the odds, but went in stern and set array,
Well knowing none might 'er return to see another day.
Each horseman drew his breath, and gipped with firmly closed hand,
His battle-broar, as they charged, that ever-glorious band:
No craven heart, no flinching cheek, was seen amid them all;
They fought as Britons only fight, and fell as Britons fall.
Both friend and foe could scarce believe such deeds of daring do;
As on the Ruse, with flashing eyes, they fiercely, vainly flew:
And England's chiefest gale with grief, while witnessing that sight,
Of gallant lives all vainly spent 'gainst overpowering might.
Who says in vain? Oh! coward thought; in victory's proudest hour,
Was never seen such noble proof of Britain's grandest power:
When in defence of freedom's cause, and 'gainst oppression's might,
Her sons to death did prove their faith, that "God defends the right."
—Glasgow Commonwealth.

What will they say in England?

BY THE REV. J. B. MONSIELL.

What will they say in England?
When the story there is told,
Of deeds of might, on Alma's height,
Done by the Brave and Bold,
Of Russia, proud at noon-tide,
Humbled ere set of sun;
They'll say—"was like old England,
They'll say—"was nobly done."

What will they say in England?

When lashed in awe and dread,
Fond hearts thro' all our happy homes,
Think of the mighty Dead;
And muse in speechless anguish,
On Father's graves, and on the grave,
They'll say in dear Old England,
God's Holy will be done.

What will they say in England?

Whose widow'd, widowed hearts have found,
The Price that each has paid,
The gladness that their homes have lost,
For all the glory won;
They'll say in Christian England,
God's Holy will be done.

What will they say in England?

Our names both night and day,
Are in their hearts and on their lips,
When they laugh or weep or pray;
They watch on Earth, they plead with Heaven,
Thou forward to the fight!
Who droops and fears when England cheers,
And God defends the Right?

Temperance.

To the Ladies.

Ladies, you have an important work to do in the Temperance Reformation. Your power and influence has been felt directly or indirectly in many, if not all of the great movements of the world. Woman was never designed to occupy a passive position in the great world of action, like man; yet she was destined to be active. And if her presence is not seen upon the great battle-field of life, her influence should be, and is felt there. Woman has an empire of her own, over which she should, and does often reign. Her rightful and exalted position in a kingdom given to her by God and adapted to her nature. And if she does not reign over this kingdom, it can be necessary have no ruler. Man acts in public—Woman in private life. Man's domain of action and enterprise is in the external world. "Woman's domain is in 'Imperium in imperio.'" Woman has great power and can use it for good or evil. She should not take up arms as a soldier, or command as a General in war, but she can insinuate the principles of liberty and independence, and valour in the young mind, and thus lay the foundation of a good soldier in the youthful mind. Woman should not hold civil offices in the political world, but she can insinuate in the young mind, justice, morality, honesty, integrity, independence, perseverance, &c., which are essential to such offices of duty and trust. In the religious world it is not her duty to preach the Gospel, but she can train up the young mind to love to hear the Gospel, and respect its holy doctrines. As before stated, we say that the proper province of woman's active life is in the internal and retired part of society, but history shows many cases where woman has not only done her part here, but she under great circumstances, has made her appearance on the frontiers of the world, and has done deeds worthy of the noblest of spirits. Woman has done much in the world. And what she has done once, and often, she can do again.

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Agriculture.

Cleanliness and Comfort of Horses.

Last week we said that there was no country in the world where so many horses were kept, in regard to the population, as in America. We may add that in no country is the horse worse used than here; in none do they work harder, fare harder, and receive less attention. This is owing perhaps to the fact that in Europe the labour of one horse is equal to that of two men, while here we pay as much per day for a man as a span of horses. Let any one visit the French or English stables, and he will be satisfied by contrasting their system with our own practice, that we are lamentably careless, and culpably negligent of the health of our horses. How often have we seen a span of horses brought in from a hard day's work, swathed in sweat, turned into a cold stable, fed, and left to die, as best they could, without any other attention than to strip the harness off them, and throw it over the stall. How often, too, do we see a span of horses driven Jehu-like into the city, and then hitched, with their feet in ice-cold water, to a post—on whom, after shivering for a few hours, they are driven as unmercifully home again, to receive the comfort of lying down to rest (I covered with cloths perspiration, which, perhaps is carried off next morning, prior to another day's work as severe and inhuman as the preceding. Our horses are short-lived, and no wonder. The only thing that surprises us is that they live so long, and do half the work that are compelled to perform.

Woman possesses conjugal affection.

If you love your husband, then try to save him from the drunkard's life and death. Would you look at some noble example of conjugal affection? Hear the reply of Thesia to her brother, Dionysius, the tyrant, in relation to the betrayal of her husband. Polyxena, having joined in a conspiracy against his brother-in-law, Dionysius fled from Syracuse, and fell falling into the hands of the tyrant's sister, Thesia, who immediately sent for his sister, Thesia, and reproached her very much for not apprising him of her husband's intended flight, as she could not, he said, be ignorant of it. Thesia thus replied: "Have I, then, appeared so bad a wife to you, and of so mean a soul, as to have abandoned my husband in his flight and not to have desired to share in his dangers and misfortunes? No! I knew nothing of it: for I should be much happier in being called the wife of Polyxena in exile, in the most remote corner of the world, than in Syracuse, to be called the sister of the tyrant." If you will have examples of conjugal affection in woman, look at Antonia Flaxilla following her husband into desolate and disagreeable exile, choosing rather to suffer with her husband in banishment than to enjoy the luxury and pleasures of Rome. And thus, by sucking the poison from the wound. Look at the noble deeds of Lady Bona Longobarda, Lady Raleigh, Lady Russel, and many others. Woman possesses conjugal affection, and we thank heaven that she does, and may the same affection be returned to her a thousand times.

Woman possesses patriotism.

She loves her country, and has often done much to save it from destruction. And thus, by sucking the poison from the wound. Look at the great poet, Shakespeare, in regard to the salvation of Rome by the women: "Ladies, you deserve to have a temple built you: all the worlds are full of you, but none have made this peace."

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Thus the poet refers to the case of Voluptas, mother of Coriolanus, as related by Plutarch, who besought her son to spare Rome, and for her sake he refused to lay waste his native country. Again, look at Phyllis, on another occasion, saving Rome from destruction. Read the history of Joan of Arc, a simple and uneducated shepherdess, at the early age of nineteen, by her enthusiastic courage and patriotism, was made the cause of that sudden revolution in the affairs of France, which terminated in the establishment of Charles VII. on the throne of his ancestors, and the final expulsion of the English from that country. We might give many other cases. Woman is patriotic. And we call on her to help us in driving from our beloved country this tyrant and curse. And thus, by sucking the poison from the wound. Show us a man who has a good team, well taken care of, a good, substantial harness, kept well mended and oiled, and in perfect order, and we will show you a good and thrifty farmer, who keeps things snug and saves money.—*Moor's Rural New Yorker.*

Miscellaneous.

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