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Religious Miscellany.

Night Showeth Knowledge.

This fine composition is by William Habingdon, and bears date 1605. It is a gem in conception and execution:—

When I survey the bright
Celestial sphere,
So rich with jewels hung, that night,
Doth like an Ethiop bride appear,

My soul her wings doth spread,
And Heavenward flies,
The Almighty mysteries to read
In the large volumes of the skies.

For the bright firmament
Shoots forth no flame
So silent, but is eloquent
In speaking the Creator's name.

No unregarded star
Contracts its light
Into so small a character,
Remov'd far from our human sight—

But if we steadfast look
We shall discern
In it, as in some holy book,
How many may Heavenly knowledge learn.

Some nation, yet shut in
With hills of ice,
May be let out to scourge his sin,
Till they shall equal him in vice.

And then they likewise shall
Their ruin have;
For as yourselves your empires fall,
And every kingdom hath a grave.

Thus those celestial fires,
Though seeming mute,
The fallacy of our desires,
And all the pride of life confute.

For they have watch'd since first
The world hath birth;
And found sin in itself accurst,
And nothing permanent on earth.

Pilgrimages to Mecca.

A recent publication of the Ministry of Algeria and the Colonies makes some curious statements relating to the pilgrimages to Mecca, during the past year. The ceremonies at Mecca terminated on the 11th of last month, in the presence of about 50 000 pilgrims, of whom 17,850 had come by sea, and 32 150 by land. In 1858 there were 160 000 pilgrims; in 1857, 140,000; and in 1856, 120,000. This great decrease in the number in 1859, is owing, the natives declare, to the events of Djeddah, and also to the dread of the cholera, which made extensive ravages in 1858. As soon as the pilgrim sets foot on the sacred soil of Mecca, he must put on two pieces of white cloth, one tied round his loins with ends hanging down to the middle of the leg, while the other is thrown over the shoulders so as to leave the right arm free. He must go bareheaded and wear sandals. As long as he wears this garment, he is bound to lead a pure and regular life. At Mecca he begins the ceremonies under the direction of a guide, one of which requires that he shall repair on the ninth day of the month to Mount Ararat, about twelve miles from Mecca, after morning prayer. Mohammedan tradition says that on this hill Adam built a temple, and Mahomet performed his devotions. On the following day the pilgrims all go in a body to the valley of Mouna and there sacrifice propitiatory victims; they also cut their hair and nails, devoutly burying the portions cut off. After remaining two days at Mouna, they again visit the Temple of Mecca, and then prepare for their departure.

The Jordan River.

The correspondent of an exchange travelling in the Holy Land, thus describes the River Jordan:—

"A line of green, low, forest trees betrays the course of the sacred river through the plain. So deep is its channel, and so thick is the forest that skirts its banks, that I rode within twenty yards of it before I caught the first gleam of its waters. I was agreeably disappointed. I had heard the Jordan described as an insipid, muddy stream.—Whether it was the contrast with the desolation around, or my fancy, that made its green banks so beautiful, I know not, but it did seem at the moment of its revelation to my longing eyes the perfection of calm and loveliness. It is hardly as wide as the Mohawk at Utica, but far more rapid and impassioned in its flow. Indeed of all the rivers I have ever seen the Jordan has the fiercest current. Its water is by no means clear, but it is as little deserving the name of muddy. At the place where I first saw it, tradition assigns the baptism of our Saviour, and also the miraculous crossing of the children of Israel on their entrance into the promised land."

How Every One may Preach.

All cannot preach from the pulpit; but there is a kind of preaching that is permitted to all men, and oftentimes this kind is most effectual. Offices of kindness to the bodies and souls of those around us; words of encouragement to the weak, instruction to the ignorant, of brotherly-kindness to all; hearty devotion to the services of religion, in our families and our closets, as well as in the sanctuary; in a word, earnest, active, self-denying love to our fellow-beings, springing from our love to God, this will form a most impressive sermon, most convincing proof to the world around us, that we have been with Jesus. All Christians are called on in this way to preach the gospel; and woe to them if they neglect the call.

A New Creature.

A Scotch girl was converted under the preaching of Whitefield. When asked if her heart was changed, her true and beautiful answer was—"Something I know is changed; it may be the world, it may be my heart; there is a great change somewhere, I'm sure; for everything is different from what it once was." A very apt commentary on that passage (2 Cor. 5: 17,) "Therefore if any man be in Christ, he is a new creature; old things are passed away, behold all things are become new."

Speak for Jesus.

BY EDWARD E. ROGERS.

An obligation to bear testimony to the worth of religion rests upon every Christian. "Ye are my witnesses," is said to every one who has experienced the blessedness of a renewed life. To "speak for Jesus," then, is just as binding upon the child of God as any other work of piety.

The command, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature," is not enjoined upon the christian ministry alone. It has a wider and more practical signification. It bids every one who has tasted the love of God, go and proclaim that love to others—invite his *friends* and *neighbours* to the gospel feast. Whether our field of labour be New England or Hindostan, we are to go out into the world, and declare to every unconverted man and woman the glad news of the gospel message. This is practical Christianity. Do we seek for examples in the past history of the church? Let us learn of Jesus, preaching to the Samaritan woman, as he sits on Jacob's well; or to Nicodemus, at the unseasonable hour of night. Let us learn of Paul, as with burning language he declares, "I ceased not to warn every man, night and day, with tears." Do we seek for examples in our modern Zion? let us learn of Carvosso, or a Harlan Page, whose song in glory will blend with that of a *hundred* others, saved from the wrath to come through the instrumentality of his direct personal efforts.

By the phrase, "speaking for Jesus," we have *especial* reference to *personal* effort for the salvation of souls. We are to preach Christ by the wayside, in the workshop, and in the seclusion of home. Wherever we find an unconverted heart, there is an audience; and in the spirit of love and meekness we are to repeat to that sin-burdened heart the sweet words of Jesus, "Come unto me all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." We are to speak for the Master, not only on the Sabbath, but Monday and Tuesday, in the midst of the cares and business of life. Whenever and wherever we find men exposed to the wrath of God, then and there we are to be witnesses for Christ. It is true there are times when it would be indiscreet to introduce into our conversation the subject of religion. But these are exceptions. Guided by the Spirit of God, the cross bearing Christian may know invariably when and where to speak for Jesus. There is little danger that we shall be "out of season," in declaring the "counsel of God;" but on the other hand, we have reason to tremble lest we should neglect golden opportunities to lead the sinner to the Saviour.

"Speak for Jesus." My brother, have you not some unconverted friend or neighbor whom you have never invited to come to the Friend of sinners? Oh, go at once to that perishing one, and with tender entreaty, with melting accents of Christian love, urge him to "flee from the wrath to come." Say not "the cross is heavy, I cannot bear it!" Hath not the Master said, "My grace shall be sufficient for thee?" Is not his strength "made perfect in weakness?" Then speak for him boldly and earnestly. Accompanied by a strong and grasping faith, your efforts will be, and must be, successful.

"Then I will tell to sinners round,
What a dear Saviour I have found;
I'll point to thy redeeming blood,
And say, Behold the way to God."

—*Guide to Holiness.*

True Tests of Christian Greatness.

Usefulness in the world and Church—an humble readiness to do any thing, and put our hands to any good work,—a cheerful willingness to fill any post, however lowly, and discharge any office, however unpleasant, if we can only promote happiness and holiness upon earth—these are the true tests of Christian greatness. The hero in Christ's army is not the man who has rank, and title, and dignity, and chariots and horsemen, and fifty men to run before him. It is the man who looks not on his own things, but the things of others. It is the man who is kind to all, tender to all, thoughtful for all, with a hand to help all, and a heart to feel for all. It is the man who spends and is spent, to make the vice and misery of the world less, to bind up the broken hearted, to befriend the friendless, to cheer the sorrowful, to enlighten the ignorant, and to raise the poor. This is the truly great man in the eyes of God. The world may ridicule his labours and deny the sincerity of his motives. But while the world is sneering, God is pleased. This is the man who is walking most closely in the steps of Christ.—*Ryle.*

Whitefield's Experience.

"My mind being now more enlarged, I began to read the Holy Scriptures upon my knees, laying aside all other books, and praying over, if possible, every line and word. This proved meat indeed, and drink indeed, to my soul. I daily received fresh life, light and power from above. I got more true knowledge from reading the Book of God in one month, than I could ever have acquired from all the writings of men. In one word, I found it profitable for reproof, for correction, for instruction; every way sufficient to make the man of God perfect, thoroughly furnished for every good work and word. About this time God was pleased to enlighten my soul, and bring me into the knowledge of his free grace, and the necessity of being justified in his sight by faith only. Burkitt's and Henry's Expositions were of admirable use to lead me into this and all other gospel truths."

To these habits of reading, Whitefield added much secret prayer. "O, what sweet communion had I daily vouchsafed with God in prayer! How assuredly I felt, that Christ dwelt in me, and I in him, and how daily did I walk in the comforts of the Holy Ghost, and was edified and refreshed in the multitude of peace?"

UNGOVERNED TONGUE.—The tongue can no man tame; it is an unruly evil, full of deadly poison. Therewith bless we God, even the Father; and therewith curse we men which are made after the similitude of God.—*James.*

DO ALL the good you can in the world, and make as little noise about it as possible.

Religious Intelligence.

New Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society.

From the Report of the proceedings at the Annual Meeting of this Society reported in the St. John *Church Witness*—we extract the following admirable address by the Rev. MR. LATHERN. Mr. Lathern moved the third Resolution, viz.:—

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, one of the great benefits derived from this Bible Society is, that it presents *one distinct practical thing*, in which we can all unite, and express our mutual sympathy by deeds as well as words.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—This resolution speaks of *one practical thing*, to which we can give united support, and which is calculated to call forth an expression of practical sympathy. And what, Sir, is that distinctly defined object before us? It is the magnificent project of giving the Bible to the world. We have the Bible for ourselves, and we prize it. Often have we said with deep feeling, "Precious treasure thou art mine." Every good man loves this holy book. Not more natural is it for the lion to roam in search of prey; or for the eagle to soar in the sunlight, than for the devotional mind to find satisfaction in this spirit-breathed—this heaven inspired volume. "His delight is in the law of the Lord, and in his law doth he meditate day and night."

We love the Bible for its associations. It was the hope of our forefathers—their guide in life, their consolation in death, and as they passed from earth away, leaving a rich parental blessing, and the "family bible" as a keepsake of affection, we felt, amid the light and love, the peace and tranquility of such a scene, that they had not trusted in a "cunningly devised fable."

The Bible has been a treasure to us—a light unto our feet, and lamp unto our path—a revealer of truth—a teacher of righteousness. It was this, which in the hour of penitential sorrow and contrite agony, pointed our weeping spirits to the cross and to the Saviour. It was this which, when the light of love was quenched in our homes, breathed the sweet, soft, inspiring promise, "I am the resurrection and the life." It is indeed connected with every cherished feeling, and with every affecting resemblance of the past in our lives, and it mingles with the most sacred hopes and the brightest anticipations of the future.

"Yes, yes, this little book is worth
All else to mortals given;
For what are all the joys of earth
Compared with joys of heaven."

But it is not merely to the individual, or to the family, that it proves a blessing; naturally as well as socially, it is the noblest boon to humanity. I may not speak now of its influence for elevating and leavening entire races—for originating literature, for giving strength, purity and permanence to languages—and for opening up a channel for great and noble thoughts. I may not speak now of its influence in triumphing over the most vicious passions of humanity—in abolishing slavery, cannibalism, idolatry, infanticide, and in quenching the flame of the suttee, once so dire and red; of its influence in taming the most lawless and savage tribes; gathering new communities; founding society upon a new basis, and binding it together by new ties, diffusing a purer morality, and investing it with a loftier sanction; creating homes with all the affections, sociabilities and refining influences of social and domestic life. But I will say of the Bible, as a civilizer, what David said of the sword of Goliath, "There is none like that, give it me!" I will say that wherever Bible-truth has thoroughly pervaded the minds of any people, that they will be a great people—an intelligent enterprizing, generous, truthful, freedom-loving people. We need not contrast the state of heathen nations with that of Christian nations, to show the correctness of such an assertion; we have only to look at the nations of Christendom to see where the Bible is and where it is not, and to mark the difference in the intelligence, morals, and social condition of the people. What has made the difference between Mexico and Massachusetts between Spain and England, between the South of Ireland and the North of Scotland. Italy has been mentioned to night. That is a beautiful country, with a rich soil and a sunny sky—with cathedrals gorgeous and grand—with churches and ecclesiastics in abundance—with festivities and processions, and everything to give splendor and pomp to religion but the Bible—that is a *prohibited book*. The consequence is, that ecclesiastical despotism has long triumphed over a degraded people—mind has been enslaved, enterprise crushed, and in the very "garden of Europe" poverty, suffering, pauperism and crime abound to a fearful extent.

By way of contrast look at Scotland, the land of many brave and noble Reformers, who, in their generation, sought to carry the Bible to every valley, village, and hamlet of the land. In no country have Protestant principles more signally triumphed; in no country has the Bible exerted a more powerful influence on the minds of the people. And what is the condition of Scotland to-day. There you have a country naturally bare and barren, rendered rich and fertile by cultivation—an intelligent and enterprising people—education for all classes—colleges renowned—cities and towns, marts of commerce and seats of industry? If Scotland have had her noble martyrs, who in olden time would rather bleed or burn than give up the Bible, the sons of such illustrious sires may bless their memories; for to their constancy in behalf of the truth do they owe the civil and religious privileges which they now possess.

And what of England? To what does she owe her greatness? Dr. Croly has, I think, clearly shown that her prosperity has been connected with her Protestantism; and that her national renown has been uniform with the discountenance of Romanism. From the time she stood before the world avowedly Protestant, she has continued to rise in greatness and glory. Since then she has never been subjected to humiliating defeat, nor has she suffered any degrading disaster. She has never been spoiled by foreign invader, torn by internal faction, nor convulsed by revolution. Since then she has afforded an asylum for the persecuted and exiled of every class and clime. Protestant Catholic and Roman Catholic, patrician and plebeian, ruler and captive, have alike found a shelter under her time honored flag. And what has been her strength—her security and stability? We fearlessly reply—"An unsealed—a wide open Bible."

I like that motto of John Owen—one of the earliest Secretaries of the Bible Society—a motto which he had engraven on his seal—"An open Bible," and underneath it "England's best hope." Our hope for the future of England's prosperity is more in what she is doing for the Bible, and what the Bible is doing for her, than in her fleets and armies. While she continues to honor the God of the Bible, and to make such noble efforts in the cause of truth—sending it through the world—God will take care of Britain, and her sun will mingle with the splendor of the millennial glory.

Macauley has suggested the idea that the greatness of Britain may cease; that her monuments and palaces and cities may crumble down; and that the New Zealander, from the other side of the world, may take his stand upon London Bridge, and looking down upon the mouldering ruins, may contemplate the departed glory of the Great Metropolis. And the argument is, that other nations, mighty and famous, have passed away; and no sooner have the greatest Empires reached the climax of their greatness, than at once has commenced their decline. The arts and learning of Egypt; the greatness and gorgeousness of Nineveh; the might and magnificence of Babylon, the commerce of Carthage, the pride of Greece, and the power of Rome, only live in the pages of history, or in fragments of ruins. But the voluptuousness and licentiousness, the vice and depravity of these older nations proved their ruin. The masses became morally corrupt, and their minds enervated, and they were unable to compete with their youthful and more vigorous rivals. While Rome was sending forth her conquering armies, and trampling the nations with her iron foot, she was powerless to restrain the vices of her own citizens. The highest moral principle she could give them was, "Live every day as if the eye of Cato were upon you."

But it is not so with Britain. Her hopes grow more youthful with her age, for she hath the "Word of God, which liveth and abideth for ever." Bible truth has been deeply instilled into the minds of her people, and she is to-day the central fortress, the strongest citadel of the moral world. From her walls waves the brightest and loftiest banner for the cause of the Redeemer and his truth. We have been told that—

"Britain needs no bulwark,
No tower along the steep;"

and that

"Her march is on the mountain wave,
Her home is on the deep."

but not her armies, however indomitable—not her fleets, however matchless—not her laws, however just—but an open Bible is England's strength and stay.

But the motto of this Society is a more expressive one: "An open Bible the world's best hope." It aims at nothing less, and this magnificent project is hastening on to a grand and sublime consummation. The future is radiant with hope. It shall yet be made to supersede the Koran of Mahomet, the sacred writings of Confucius, and the vedas and shasters of India—it shall be given in all the three hundred spoken languages of the earth—to every nation and kindred and people.

And it is an interesting thought that the Bible is adapted to every capacity of mind, and satisfies every thirsting for excellence. There is no class of men so intelligent, of whom you have to say: "These are too intelligent, too refined, they are far in advance of these Hebrew seers and Galilean teachers, it is no use to send the Bible to them." Nor is there any tribe or race of people on the face of the earth, so ignorant and unintellectual, that you have to say: "It wont do to send the sacred volume there, they can never understand its teachings." It is equally adapted to the cultured and to the illiterate; to the philosopher and the savage; to the subtle and refined Brahmin of India, and to the barbarous and benighted Esquimaux. As in the visionalities of Ezekiel, there is the overflowing river for the one, and the ankle deep stream for the other.

The object of this divine book is to make wise unto salvation. Its excellencies—and, by the way, I may say that it does possess every excellence—its literary beauties are only incidental, and yet it has supplied literature with its most imperishable thoughts, and its noblest imagery. It is not professedly a book of science, and yet in vain would proud science attempt to teach the mind to stray, if revelation had not first illuminated the track of investigation, and invigorated the intellect of the inquirer. It is not merely a Law-book; but it contains national laws instituted before Lycurgus or Solon had framed their famous statutes, and moral laws promulgated before Socrates or Plato taught the philosophy of moral science. It is something more than a book of poetry, but it has in it poetry, still matchless in its strains, composed before Homer sung, or the rules of verse were made.

"It hath a voice high and clear
From the burning lips of heaven taught seer;
From the harps of Zion which charms the ear;
From the choir where se sphrim strels grow."

But then its highest excellence is that its profoundest thoughts and divinest mysteries are communicated in language so simple, so clear, so transparent, that even a child can be interested and a savage will listen with delight.

The poor Greenlander will hear, for the first time, the story of the cross, and the light of intelligence will gleam from his eye, his frozen heart will be moved and melted, and he will say "what is that, let me hear that again, for I too would be saved." And again, with Rajarnak listen, with softened heart and streaming eyes, to that wondrous theme of redeeming love which even angels delight to rehearse.

The Hindoo devotee in his journey to the far off Himalaya Temple, with burdened heart, and tearful eye, will hear for the first time, from the lips of a Missionary the word of Truth, and that word brings a strange sweet peace to his mind, he stops in his dreary pilgrimage, unbinds the spikes and sandles from his lacerated feet, and tears the charms from his neck. He has found a more efficacious charm, that precious text: "The blood of Jesus Christ his Son cleanseth us from all sin."

Give the Bible then to the world—the world needs the Bible—is waiting for it. These constant upheavings and startling changes around us, are but the great heart of humanity throbbing to its glad evangel. The Macedonian cry is become the world's cry: "give the Bible to the people of India," where

"The dying moan on their cheerless bed,
By the Ganges laved in vain"

Give it to the teeming millions of China, and the outcast tribes of Africa. Give it to the Mahometan and let him learn that the Prophet of Nazareth is the world's greatest Prophet; give it to the Italian, and let him read it under the shadow of the Vatican. Give it to the Jew, and let him read it around the ruins of the holy city and upon the hill of Calvary. Give it to the Arab desert ranger, to the Arminian trafficker, to the untaught forest child, to the Greenlander in his icy mountain, and to the islanders of the Southern Seas. Give it to the world, for it is the world's best hope.

This resolution embodies many interesting thoughts; but my time has expired, and I must close with a word on the practical sympathy we are to give to the noble enterprise. We are to help it by deeds as well as words. You will do so. It may be that there are some who cannot do a great deal; but as the mightiest rivers rolling their tide of waters in grandeur to the ocean, are made up of rivulets and rills and rain-drops, so this mighty stream of living truth, which the Bible Society is sending to the ends of the earth, is augmented and swollen by the rivulets and rills and raindrops of individual benevolence—of juvenile offerings and widows' mites.

We say, then, to the angel of the apocalypse—the angel into whose hand the everlasting word is given: go, wafted by the breeze of our prayers and contributions—go, wherever there is ignorance to illuminate or darkness to dispel, or benighted men to bless—go, wherever there is a soul to save, or wretchedness to reclaim, or a heart-stricken sinner to cheer—go, bearing in thy hand the gift of the tree of life, whose leaves are for the healing of the nations.

"Our hearts, our hopes are all with thee,
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,
Our faith triumphant o er our fears,
Are all with thee, are all with thee"

Decline of Mormonism.

NEW CHANGES—GOOD PROSPECTS.

Information from the Mormon country gives the hope that Mormonism is rapidly approaching the end of its away, even in its own chosen region. Judge Cradlebaugh is actively at work with local and political reforms which will sap its foundations. He is now on his way to Washington with a plan to have the representation in the Utah legislature in proportion to the legal vote, which is to be ascertained by a commissioner appointed for the purpose. The entire Mormon population of Eastern Utah does not exceed thirty-five thousand, of whom not more than eight thousand are entitled to vote. The Gentile population of Eastern Utah is three thousand five hundred voters; that of Western Utah is three thousand voters, and as there is an absolute certainty of an increase of fifteen thousand or twenty thousand in the spring, they hope to outvote the Mormons at the election next year. A Gentile Legislature once secured, the capital would be removed to Eastern Utah; the Church Charter would be abolished; Brigham Young would be deprived of the power to marry and divorce at pleasure; and an act would be passed authorizing apostate Mormons to bring suits against Brigham for their share of the church fund, the property of which amounts now to millions of dollars. A fair trial would also be secured by an act authorizing change of venue from Eastern to Western Utah. The judge will also warmly urge the extension of the pre-emption laws, with a view to the early settlement and sale of the public lands. These things are needed, and it is to be hoped that Judge Cradlebaugh, in connection with the representative, Major Dodge, may succeed in securing them. The judge opposes the Mormons not from prejudice but conviction. He has witnessed their iniquities, and as a bold, upright man he has set himself to work to root them out. Every honest man bids him "God speed." Mormonism reached some time ago the crisis of its proselyting energy. Spiritualism has succeeded it in the popular interests of America and Europe; it has now begun to stagnate in its local corruptions in Utah, and to lose there its relative power. Changes in progress there will soon break its spell, and then will come the end. What administrative power, and persecutions could not do, will follow from other and more natural causes. Any such superstition can rage for a while by the excitement of its novelty or the reaction of persecution; but it is too in compatible with our Christian civilisation to last long, and Mormonism will soon be among the many other failures of popular delusion which have occurred in our history.—*N. Y. Advocate & Journal.*

MISSIONS OF THE JESUITS.—A paper of Paris, *la Patrie*, brings an article on the great activity which the French Jesuits display with regard to foreign missions. Five members of the order have recently embarked for Syria, eight for China, and others for Madura and Madagascar. The whole number of French Jesuits who are in foreign missions amount to 545. They labour in Canada, the United States, Cayenne, Madagascar, Algeria, Syria, Madura, and China.—*Advocate and Journal.*

INFLUENCE OF AMERICAN MISSIONARIES IN TURKEY.—The Levant Herald, an English paper published at Constantinople, says:—"We risk nobody's contradiction in affirming that the American missionaries have done more to advance civilization and pure religion throughout Turkey, than all the other agencies, diplomatic or missionary, which European policy or propagandism has ever set to work upon the country."

AWAKENING AMONG THE NESTORIANS.—Letters forwarded by the secretary of the Turkish Mission's' Aid Society, gives an account of an awakening among the Nestorians in the city of Oroomiah. The work of the Lord appears to make great progress in the whole district of the Nestorian mountains.

Political Intelligence.

A *Royal Gazette Extraordinary* appeared last week, with Correspondence on the Constitutional Questions which have occupied so much attention of late. We find the gist of the documents presented in a very convenient form in the *Church Record*, from which we therefore take the liberty of copying:—

No 1 is a memorandum from the Lieutenant Governor to the Attorney General, dated 26th August last, calling on him and the Solicitor General for their legal opinion on the alleged disqualification of certain members of the opposition.

No. 2 is their reply enclosing a statement of the case, and opinion on seven positions laid down by them.

No. 3 is the Lieutenant Governor's despatch to the Colonial Office, forwarding the above mentioned case and opinion for the consideration of the Law Officers of the Crown in England, in which His Excellency states:

You will thus perceive that I have availed myself of the highest legal opinion at my command in this country; but as it is one which may be looked upon with suspicion by the Opposition, and may be considered biased by party feeling, I should feel greatly obliged to your Lordship if you will submit the case to the Law Officers of the Crown, in order that I may have the advantage of their opinion on the subject.

No 4, dated 23rd Dec, is a despatch from the Duke of Newcastle, forwarding to the Lieutenant Governor the opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor General of England on the seven positions before alluded to.

This last we publish in

The following precis of the questions and opinions of the Provincial Law Officers on those questions, will make the opinion derived from the Imperial Law Officers more intelligible.

I. Do Way Office Keepers, Commissioners of Sewers, Health Officers, Surveyors of Shipping, Coroners, Commissioners for Taking Affidavits to hold to Bail, &c., &c., come within the operation of the so called disqualifying act?

The opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor General is—with reasons assigned—"We do not think there is room for reasonable doubt on the subject; and are clearly of opinion that all the offices above named are within the operation of the act for securing the Independence of the Legislature, and that their incumbents are not eligible for seats in the Provincial Parliament, or legally capable of sitting or voting therein."

II. In the case of an officer disqualified, what is the legal effect of his resignation, when made as follows?—

1. Less than ten days before the Court for nomination of candidates.
2. After nomination and before the election.
3 After the election.

Opinion.—It appears clear that resignations made after the nomination day are under the express terms of the act too late; and the act construed according to its spirit and object places on the same footing resignations made less than ten days before nomination day.

III In the case of a person disqualified being returned by the Sheriff as having been elected by a majority of votes, ought in law his seat to be declared vacant merely, or is the person having at the election the next greatest number of votes, legally entitled to the seat, in the case and under the different circumstances before stated.

Opinion.—If sufficient notice of ineligibility was given publicly and in time, the candidate next on the poll is entitled to the seat; if the ineligibility had not been of sufficient notoriety, the election is void and can only be run over.

IV. Can the House of Assembly, under the clause of the act copied in the schedule K., constitutionally, and legally prevent the oath of qualification from being put to persons so disqualified—whom the sheriff may have returned—and more especially if the ineligible parties shall vote with the majority of the House, thus protecting them and by their votes create the majority?

Opinion.—The intervention of the House to screen the party and defeat the law would be an outrage of propriety and right—which would be aggravated if accomplished through the aid of the votes of the ineligible parties.

V. Would parties indisputably holding such offices as disqualified them, and taking the qualification oath copied in schedule K., after being admonished of the law, be legally subject to prosecution and conviction for wilful and corrupt perjury, or false swearing? In the event of the disqualified parties taking the qualification oath, or being protected from taking it by a majority, are they liable to any prosecution or penalties for sitting and voting, and of what nature? And what are the constitutional means of expelling them from the House, and of rendering effective the law?

Opinion.—The question of fact connected with the charge of ineligibility arring from possession of office, is so plain, and the law arising from it so inevitable, that any one thus ineligible who would venture to take the oath of qualification, we believe, would be liable to prosecution and conviction for false swearing.

VI. In the event of a majority made up by the aid of the disqualified parties—suppose a majority of two or three, in which majority are included the votes of five or six ineligible persons—passing a resolution or an act for giving the disqualified parties an ex posto facto eligibility, by what measures should such a procedure be resisted? And, according to constitutional principles ought the Government to be changed upon a vote of want of confidence passed by such a majority? And what would be the constitutional course to pursue in the event of such a vote, or the obstruction of the public business by a majority so constituted?

Opinion.—The first act would, they state, necessitate a dissolution. They also state that a vote of the nature described in the second paragraph ought not to effect a change in the Government.

VII. The poll, in consequence of riot and murder, was closed in one of the wards or polling districts in a large electoral division some hours before the term until which the law absolutely required it to be held open. The sheriff has returned the fact on the writ. Is the election for that electoral division invalid? And is it so, irrespective of any influence which the premature closing of the poll in that ward might or could have had on the general result? Can the candidates returned as having the majority of votes take their seats on that return? Should they do so, what is the proper method for unseating them?

In the opinion on this position cases are adduced to show that an interruption by riot vacates the election, but it is stated they abstain from giving a decided opinion on the case in which the general result of the election could not have been altered by the interruption, until they have means of further enquiry into the more recent doctrines and precedents in England.

THE LAW OFFICERS TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE

MY LORD DUKE,—We are honored with your Grace's commands signified in Mr. Merivale's letter of the 5th October ultimo, in which he stated that he was directed by your Grace to transmit to us the copy enclosed of a Despatch from the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, forwarding, with a view of their being submitted to us, a Case with opinion by the Attorney and Solicitor General of Nova Scotia, relative to the disqualification of certain persons for seats in the Legislature of the Province; and to request that we would take these papers into our consideration and have the honor to report.

That it will be convenient to consider the questions submitted to us, in the order in which they have been answered by the Colonial Law Officers.

First. We agree in the answer given by these Gentlemen to this question, and generally with the reasons in support of that opinion.

Second. We do not concur in thinking that the true construction of the Provincial Act requires that the resignation which should render a candidate eligible, must take place not less than ten days before the nomination. It is not so expressed. Whilst we agree that resignation after the nomination would not qualify the Candidate, we think that a resignation sent in and signified to the Provincial Secretary, though less than ten days before, would have that effect.

Third. Considering this question by analogy to the proceedings of the British House of Commons, it would be for the House, either on a report of a committee or otherwise, to pronounce the election void, or declare the Candidate next upon the poll duly elected, according to the circumstances; but it has been more usual to declare the election void.

Fourth. There is nothing in the act referred to which precludes a member returned to the General Assembly from sitting and voting until he has been decided by the House to have been ineligible. The Act marked K. seems to apply to the property qualification of the Member, not to his holding any office. Such a proceeding on the part of the Assembly as that suggested, would no doubt be highly unconstitutional, but there seems no remedy for such conduct except the exercise of the Crown's prerogative to dissolve.

Fifth. In our opinion perjury could not be assigned upon the qualification oath set out in the Act marked K. on the grounds that the Member taking it held an office rendering him ineligible. That oath, as we have already observed, appears to us in terms to be pointed exclusively to the want of a property qualification, and not to the holding of an office. The Acts marked A. and B. provide that a person holding any of the offices therein mentioned (not being any one of those in question) shall not only be incapable of being elected, but shall incur a penalty for sitting and voting: to be recovered in the Supreme Court.

A similar clause in the act marked C would have avoided the difficulty now apprehended; its omission places the power of dealing with such cases in the hands of the Assembly, subject to the exercise of the power of the Crown before referred to.

Sixth. As before observed, we see nothing to prevent a Member (returned by the Sheriff as duly elected) from sitting and voting, although holding one of the offices in question, until he has been unseated by the Assembly; but we think that such an attempt by that body, as that suggested, deliberately to set the law at defiance, would deprive its acts of that consideration they would otherwise be entitled to, and render it necessary for the Crown to put an end to its existence.

Seventh. We think in a similar case occurring in the Mother Country, the election would be held void by the House of Commons.

In thus answering the questions put to us, we would observe that we have done so with reference only to the documents laid before us, and on the assumption that there is nothing in the Law of the Province of Nova Scotia qualifying or at variance with the extracts furnished to us.

We have, &c,
(Signed) RICHARD BETHELL.
HENRY S KEATING.

From the Sun of Friday.

Opening of the Session.

Yesterday at 11 o'clock the gentlemen returned as elected took their seats on the red benches. W. H. Keating, Esq, Deputy Provincial Secretary, then read the commission to himself, and that to Hon. Messrs. Bell, Keith and Almon, for the purpose of swearing in the members elect.—The writs returned by the Sheriff were then read. Protests were also read against the return of a number of gentlemen present. Objection was made by the Government against the writs from Shelburne, as being invalid, inasmuch as they did not contain several particulars necessary. Hon Mr Young contended that the returns were sufficient. He put a question to the Commissioners, whether or not they intended to swear in the whole 55 members. The Hon Mr Bell considered that the Commissioners were there to perform a specific duty, and that the House was the proper judge of the qualification of its members. Hon Mr Almon said that he should exercise his judgment on each case as it came before him. Discussion ensued on the Shelburne writs, in which the Hon Attorney General, Hon Mr Howe, Hon Mr Henry, and Adams Archibald, Esq, took part. The Commissioners then administered the oath of allegiance to all the members.

The members withdrew for a short time.

About half past 2 o'clock His Excellency came to the Council Chamber attended by his Staff. He was received by a guard of honor of the 62d Regiment,—and a salute was fired by the Royal Artillery on the Grand Parade. The House of Assembly were summoned. They were then desired to return and choose their Speaker. On their return to the House, Stewart Campbell, Esq, was chosen, by a majority of two over J C Wade, Esq. Returning to the Council Chamber his Excellency was pleased to approve of the choice,—and opened the Session with the following speech:—

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

In meeting this Parliament for the first time, it gives me much pleasure to be able to congratulate you upon the prosperous condition of the Province.

You will be gratified to learn that, notwithstanding the diminution of the Royalty on Coal, and although the distilleries have not been in operation during the last nine months, the Revenue has exceeded that of any former year, fully realizing the Estimates submitted to the Legislature.

It is a matter of congratulation that, while under existing arrangements, the operations of the General Mining Association have considerably increased, new and valuable discoveries have been made in our Mineral resources, which are stimulating Provincial enterprise, attracting foreign capital, and bid fair at no distant day to introduce vigorous and healthy competition, by which Trade will be largely extended and the Revenue increased.

A Commissioner was appointed, under the Act relating to the Management of the Indian Reserves, and some progress has been made in their adjustment, the Report of which will be laid before you.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The Public Accounts and Estimates for the current year will be submitted for your consideration.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The entire absence of any organized Local Force for the defence of the Province, has induced me during the recess, to authorize the formation of Volunteer Companies throughout the country, and I am happy to inform you that my endeavours have been cordially responded to, not only by the inhabitants of this city, but in many parts of the Province.

Several Companies have already been organized, and others are in course of formation.

Three thousand stand of Enfield rifles, of the best description, have been placed at my disposal by the Home Government, for the purpose of arming these volunteers; and I trust that the same feeling which has been so generally evinced in the Mother Country, and also in some of the Colonies of Her Majesty's Empire, will induce you liberally to support the movement, so as to enable me to render this force effective.

I have directed that the correspondence on this subject should be laid before you; and some modification of the Militia Laws will be submitted for your consideration.

The Railways to Truro and Windsor having been finished the expense of operating and upholding these lines has been placed at the lowest point consistent with the safety and efficiency of the road, and, as far as was practicable, with our present legislation.

By consolidating the Railway and Public Works Departments, further economy may be effected, and your attention will shortly be called to that subject

The large amount annually required to meet the payment of interest on the Railway Debt must for some time severely tax your resources, and imperatively demands the most stringent economy in order to preserve intact the public credit.

A proposition to transfer to the Executive the Initiation of Money Votes will be submitted for your deliberation—that system having been found indispensable in England, and already advantageously adopted in New Brunswick and other Colonies.

Your attention will be called to the propriety of extending the principles of Inter-colonial Free Trade to Manufactured Articles, in addition to those products now interchanged without duty between the British North American Colonies.

A careful investigation has been had into the condition and working of the Savings' Bank, the result of which will be laid before you, and your attention will be invited to some modification of the existing system.

The conflicting clauses of the Decimal Currency Act of last Session demand your early consideration.

It is also desirable that some amendments should be made in the enactments relating to Lunatics, by which the Hospital for the Insane, an Institution already so extensively useful, may be rendered still more widely beneficial

I fervently trust that your deliberations may contribute to the peace, prosperity, and advancement of this thriving Colony, so deeply indebted to Almighty God for the numerous blessings it now enjoys.

After the members had returned to the House, the election of officers was proceeded with. Alex James and Henry Oldright, Esqrs. were proposed for the office of first clerk. Mr. James was elected by a majority of two. Henry Twining, Esq., was elected second clerk by a majority of eighteen over J. Tobin, Esq. The office of Clerk of Bills was dispensed with. Much discussion arose in reference to the appointment of a third clerk,—several gentlemen contending that the inexperience of the late second clerk was the reason of a third one being appointed Others contended the reverse was the case, and that that officer performed his duty well. Mr G R. Grassie and Mr. E Joyce were proposed for Sergeant-at Arms. Mr. Joyce was elected by a majority of two.

Mr. A. Heffler was elected Deputy Sergeant at arms, by a majority of four over Mr. E. Burgess.

D. Twining was unanimously elected chaplain

Mr. J. Fitzgerald was unanimously chosen first messenger and door keeper.

The minor officers are in the gift of the Speaker.

The Atty Genl. submitted a resolution, the purport of which was to require the member for Lunenburg (Mr. Mosley) to produce his title deeds and take the qualification oath.

Mr. young took strong ground against the resolution, on account of the precedent it would set, and the difficulties that might arise if it was urged

Discussion arose in reference to the qualification law—in which the Attorney General, Messrs Young, Howe, Henry, Mosley, Provincial Secretary, Messrs. Archibald and Morrison took part. The discussion was adjourned until to day.

In the Legislative Council, after His Excellency withdrew, the following routine business was transacted:—

Hon. Receiver General presented a Bill to amend chapter 92 of the Revised Statutes—"Of useful birds and animals," which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time at a future day.

Hon. President informed the House that His Excellency had opened the Session with a Speech, of which he had obtained a copy.

The speech was then read by the Clerk.

Hon. Mr. Whitman then moved the Address in answer to the Speech, which was seconded by the Hon. Mr. Comeau, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on a future day.

On motion, Hon. Messrs. Bell and Almon, Hon. Receiver General, Hon. Messrs McCully and Creighton were appointed a Committee on the Orders and Customs of this House, and on the privileges of Parliament.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Pineo, Hon. Mr. Almon, Hon. Receiver General and Hon. Mr. McCully were appointed a Committee on reporting and publishing the debates and proceedings of this House.

House then adjourned until 1. P. M. to morrow.

On Friday A. G. Archibald, Esq. moved in the House of Assembly an amendment to the resolution which had been introduced on the previous day by the hon. Attorney General. It recited section 8 of chapter 7 of the Revised Statutes, "Of the manner of conducting elections," Mr. Mosley's return by the Sheriff, and the votes recorded by him since the opening of House, the Atty. General's resolution, the dangerous tendency of deviation from the Parliamentary practice of 20 years, the readiness of Mr. Mosley to take the oath,—and ended with a resolution as follows:—

Therefore Resolved, It is required by the House that the said Henry Mosley to deliver to the Clerk a schedule containing the particulars of his qualification, and subscribe and take an oath thereto, and deliver the title deeds or papers under which he claims, in the forms and terms required by the first section of the ninth chapter of the Revised Statutes, second edition.

Which was debated until half-past 7 o'clock on Friday evening when the House adjourned without coming to a division, Messrs, Young, Johnston, Archibald, Howe and Henry, being the chief speakers

The *Journal* of Monday reports:—On Saturday the House decided 27 against 26 that Mosley (Lunenburg) take his seat, that gentleman having satisfied the majority as regards his property qualification. The Attorney General next challenged the property qualification of Mr Hugh Munro (Victoria), but the question was soon decided from the fact that that gentleman had made it quite clear at the hustings, when called upon to do so by an elector. And thus ended this part of the story The House was engaged all the forenoon, until 8 o'clock in the evening, discussing the case of the seven alleged disqualified members, on the score of holding office under the Provincial Government, when several gentlemen spoke on both sides. During the progress of the debate, Mr. Howe gave notice that he would press the question of answering the Governor's Speech on Monday (this day), at all hazards. One thing is certain, if the House debated this question of qualification for a month, every member would be found voting precisely as he has done during the three first days of the session. What is to be the result, time alone can tell It is the prevailing opinion, that in the event of a dissolution of the Assembly, the Opposition would come back with a sufficient majority to ensure the formation of a strong Government. At present both sides are powerless.

We copy from the *Sun* the following notes of speeches made by the hon. Atty. General and Mr. Young, the leader of the Opposition.

The Attorney General was speaking when we entered. Referring to the taunt of the member for Windsor (that the Government held office unfairly) he admitted the duty of a Government was to retire when defeated; but he denied that a majority, properly qualified, existed. The rights of the disqualified members should be traced to their source; if not legally constituted, the taunt of the member for Windsor was idle. He referred to the disqualification statute; it approved itself to his mind, as it preserved the independence of the House. The hon. gentleman went fully into the cases of the members signed at. In the case of Mr. A. C. McDonald, the information furnished was not of such a nature as to cause objection. The seat of Mr. Lewis Smith was clearly, he said, one of those affected. He showed the manner in which he had received the appointment, and the law which regulated it. Mr. S. had received the office from the Postmaster General in 1856, and resigned it in June 1859. The next was Mr. Cochran's; he had held the office of Coroner, and taken recently fees of office. The office of Health Officer is held by Dr. Webster, and instances are many where large fees had been paid to such officers. The member for the eastern district of Halifax (Mr. Esson) held a Commission for Relief of Insolvent Debtors. The next officer was that of Surveyor of Shipping, held by the member for Inverness, which office was alleged to have been resigned. Of the disqualification of these gentlemen there could be no dispute; it involved no controversy. The paltry nature of the offices was not the question the House had to try. The resignation of Notary Public by the member for Cumberland was a significant fact. The honorable gentleman spoke at considerable length with much animation—he saw, he said, "not eligible" stamped on the countenances of gentlemen opposite, and if they sat there in defiance of law, they would stultify themselves If there were any officers on the Government side to whom the law would apply, put it in force, and they will retire. He spoke of the omnipotence and power of the law, and the necessity of upholding it, and stated that he should treat with utter indifference any vote of want of confidence passed by the House as now constituted

Mr. Young said he had been in that House thirty years and had never heard such an extraordinary speech as that just delivered. He denounced the resolution as a gross violation of law,—and from henceforward should consider the prestige of the leader of Government as a lawyer and a statesman had departed. The resolution assumed facts which had not been proven, and the House had not the power to send for papers till the Speech was answered They could not expel a member in defiance of the law. The resolution was an insane act, and the party who moved it did not deserve to hold office. The resolution called upon the House to declare the law—that they could not do. He had an amendment which had been approved by his political friends, which he should read and place on the table. He contended that a disputed seat could only be attacked by petition. The honorable gentleman went very fully into English law, and challenged the Atty General to show him were the House of Commons had done what he was now attempting to do. Had the Atty. General, he said, looked closely into our own journals, he would have seen precedents to guide him. There were a variety of points in the honorable gentleman's very effective speech which we cannot touch for want of time and space. The amendment of Mr Young was to the effect, that as the House had heretofore acted on a law passed twenty years ago, by which all disputed seats were to be tried by a committee, the practice should be continued, and that the resolution of the Atty. General should not pass,—but that the House proceed to the consideration of His Excellency's speech. In the course of his address Mr. Young referred to the offices held by Hon. Mr. Henry as Commissioner of Revised Statutes and a Judge in the Court of Marriage and Divorce,—to Mr. Smith of Port Hood, and two or three others who held offices of emolument, to whom, if Mr. Lewis Smith was excluded, the rule should also be applied to them.

Hon Mr. Henry, Mr Blanchard, The Provincial Secretary, Mr Blanchard, Mr. Archibald and Mr Howe, addressed the House; the latter gentleman closed his address by stating, the course the Opposition would pursue. They had been sent there as the people's representatives, and there they intended to stay. If the Atty. Gen. will not retire on a vote of want of confidence, which we shall pass, then we shall meet from day to day and adjourn, until by an exercise of the prerogative he is thrust from the office he usurps, or the House must be dissolved. He contended, as did others, that the office of magistrate sheltered Messrs Smith, Webster, Cochran, Chipman, and McLellan, as much as the Solicitor Generalship did Mr. Henry.

Legislative Council.

The following Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Session, was passed and presented on Friday:

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the EARL OF MULGRAVE, *Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over Her Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia and its Dependencies, &c., &c.*

THE ADDRESS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

May it Please your Excellency,—We, Her Majesty's loyal subjects, the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia, thank your Excellency for the Speech with which you have been pleased to open the Legislative Session.

We desire to render thanks to Almighty God for the prosperity which this Province now enjoys

The increase of the Revenue to which your Excellency has adverted affords us much satisfaction.

We are gratified to learn that such numerous and beneficial results are already flowing from the settlement of the long vexed questions connected with our mineral resources.

We are glad to learn that some progress has been made in the adjustment of the Indian Reserves in accordance with the Act of last session relating thereto.

We thank your Excellency for the deep interest you have manifested in the local defence of the Colony. Our Zealous co operation shall not be wanting to aid your Excellency and prove to the Home Government that the valuable gift of arms furnished by the Parent State is duly appreciated.

We will bestow the most attentive consideration upon the important subject of an extension of the principles of Free Trade between the sister Colonies and ourselves.

We will carefully consider the Report upon Savings' Bank when laid before us, and any modification in the system that may be found advantageous.

We will not neglect to bestow early attention to the difficulties presented in connection with the Decimal Currency Act of last session.

Our attention will also be carefully bestowed upon any amendments of the Law relating to Lunatics by which that unfortunate class may be enabled still more extensively to enjoy the benefits provided by the Hospital for the Insane.

We devoutly join your Excellency in the aspiration that our deliberations may promote the well being of our Country, rich in the numerous and varied natural advantages bestowed by a bountiful Creator

To which His Excellency replied as follows:

Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

I thank you for your Address, and for the assurance you give me of your readiness to devote yourselves with earnestness and zeal to the consideration of those subjects which may be brought under your deliberation during the present Session, and I rejoice to find that the steps which I have thought it my duty to take to increase the local defences of the Colony meet with your approval.

Obituary Notices.

MRS ANN COOPER, the subject of this brief notice, was a native of Scotland, and emigrated with her husband, the late Mr. Ross H. Cooper, to Fredericton, N B., where they lived until 1845, when they removed to Pugwash, N. S.

They were both members of the Wesleyan church prior to their removal from Fredericton, and from the time they came to this town until they were removed from the church militant to the church triumphant, they adorned the doctrine of Christ their Saviour in all things. In March 1851, it pleased God, in His inscrutable providence, to remove by death Mr. Cooper, leaving our sister to grapple with the difficulties of training six children in His nurture and admonition. Though the duties devolving upon her were great, yet she discharged them with christian fidelity until November 1857, when she was incapacitated by disease for their performance. Consumption laid its ruthless and unremitting hand upon her; and bade defiance to the skill of physicians, the care of the fondest friends, and the tears of fatherless children: and from that time till her blood-washed spirit took its departure from its tabernacle of clay—she was a patient sufferer of no ordinary character. Few have suffered, for the same length of time, more excruciating pain, and none with more patient submission to the will of Him who hath said, "our light affliction, which is but for a moment, worketh for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory." During her illness she was visited by several christian ministers of different evangelical churches, and their unanimous testimony was that she was one of the most deeply pious and experienced christians with whom they ever conversed For a time she felt loth to leave her dear children, without a parent's oversight, to be exposed to the contaminating influences of a sinful world; but some months before she left "this vale of tears" she was enabled to resign them to the care of Him without whose notice a sparrow cannot fall to the ground. The Word of God was inexpressibly dear to her, and when she was too feeble to read it herself, she would request others to read to her; and she would frequently say, "blessed word, what comfort it brings to my soul." Her sufferings terminated on the 17th inst., and in the 44th year of her age, and she went to be with Christ which is far better—

"O may I triumph so,
When all my warfare's past;
And dying, find my latest foe,
Under my feet at last."

The scene, at the house, on the day of her funeral was one of the most solemn we ever witnessed. Orphan children with their hands clasped in agony, and eyes swimming in tears, weeping over the remains of their mother, who had watched over them in infancy, and from whose lips they had received parental instruction as soft and wholesome as the dew of heaven. None who had a heart to feel could be unmoved. A very appropriate and impressive sermon was delivered on the occasion from 1 John iii. 2, by the Rev. W. Allen, who had been intimately acquainted with the deceased seventeen years ago. Now the duties of training up the younger children in the way in which they should go, devolves, principally, upon the eldest son and daughter; and from the untiring manner in which they have attended to the wants of an afflicted mother for two years, we have every reason to believe that their instruction and example will be such that, by the Divine blessing, by-and-by parents and children will meet where "sorrow and sighing shall flee away, and God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes."

W. RYAN.

Pugwash, Jan. 21.

Provincial Wesleyan

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 1, 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

Christian Effort.

The truth has been often repeated, and is patent to every one, that this is an age of great activity. It is an age of great activity in all secular pursuits. It is an age of great activity, we rejoice to see, in religious enterprize. But its activity is far from being developed only among those who are the friends of truth. The agents and advocates of error are ceaselessly active; and this one fact must impress upon all those who desire the spread of pure and undefiled religion the necessity of cultivating that spirit of activity which exists in the evangelical churches, and stimulating its growth.

Behold what need there is of constant, consentaneous exertion on the part of Christians. The world is still emphatically lying in the arms of the wicked one. Throw out of view two thirds of the human race who do not profess in any form the name of Christ, who have not been born within the sound of the Gospel, or reached by the message of salvation. Contemplate only those who are nominally Christian, and how few are governed by the precepts of our religion; how small the number of those who live by faith in Christ! Let each individual who is brought, in prosecuting the business of life, into contact with society around him, consider for one moment the number of his acquaintances and think how small is the proportion of those who appear to love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity; who are zealous for the Lord God of Sabaoth; who are constantly impelled to deeds of love and charity. Alas! is not the number small, even of such as have a name to live? Does not an obvious and boasted indifference to the affairs of the soul characterize the vast majority of those with whom we live, amongst whom we move, and in whose eternal state it is alike our duty to feel, and our privilege to manifest, a deep concern? And do we rise in the morning and lift our hearts to God in gratitude for his mercies to us, without imploring his mercy upon those poor perishing sinners? Do we mingle with them in the day—and day after day—without the solemn thought seizing our minds that those with whom we thus hold congenial intercourse are on the highway to ruin, and that, exposed to the casualties of human existence, they may suddenly be snatched away from earth and lodged eternally in Hell? Do we enjoy their society here and heed not what is to become of them hereafter?

These are solemn questions which need to be seriously pondered. We are sure the result of meditation upon them must be self condemnation, and a resolution by the grace of God to be more active in his cause, more determined in our efforts to win souls to Christ, to realize more fully in our experience what it is to "stand up for Jesus," and to maintain a spirit of constant devotion to his service and of obedience to his command, "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself."

It seems to be taken very generally for granted that the work of exhortation is the work of the ministry, and that for laymen to set seriously and sedulously to work to warn sinners to flee from the wrath to come is an intrusion upon its sphere, an invasion of its prerogative. But the Scriptures are obviously opposed to such a limitation, and he whose heart is really pervaded with love to Christ, will not fail to be impelled by love of souls to put forth his powers to rescue them from going down to perdition.

Now what is wanted in this day is that whole churches should be thus animated,—every member thus impelled. And,—Praise God,—there are signs that such a disposition is becoming more prevalent than in former days. There is an awakening among the Churches of the Redeemer. We should continue to pray that it may become a GREAT AWAKENING. Then will the hosts of the Redeemer, inspired by his Spirit, go forth bright as the sun, fair as the moon, and terrible as an army with banners.

Letter from Canada.

From our Correspondent.

CANADA, January 20th, 1860.

It was a suggestion worthy of the piety and Protestantism of Christendom, that there should be prayer made by Christian Churches for the world, when the world's heavings indicate a great mind and a great necessity. The Wesleyan Church of Canada, conducted by the President of the Conference, has everywhere responded to the call of British Christians, and other churches have, I believe, in many places, zealously responded. Was it not—to a lover of Christ and souls—something to read large placards on the walls of Toronto last week announcing Prayer Meetings "Morning, Noon, and Night," some of which have been continued this week? Here is the philosophy of Christianity—love; and the philosophy of Missions—love for others, both embodied in that sublimely simple utterance of the Saviour,—"Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself." God's response to the Churches is not far off

Allow me to glance beyond Canada. Only six score years ago an Oxford Fellow began his unmatched course, and he taught his children in the Gospel to talk in little knots about their Saviour, and the system of Methodist Prayer Meetings was commenced. These spreading, the leaders of mobs to put down the Methodists were often magistrates and mayors, denying to the persecuted the protection of British law, with the anger of partizans and the Neros in chief against good men were often Church clergymen; and the bellowings of city, town, and village crowds all meant that the praying Methodists were fanatics, papists, rebels! They were always running to meeting, and were the subjects of hysteria, or of Satanic inflations! Some men of finesse would since have pruned supposed extravagances, and made the Methodists as prim and stunted as some others; but the British Conference and its affiliated Conferences have with a frown said nay to its officious friends, and, with every thing essential besides, the old Methodist Prayer Meeting is the Prayer Meeting of 1860. It is well we tested its virtue a few years longer; for Churchmen, Presbyterians, Congregationalists and Baptists—in the old world and the new—have fairly fallen in love with it; and among the ecclesiastical phenomena of the day are these,—Church bishops and deans are field-preachers, Independent Churches are trying the plan of lay preaching and class meetings, and in the heroic land of John Knox logical and cool men now-a-days are never happier than among groaning and prostrate penitents, and believing souls just pardoned; and it confirms my liking of old Methodism, that the tone of the Scotch revival pulpit is so affectionate and Arminian; and when I hear, too, of the spiritual work in the States, in England, Wales, Ireland, Sweden, Norway, and elsewhere, I am more sure than ever that the world will not be converted without the irregular spirit, and many of the forms, of old Wesleyan Methodism—the most potent and Protestant religious power since the Apostles went to heaven.

Your Missionary Wesleyans in the Eastern Connexion will be glad with us that the Anniversaries of which I gave brief notice are proceeding with vigour and success; and the truth is, our sterling people have no sooner felt the lessening of the country's financial pressure upon them, than their thoughts have turned with more liberal purpose to God's cause; and their acts tell the Missionary Committee Canada Wesleyan Missions shall be supported. Recent and former letters to our General Superintendent of Missions in Toronto from the Pacific, effectually prevent regret for our having in hard times established four Missions there. The loss of the superior son of Dr. Evans, at a moment when he had given more decided evidence of his devotedness to Christ's work, is a sombre providence; but every thing else is radiant with hope for whites and for Indians, and the smitten father, amidst universal sympathies, seems to have consecrated himself afresh to God. The best letter ever received from the Pacific Chairman will shortly be published. God bless him!

You will have seen in the papers whole batches of epistles from British Columbia,—some tolerably reliable, and plenty of it the twaddle of old and young speculators, who went out in silk gloves, and with enchanting anticipations, and because they could not get a leaf to eat without putting their gloves off, like gentlemen now delight in vivid caricature! We know what our own Missionaries write, and the public may be assured that the Pacific British Colonies prosper, and will prosper.

It is an important fact in the history of Canada Methodism that whatever the distance or demands of its Missions, there have always been suitable men for them ready for going forth when funds were sufficient The remoteness and cost of some of the Stations are now so considerable, additional regulations are necessary, and at a recent meeting of the Missionary Committee it was resolved, that after this, all brethren going to our Foreign Missions should engage to stay at least a prescribed number of years.

The Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada, Dr. Egerton Ryerson, is just entering upon a two months tour, to hold County School Conventions; one of those arrangements which bespeaks a watchful, vigorous, commanding mind. Indeed Christian and literary culture for his Country is his noble *hobby*, and doubt it who may, I hesitate not to avow, that the complete system of education in Canada West owes its creation to his genius, and its extension and power to his energy; a memorial for posterity won by a Canadian and a Methodist.

The "Annual Report of the Normal Model Grammar and Common Schools in Upper Canada, for the year 1858" was not distributed till December, though presented to the Governor as early as April, 1859. It is a ponderous royal octavo pamphlet, with the appendix, of 336 pages, much of it in fine type, and the whole, I should say, prepared with great labour and judgment, the portions written by the Chief Superintendent characterized by foresight and eloquence. It was feared that the general commercial and financial stagnation would seriously affect the monetary department, but there is very little of that. There has been a decrease of Trustee School Rates; yet for the purchase of school sites, and the erection and rent of school houses, $210,875 was expended. There has been an increase of 135 schools kept open, and an average of six days additional in the period of instruction. Increase of pupils at School, 21,046. Aggregate attendance in the year at common schools, 293 683; and the number of schools open, 3,886. There has been a decrease in the receipts of $49,927; but the total receipts for common school purposes for the year 1858, is $1,244 488 The total amount paid teachers was $920.633—an increase of $60,402. Raised and expended for school books, stationery and incidentals, $102 338—increase $13 804. Average salaries of teachers, male $454, female $242.—There were schools partly free, 1,660; free schools (no fees paid by pupils,) 1 936—increase 229. School houses, 3,694,—352 of brick, 244 of stone, 1,505 of frame, 1 573 of logs. Visits paid to schools by Superintendents, Clergymen, Municipal Councillors, Magistrates, Judges and Members of Parliament, 58,941,—increase, 9,745 visits.—School or Educational Lectures, 2,957.—increase, 417. Time of keeping open the schools, the average throughout Upper Canada, ten months and twelve days. In 1,708 schools the daily exercises are opened and closed with prayer. In 1,510 the Bible and Testament are read,—increase, 95. There are 94 separate schools,—decrease, 6. There are 75 Grammar Schools, with 4 459 students; receipts for these schools, $75,617 The Normal School was never so efficient The whole number of volumes sent out to Public School Libraries up to 1858, including prize books, 178,367. In Sunday School Libraries there were 254 489 volumes—increase, 20,141. This is but a meagre culling from a very interesting mass of details.

Of Education in Lower Canada I can say but little. I see from a reliable paper there were in 1858, "2,985 institutes, 165 986 pupils, $459,396 contributions." The English and French Grammars received increased attention. The figures from which I copy show a steady growth in five years; but as a national system it is shackled and degraded by Jesuitism

There is a good deal of distress in Toronto this winter, similar to what there is in all cities, and the humane bestir themselves.—The House of Industry is managed without much sectarianism; and its late Report, signed by Dr. Green, Chairman, shews that the average number in the House was 106 In, 1st January, 102; admitted since, 118. Out door poor relieved, 1038 families Casual poor relieved, 1,200. Number of 4 lb. loaves to out door pensioners, 21,401. To casual poor, 11 240. Soup given from January to April, 60 gallons a day. Total relieved, exclusive of inmates, 5 045. Disbursements; £2 451 16s 9d. Cash in hand about £400 The Ward Visitors are among the most influential ministers and gentlemen; doing a good work.

The morality of Toronto is not unlikely to deteriorate. Last year several decidedly religious men were in the Corporation, and many saloons and low houses were closed This year the elections have displaced those gentlemen—and we shall see whether for the better.

I observe that from July, 1858, to June, 1859, our Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics issued some 123 Canadian Patents, and it is just to say (though egotistically) we are an ingenious people, with our new ploughs, reapers, cutters, and sowing machines, air churns, and automatum gates, etc.! Two recent inventions for addressing newspapers are in use, both by preachers; and there is another (by a preacher too,) just coming into the market, intended to be attached to a printing press, and to address the papers as they are thrown off. I wish some genius would merit a patent for giving the railroad horn a tone the world would like to hear.—At present we have a barbarous howl: we want civilized harmony!

I informed you before that the American mails from the North Western States were to pass through Canada for ocean transit by the Canada steamers. Since then our Post Master General has been in Europe, and now certain Nationalities there are going further to honour our Canada Mail with patronage.

We have everywhere in Canada capital snow roads, sleighing without stint, and market prices that pay well, to cheer city and settlement, and make us recollective of a bounteous Providence.

I ought to beg pardon of old Ocean for a severe animadversion on his "fury," in the deplored loss of the *Indian*. My apology is, I had about finished my letter when I heard of the calamity, and had not time to wait for correct particulars. The ancient Atlantic was not to blame, but compasses, soundings, or confused heads,—no body knows which yet. Wherever the condemnation falls, lately published statements shew plainly enough that of all the Ocean Mail Ships, the Canadian Steamers, as to time, leave all competitors behind them; and I should greatly enjoy the generous fact, if the best of our steamers were placed at the service of the Prince of Wales and the retinue of royalty, when he comes this spring to inaugurate the unrivalled Victoria Bridge.

I hope the Director-in-Chief of Posts at Boston will not make this letter—like one I forwarded—perambulatory, and send you it *via* Newfoundland for dispatch!

ANGLO SAXON.

The President in New Brunswick.

The President of the Conference has, since the commencement of the year, been actively engaged in discharging the duties of his office in New Brunswick. We are glad to hear from him that he is in labours abundant, and greatly rejoices in his work. His health continues to be very good. The following letter will be read with interest—as will the extract which we take from the *Carleton Sentinel*:

MR. EDITOR,—As it must always afford your readers great comfort to hear of the health and labours of the President of the Conference, I take this opportunity of stating that this Circuit has just participated in the pleasure of a visit from Dr. Richey, that shall long be remembered.

The Doctor arrived at Sussex Vale on Saturday afternoon, in excellent health and spirits, (which is a great mercy, in view of his abundant labours of late.) On Sunday morning and afternoon he preached to large and deeply affected congregations. And while that prince of pulpit orators made some of the abstruce principles of our holy religion as simple and easy to the congregations as the alphabet is to the scholar, the congregations appeared to "glorify God in him." Your readers will be surprised and delighted to hear that, notwithstanding the fatigue of the week and the labours of the Sabbath, on the following Monday—the day of the Christian world's Prayer Meeting for the outpouring of the Divine Spirit upon all nations of the earth—their esteemed President took the leading part in the devotional services of three congregations,—one in this circuit, and two in the city of St. John—baptizing them with "thoughts that breathe, and words that burn."

The Rev. J. Allison, A.B., accompanied Dr. Richey to Sussex Vale—preached on Sunday evening a very able discourse upon the *perpetuity* of the *name*, and the *universal triumphs* of the *King of Saints*, making God's people to exclaim, "Therefore will not we fear, though the earth be removed, and though the mountains be carried into the midst of the sea; though the waters thereof roar and be troubled; though the mountains shake with the swelling thereof. Selah."

These eminent men of God, and His Church, have left us. But the best of all is, they have left God with us. May His richest blessings follow them!

R SMITH.

Sussex Vale, Jan. 13*th*, 1860

St. John West Circuit.

To the Editor of the Provincial Wesleyan:

MY DEAR SIR,—Though my desire of corresponding with you is held in check by the rare appearance of articles in your columns from the facile pens of some of the more literary members of our Conference, I will not allow myself to be deterred altogether from writing, by this consideration; for, probably, the studious and learned brethren who will appropriate this reference have an apology of which I and others can make no use, namely—that they improve their hours of learned leisure in preparing professional treatises, which will be read with honour to themselves and to our Church when the names of the toiling correspondents of the *Provincial Wesleyan* shall cease to be spoken. May *their* success be fully equal to their honourable aspirations.

Our work in this circuit presents an upward tendency, for which many of your readers will praise God. The appointment of a second preacher to St. John West will be fully justified, if the year shall conclude as favourably as it has progressed thus far. In the rural parts of the circuit my assistant has had great encouragement in the welcome he received from our friends—their subsequent concurrence in his pains—and the divine blessing on his labours. In Pesarinco many have been added to our classes.—A tavern keeper has been brought under religious concern, who avows his determination to discontinue the sale of spirituous liquors.

The Watch-night in Carleton was more numerously attended than for some past years. The next day, one in a very gracious state of feeling joined a class. His example has since been followed by others, who are thus filling up the place of some who have either removed, or else have become weary in well-doing, and of others, even our late aged members, who have recently completed their pilgrimage in peace.

The churches here entered heartily into the proposal for special prayer during the second week of the year. Our services soon assumed the lovely form of union meetings, in which the ministers of the Baptist and Presbyterian churches, and their respective charges, together with our own people, earnestly, happily and profitably took part from day to day in our various sanctuaries. The religious profit of these union services has been so general and abundant, that it is intended to continue them monthly. Thus we all hope to be found furnishing our share of the strength for conquest, which the Church derives from lowering its sectional banners, and subordinating them to the divinely entrusted standard of the TRUTH AS IT IS IN JESUS.

Our Missionary Anniversary has been opportunely just concluded, and has proved, by God's blessing, nearly all that could be desired. Rev. R. Wilson preached the sermons on Sabbath last, which were suitable and effective. Z. Adams, Esq., took the chair at our public meeting, which was eloquently addressed by Rev. Messrs. MacMurray, Heartly, (Baptist,) England, and R. Wilson, and by G. A. Lockhart, Esq. The attendance, both last evening and on the Sabbath, was above the average of recent years, and the collections exhibit a corresponding advance. To God be all the glory.

I lament to have to say that on the 28th ultimo, the spacious and elegant Temperance Hall of Carleton was utterly destroyed by fire. It is said that no insurance is recoverable by the trustees. This is a calamity for which every good man will be sorry. The Rev. Mr. MacMurray who had been engaged to lecture on Temperance in the Hall, occupied instead the spacious basement of our church, which I am told was well filled on the occasion, and the lecturer's labour was highly appreciated.

Truly yours,

E. BOTTERELL.

Carleton, St. John, Jan. 19, 1860.

Wesleyan Missionary Meeting.

The Missionary Meeting held on Tuesday evening, in the Wesleyan Chapel, was one of the most interesting which has taken place for some time. The cause of Christian Missions recommends itself to every man who acknowledges a belief in the great principles of Christianity; and ample encouragement for those to whom it is thus recommended, might be gathered from the particulars afforded at the meeting under notice, of the nature and extent of the operations and results, so far, of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, which stands prominent among the various similar institutions of sister churches for the spread of Evangelical Christianity.

After reading, singing, and prayer, by Rev. Dr. Richey, Hon. Charles Connell took the chair, and offered a few remarks, chiefly retrospective in their bearing; referring to the first Missionary Meeting ever held in Woodstock, and the changes which had taken place in the time intervening up to the present. He likewise alluded to the first time in which Rev. Dr. Richey had visited the place, some 23 years since; spoke of his prominent position, and expressed the pleasure with which the community greeted his present appearance among them.

The Chairman then called upon the Rev. Mr. Temple, who read from the reports of last year.

Rev. James Salmon moved the first resolution, which was seconded by Mr. John Fisher.

Rev. Mr. Temple moved the second resolution, seconded by Mr. Wm. Stevens.

Rev. Dr. Richey moved the third resolution, seconded by Mr. R. A. Hay.

Of course Dr. Richey's address was the speech of the evening. All the preceding speakers evidently studied to make their remarks as concise and brief as possible, in order to leave more time for him. His speech was one well calculated to interest the audience, not only on account of that peculiar manner of the speaker, which always commands the most profound attention and respect, but especially because he took occasion to dwell upon the pleasure which he had derived from his present visit to this county; the genial hospitality of the people; the magnificent scenery which marks it; the native fertility of its soil, which rendered it more desirable than the placers of California or Australia. The learned speaker took occasion to offer a feeling tribute of respect to the memory of the late J M. Connell, Esq., and then proceeded to congratulate the people of the county, and of the whole Province, upon that auspicious reform in the postal department, which the hon. chairman had succeeded in effecting; stopping all Sunday labor, and impressing a Provincial signature of sanctity on the Lord's day.

He alluded in flattering terms to the "agricultural" operations of Mr. John Fisher, the field of which operations he described as a model farm, well worthy the attention and imitation of the farmers generally. These remarks were, of course, only preliminary; and when he entered upon the subject of his resolution, and of the meeting, the same evidence of the fervent Christian, the same smooth classic elegance of diction, the same profound logic which characterized his sermon on Sunday last, charmed his hearers on the present occasion.—*Carleton Sentinel.*

Protestant Alliance.

On Tuesday last the Alliance held a particularly interesting meeting of which the following in a brief outline. JUDGE MARSHALL presided. The Rev. Mr Sprague conducted the devotional exercises. Rev. A. McKnight addressed the meeting on the foundation of Romish Theology, and showed it to rest on a logical fallacy. This fallacy is so well known that among logicians it is called the *Circulus Pontificium*—the "Popish Circle." He then illustrated the nature of the "Fallacy of the Circle," and dealt very ably with it as found in Mr. Maurin's latest publication Mr. Maturin and other Romish apologists say in effect:—"The Church is infallible, because Christ has promised to endow her with the gift of infallibility; Christ has promised because *she says so*: in other words the Church is infallible because the Church says so."

George R. Anderson, Esq, then addressed the meeting in a speech of great vigour, eloquence and pungency. He referred to the mark which Popery has left everywhere of its injurious influence on nations, communities, families and individuals, and urged the duty of union on the part of all true Protestants. We hope the Alliance will be favoured with a lecture from Mr Anderson, as we feel sure that few laymen are more competent for the task.

He was followed by Matthew H. Richey, Esq, who showed the predominance of Romanism to be inconsistent with the preservation of national liberty and prosperity The Papacy is not simply a Church—it is a grand political organization aspiring to supremacy in the affairs of the world. He showed that concession to the Pope is treason to Humanity. He traced historically the influence of Popery in the old world and new. He showed that Romanists still need *Emancipation* as much as ever they did: emancipation from the galling bondage of their own priesthood, and instanced the bold threat hurled at Judge Wilmot last summer, by Bishop Connolly. The whole address was replete with sound sense, calmly enunciated

Rev G. Boyd gave the closing address. He read extracts from the Creed of Pope Pius IV. and showed the influence and turning of the fundamental dogmas of the papacy. He heartily disclaimed all personal hostility to Romanists, and he could assure them that they would be left undisturbed in the enjoyment of all their privileges so long as they observed our laws and respected our constitution. He exposed the folly of going for doctrine to the "Fathers" of the Church and claimed a right to go at once to the *Grandfathers* even to the Apostles and Prophets—to the Bible. Like the preceding speakers, his remarks were brief, well timed and cordially responded to by the large and intelligent audience whom he addressed.

The next lecture is to be delivered on Tuesday evening the 7th February, by the Rev. Wm. Wilson. Subject:—*The Church of Rome essentially opposed to the Bible—Presbyterian Witness.*

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

Domestic.

LOCKED HORNS.—A specimen of the above in the shape of two pairs of Caribboo (or Rein Deer's) antlers which were found by Captain Chearnley, this last Fall, when on his annual hunting tour in the Northern Mountains of Newfoundland, was briefly mentioned by us in a former number. On closer examination, these horns appear still more curious and wonderful. So perfect are they in shape and so strangely interlocked that we suppose the world could not produce such another specimen. They are so firmly interlocked that evidently it is a physical impossibility to separate them without breaking the antlers. The animals (from the Captain's statement) had evidently fought in the Rutting Season of 1858, the year previous to the one in which they were found, and even at the time when they were discovered, the mossy bed of the moor bore marks of the violence of the struggle. The whole of the bones were perfect, a thing most unusual, as when a Deer dies from gun shot wounds, or otherwise, in those regions, the bears and wolves usually knaw and carry bones away. It appears that the remains of these gallant combatants had been held sacred The Captain describes the battle field as perfect, circular in shape, comprising some 5,000 acres of clear moor (or "mesh.") with a gentle rising to its centre and surrounded by trees and bush In the very centre had this lover's feud, this combat, this deadly strife taken place. No spot could apparently have been better selected were a battle to be fought for the championship of the world.

We have also seen antlers brought home by Capt Chearnley, together with other trophies of the chase, that would, in our opinion, go to build some of those achievements by flood and field we see yearly paraded before the public of Great Britain—antlers that

for every man woman and child in the Province, and which will in the last year average £5 10s. 0d, reckoning in the same way. During the same period, the exports of Great Britain, will not be more than £5 per head, while those of the United States will not average above 10 or 12 dollars. In the same proportion, the exports of Canada reached £2, those of Nova Scotia £4, and those of Prince Edward Island £2 10s 0d Here he observed, that Newfoundland was in excess of the whole, as the products there, being fish and oil, are nearly all exported.

He next spoke on the subject of our light taxes in this Province the population of which, in common with that of Nova Scotia, is taxed, directly and indirectly, only at the rate of 17s 6d per head, while in Canada the taxes range at 22s 6d, and in the United States 35s. Here he also remarked that the taxes rate as high as 60s for every one of the population of Great Britain. On this subject he likewise referred very properly to the fact, that the great excess of our taxes here is laid out in the internal improvements of the country, the education of our youth, the construction of our roads, bridges, and other public works; while in England but little of the money paid by the people can return to them again, as it is expended in the national defence of the country—the payment of the army and navy, the interest of the national debt, and other services beyond the bounds of the kingdom. The same rule partly applied to the expenditure of the United States.'

The invitation to united prayer on the second week in January, was responded to in a very earnest manner throughout this Province, as we learn from correspondence in various sections of it. These communications are too long for our columns, or we should gladly publish them: all breathe a devout and thankful spirit, and show that much good has already resulted from the holy services which have been held. A serious impression has been produced in many instances, and the essential unity of Protestants clearly exhibited. Protestants may differ on points of discipline and order, but on the great fundamental doctrines of the Gospel, all are united At Moncton a missionary meeting was held immediately after the period of united prayer had closed, which was attended by Christians of all the evangelical denominations, who testified their interest in the cause of missions, by doubling their usual subscriptions towards it.—*St John Church Witness.*

P. E. Island.

Mr. Longworth, Controller of Customs, Charlottetown, in a report to Mr. Dardas the Lieut Governor of the Island certifies that 561 859 bushels of produce were shipped from Charlottetown *alone* during the three months ending 22 December last. From the whole Island one and a half millions of bushels were exported during the above period. This fact is certainly cheering, and goes far to confirm what is generally said, that the Island is the "garden of North America" The total area of the Island is 1 350 000 acres, nearly all of which is fit for cultivation. There are 250,000 acres of Crown lands still to dispose of, and his Excellency, who has all along taken the greatest interest in developing the resources of the Island, and promoting the welfare of the inhabitants, is having those lands "block ed" off in suitable farms for intending settlers With a view to bringing the capabilities of the soil, and the adaptability of this large district for settlers, before industrious people of good conduct in Britain. Mr. Smith, a practical farmer from the Island, left here last night in the steamship *Europa*, on his way to Scotland, to give every information requisite to intending emigrants With a soil so fertile and a climate so healthy, the Island offers far greater inducements to hardy settlers from the north of Europe, than any of the States of the Union Governor Dundas deserves the greatest credit for the warm interest he has taken in improvement of the island, and in the comfort and happiness of the people under his charge.—*Sun.*

United States.

CONGRESS—The sixth week of the session of Congress has passed, without an organization of the House. On Thursday, there came near being an armed rencontre between the belligerent parties While Mr. Haskins was denouncing the proceedings of a democratic caucus on the preceding Sunday, he was loudly called to order, and a movement made toward his seat from the democratic side. Just at that moment, a pistol dropped (accidentally, as is averred by the best authority) from Mr. Haskin's vest to the floor This of course, under the misapprehension that the pistol was drawn for use, added fuel to the flame, and for a few minutes there was imminent danger of bloodshed. It is stated that nearly all the members of Congress are armed with revolvers, and that the feelings of the antagonist parties are so embittered that they scarcely interchange the common civilities of life. Under this state of things if an overt act of violence should be committed by either party, a serious and bloody fight would undoubtedly follow.

On the same day in the Senate, there was a sharp and sarcastic conflict of words between Messrs Green and Douglas (who had taken his seat on Monday,) Jeff Davis and Clay. Mr Douglas complained that there was a disposition to "double team" on him He denied explicitly that the Dred Scott decision had anything to do with settling the territorial question, as there was nothing in the case upon which it could have arisen.

Mr. Seward also took his seat in the Senate on Monday. He was warmly greeted by the Republican members, but no democratic members attended him save Messrs. Pugh and Douglas—*Zion's Her, Jan 18*

LARGE FIRES AND STEAM ENGINES.—The following is cut from the New York Correspondence of the Montreal *Gazette*:

"Our brave firemen have this month had their hands full. Besides any number of small fires on which their services have almost nightly been called, no less than three extensive conflagrations, each destroying property to the amount of twenty or more thousand thousand dollars, have taken place within the last month The last which occurred is still smoking in the very heart of our city, the scene of ruin extending from Beekman, through Ann and Fulton street. The loss will not be far from a million of dollars Among the sufferers is Cyrus W Field or Atlantic Cable celebrity, who loses from ninety to one hundred thousand dollars. The violence of the fire was in a measure owing to the intense cold, the mercury being seven or eight degrees below zero, hundreds frozen, and firemen hardly able to move after the ice in which they were almost solidly incased. As it was, had it not been for the operation of two or three steam fire engines, the fire would probably have equalled the great conflagration of 1845, but on the present occasion they kept up a continuous stream, did first rate service, couldn't get cold, didn't "stop to drink," and, in a word, completely removed the prejudice which has existed among old-firemen ever since their introduction

CRIME AND ITS CAUSE—Our city has recently been the scene of five murders, all within the space of a month, and all traced to establishments where liquor is sold by authority of law, and yet our community is not at all excited on the subject Murder is one of the legitimate fruits of the liquor traffic. To have a man knocked down for ten dollars and his boots, and thrown down the cellar stairs of a hotel in the heart of the city and left to die, as was the case recently in our city, is a little more startling than the ordinary slow process of murdering soul and body with liquid poison. Want of familiarity with the latter constitutes the chief difference, however; and a community that will tolerate drunkard making will not fail to deal gently with men, who, when maddened with intoxication, or driven to desperation by the loss of money at the gaming table, murder a fellow-creature for a few dollars, and steal the boots from his feet before the breath has left him. There is a growing morbid sympathy for criminals. It is seldom a murderer is hanged. I know the Gospel inculcates love to our enemies, but it does not require us to love our enemies better than ourselves.—*Western Advocate.*

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS—Medical maltreatment neglect and imprudence, annually destroy thousands of valuable lives that might have been saved with the greatest ease by the use of these mighty antidotes to external and internal diseases Multitudes of rhumatic sufferers are now limping to the grave with contracted joints and in constant agony, who might be cured in a few weeks by the Ointment, and the vital strength of a still greater number is oozing away through scrofulous sores, abscesses, and other exhausting outlets of suppuration, which might be promptly and safely cured by the same means. Be wise in time:

Mic-Mac Missionary Society.

The Tenth Annual Report of this Society has been published, and is a very interesting one. We find that the amount received during the past year has been amply sufficient to enable the Committee to discharge all obligations assumed by them, and to leave a small balance in the hands of the Treasurer. The Salary of the Missionary, Rev. Mr. Rand, has been raised from £160 to £200 a year with the usual allowance of £40 for travelling expenses. The Assistant Missionary, "Ben Christmas"—an Indian—receives a salary of £125 with £10 for travelling expenses. The Committee report the destruction of nearly their entire stock of Mic-Mac scriptures,—these having been unfortunately consumed in the conflagration in Sept. last. They were stored on Mr. Charles Robson's premises. Mr. Rand and B Christmas made a tour in October through New Brunswick and Canada, of which a full account is given.

Nova Scotia Literary and Scientific Society.

The "Transactions" of this Society in the first year of its existence have been printed in a neat pamphlet. It contains a list of the officers and members; the regulations of the Society; and abstracts of the following papers read before the Society: 1. On the kind of Education best suited for Nova Scotia; by Dr. Cogswell, Vice President. 2. The Fossiliferous Rocks of Arisaig, Sydney Co., N. S.; by Rev. D. Honeyman. 3. A Communication from Professor Howe (King's College,) on certain new minerals discovered by him, occurring in the Trass Formation, Bay of Funday, N. S. 4. The Advantages of a Local Museum in Connexion with Mineralogical Studies; by H. Poole, Esq.

The Society now numbers 75 members.—The papers hitherto read at its meetings have, we understand, afforded proof of the existence among us of a genuine relish for scientific and antiquarian pursuits.

"HARPER'S MAGAZINE."—Mr. FULLER has handed us the February number of this popular monthly. There are three illustrated articles; Poetry, among which is an ode on the birthday of Charles Wesley; seven or eight other articles or tales, followed by the usual Monthly Record, Literary Notices, Editor's Table, &c. The Editor in his "Easy Chair"—this month gives us a disquisition upon Novels and Novel Reading.

"THE ACADIAN MINSTREL."—We have received a copy of a small book, bearing the title: "THE ACADIAN MINSTREL: In two parts: Containing a Collection of Songs Duets, *Glees, Rounds, Hymns,* and *Devotional Music,* by JOSEPH H. WILSON, Teacher of the Model Schools in connexion with the Provincial Normal Seminary, Truro, N. S." It is a book designed for pupils, and is well spoken of by judges in such matters.

"PETERSON'S DETECTOR."—This is a large quarto pamphlet of 47 pages, published on the 1st and 15th of every month, and is described as the most complete, most perfect, most reliable and largest seriel published to aid in the detection of counterfeit and altered bank notes, and ascertaining what banks are sound in credit and which are doubtful. Now that our intercourse with the United States is so great, such a publication becomes desirable to every man of business, and we would recommend such to order "Peterson's Bank Detector," published at 306 Chesnut St., Philadelphia.

☞ We heard it announced on Sunday evening last that a meeting of Leaders and Trustees would be held this evening to make arrangements for the employment of an additional minister for this circuit, expected to arrive, we understand, by the next steamer from England. We notice with much gratification this evidence of zealous evangelical enterprize on the part of Wesleyans in Halifax. Let us ask them, is it too much to hope that the day will come when we shall see a spacious sanctuary erected on the site of the "Old Methodist Chapel" in Argyle street? That spot, we think, should be sacred to Methodism throughout all generations.

☞ We have been requested to announce that a discourse upon Temperance will be delivered (D.V.) on Sunday evening next, in the Brunswick street Church, by the Reverend John Brewster.

THE MAGNITUDE OF ENTERPRISE.—It is marvellous to look around one these progressive days, and mark the individual as well as the collective advance in all things appertaining to improvement and emulative ascendancy. The conqueror was wont of old to mete out glory in accordance with the extent of his victories, but now that the extension of territory by the sword has given place to the overwhelming influence of advancement in science, we naturally ask what are the great features of *magnitude in enterprise?*

It is one thing to discover, and another and far more difficult undertaking to make that discovery known throughout a hemisphere, or even a continent; but THOMAS HOLLOWAY has done more, having not only erected a "*Beacon of Health,*" but brought it within the grasp of nearly all the human race. "Health for all" is his watchword, and by the discovery and dissemination of his PILLS AND OINTMENT he has brought that boon nigh within the reach of all.

But the point we want to note more especially at the present time, is the magnitude of his undertaking, evinced by the fact of his having heralded so wide and universally his twin remedies, and in the short space of 25 years actually placed them within the reach of nearly all the human family; no sooner were they first promulgated in this metropolis than they radiated simultaneously to all climes and countries communicated with through our own vast commercial channels. In the jungles of India, in the wide grazing plains of Australia, and in the backwoods of British North America, they found their way, sped by the agency of sympathetic impulse!

Holloway recognized no obstacle, and therefore vanquished all that attempted to impede his onward way; having overcome prejudice and jealously, a universal "free trade" was tacitly granted to his specifics, when other commodities of home consumption were strangers to a foreign market; our cousins north of the American frontier more especially adopted the Pills and Ointment, and welcomed them as the all appropriate medicinals of the settler, and they are now (we learn) the accepted protection against, and preventive from, all the internal and external diseases peculiar to them.

Nor does this man of giant intellect leave this organization to work itself, but like the great centre of a system, makes his periodical visits to each and every point; vivifying and urging onward his all important mission, through the varied channels of communication to every corner of the earth's broad surface!—*London Review.*

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—This unparalelled preparation is receiving more testimonials of its wonderful efficacy in removing pains, than any other medicine ever offered to the public. And these testimonials come from persons of every degree of intelligence, and every rank of life. Sold by druggists.

House of Assembly.

On Monday Mr. Young moved an amendment to the Attorney General's resolution referring to the disqualification of Mr. Lewis Smith,—to the effect that such resolution do not pass, but that the House proceed to the consideration of His Excellency's speech at the opening of the Session. The resolution and amendment are still under discussion.

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

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

Philip Rand (10s. for P.W.), Rev. R Knight, D.D., (2s for B R—48s. for P.W., for Thomas Harrison 10s., Thomas Verner 10s, Samuel Taylor 10s, Moses Coburn 10s., Chas. Barker 8s.—thanks for your letter), Rev. F. Smallwood (2 new subs. 80s. for P.W., for David Pugsley 5s. in adv, T. Bacon 5s in adv., A. & G. Black 5s, R. Ripley 10s., R B. Ripley 10s., Jno. Ripley 10s, J. Reed 15s., Wm. Trueman 10s, T. Trueman 10s.—the former name was rec'd before, and paper sent,—Mr. M's offer has no reference to us), L. Robertson, St Anns, (20s. for P.W.), Rev. R Smith (three new subs., 15s. for P.W., for J. N. Coates 10s. in adv., Peter Avery 5s. in adv., Thomas Jordan—is this the same as sent before with 10s. in adv?), Bridgetown (omitted Nov. 11, F. Simpson 10s, M Tupper 10s). Geo. Murdoch (10s. for P.W—26s. for B R). Rev. R. Tweedy (40s. for P.W., for G T. Windsor 20s, Wm. Munro 10s., A Hagar 5s., J Doane 5s.), John Lucas (15s. for B R—5s. for P W). Rev. M. Pickles (new sub), Rev. J Taylor (6s 9d for B R—13s 3d. for W.O—20 for P.W., for V. Troop 10s., Miss Spurr 10s), Rev J. V. Jost (out of Anna Clayton *again*—more expec'd), Rev. J. G. Hennigar (20s. for P.W., for G. Forest 10s., James Allison 5s, Chas. Hawkins, new sub, 5s. in adv), Rev. A M DesBrisay (20s for P.W., for Jessie Bent 5s., Hazen Buck 5s., J G Purdy 10s.), Rev. W McCarty (too late for this mail), Mr. Henry S Chesley, Rev Jos Sutcliffe (new sub, 5s for P.W., for Asbury King in adv). Rev. Wm. Smithson (25s for P W., for Thos. Crouch 10s., Nelson Whalen 10s., Wm Hamilton 5s, address alt. as req'sted), Rev G O Huestis (20s. for B R—20s for P W., for Jos. Hart 10s. John Hutchinson 5s., Mrs. C Jost 5s.—S S. Adv 1s 3d per number under 20—above that number, 1s each), Fletcher Weldon, Rev. John Prince (38s. 2d. for B R—15s for do. for W Marshall—each number regularly mailed—138s. 9d. for P.W, for Thomas French 20s. 10d, H. Farrar 5s., T. W. Howatt 5s., W Marshall 10s., Jesse Wright 10s., James Watt 10s, Horatio Wright 12s. 6d, John L Laird 5s., Gabriel Strang 5s, Thomas Myers 10s, Locke & Kingdom 5s, George Beer 5s., B. Wright 5s., Samuel Laird 5s., Nath. Huestis, new sub., 5s. in adv, Geo Crosby, new sub, 5s. in adv, Geo. Clark 10s.), Rev. W. Allen (the Miss. Reports were exhausted long since, yours were duly sent in Sep, and only now we hear of their non arrival), Rev. S Avery 65s for P W., for Ezek. Foster 10s, Cooper Beals 15s., A. Wilkins 10s, Eleanor Dolong 10s, Eleanor Grant 10s., John Bent 10s.—those b'ks for Mr. J. are both "reprinting"—W M M same price as last year), Mr R Robertson, St. John, (20s. for P.W.). Rev. R Johnson (25s. for B R.—30s for P W, for James Crozier 10s., John Taplin 5s., R Mayhew 5s., Henry Taplin 10s.), Rev. J B. Brownell (new sub, the year ends June 30th, five months, not four), Mr. R W. Longley (40s. for P.W., for C. & E. Troop 10s., C. W. Parker 10s., David Bent 10s., Wm. Clarke 10s., Rev. A. B. Black (belonged to Parrsboro Circuit).

☞ We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column to the following Testimonials: Further particulars given and orders received at the Wesleyan Book Room:—

From Geo. Washbourne Morgan, Organist of Grace Church and Middle Dutch Reformed Church.

UNIVERSITY BUILDING, N. Y. July 10, 1858

Gentlemen,—The near approach to the *Pipe* or *Organ* tone attained by Messrs. S. D. & H. W. Smith, in the voicing of their Melodeons, united with their prompt and reliable action, entitles them to the *first rank* among this class of instruments. I cheerfully recommend them to purchasers either for *Parlor, Hall,* or *Chapel* use.

GEO. WASHBOURNE MORGAN

From B. F. Baker, Professor in the Boston Music Institute, Author, &c., &c., and Direc or of Music at the South Congregational Church.

BOSTON, Nov 19th, 1857.

Gentlemen,—I confess to have entertained prejudice against Melodeons before having heard your instruments But, by your new method of voicing, the monotonous, droning, buzzing sound, has been entirely cured, and in place of it a pure organ like tone substituted. The action is prompt, and the tuning is really perfect. If your Melodeons receive the patronage they merit, they must come into very general use.

With regard, truly yours,

B. F. BAKER.

Messrs. S. D. & H. W. SMITH. 511 Washington Street, Boston

From Rev. L Smith.

HONOLULU, SANDWICH ISLANDS, Aug 25 1856

Gentlemen,—I am happy to inform you that the Melodeon which you forwarded to my address remains "in good order and condition, We use it in our house of public worship, and every much pleased with it The tone is very pleasant, much like that of an organ; and we do not regret the cost and charges of this conductor to and us in singing praise to the Lord in his sanctuary. I shall take much pleasure in advising clergymen, as well as my friends and neighbors, to forward their orders for Melodeons whether to be used in churches or private parlors to you. Believe me, gentlemen,

Most truly yours, L. SMITH

AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC for 1860 is now ready for delivery gratis at Morton & Cogswell's, who are happy to supply all that call for them. Every family should have and keep this book It is worth having. Comprising much general information of great value; it gives the best instruction for the cure of prevalent complaints, that we can get any where Its anecdotes alone are worth a bushel of wheat, and its medical advice is sometimes worth to the sick, the wheat's weight in gold. Many of the medical almanacs are trash, but this a solid metal. Its calculations are made purposely for this latitude and are therefore correct. Call and get an Ayer's Almanac, and when got, keep it.

Jan. 18. 4w.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER—I have used the medicine known as Perry Davis's Pain Killer in my family for the last twelve months, and have great pleasure in testifying in favor of its very valuable properties I would not on any account be without it. During the existence of the cholera last year, I used no medicine of any sort but the Pain Killer, although myself and several members of my family were attacked by it severely, and I am happy to say that the Pain Killer was equal to every emergency—it was both a preventive and a certain cure. I consider I should not be doing my duty to the community did I not say this much. If I were attacked by the cholera to-day the Pain Killer should be the only Remedy I would use. I have thoroughly tested it and know it can be relied on.

F. E BERGINCEND, Galena, Ill.

Jan. 25. 2w.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA—For Purifying The Blood.—This most popular of all family medicines is a purely Vegetable extract of proved efficacy in the cure of scrofula and mercurious and erupive diseases. It contains no drastic purge to debilitate the system or mineral poison to ruin the constitution. Thousands have been cured by it and Tens of Thousands may be restored to health by its use. The invariable success of this preparation has called forth a host of spurious imitations which bear about the same relation to it as the Counterfeit does to the genuine dollar. Ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla and take no other, it will not fail you.

Prepared and sold by A. B & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, New York.—And by Morton & Co Halifax, also by Druggist generally.

PERIODICALS FOR THE NEW-YEAR.

Cassell's Illustrated Almanack, 1860, 6d sterling.

Illustrated London Almanac in colors

Morton's Free Counting-House Almanac

The Child's Educator. No 1

The Lady's Treasury, Paris and Volumes

Book of Household Management

Everybody's Journal—with all the popular London Journals may be had at the News Agency of G. E MORTON & Co., Halifax.

ALPINE HAIR BALM should be used by persons recovering from fevers, if they wish to save their hair from falling off. It will make the hair soft and beautiful upon the children's heads—it will keep their hair in good shape. Where this Balm is used it is not necessary to use any oil or pomade.

☞ Agents in Halifax, G. E. Morton & Co.

FUSSELL'S PABULUM VITÆ!—This valuable compound was prepared by an eminent physician in France, and brought to its present state of perfection and usefulness after years of toil and research. It has been used in many of the principal hospitals and received the approval of the most celebrated physicians abroad. No family should be without it, as many valuable lives may be saved by its timely use. For Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bleeding at the Lungs, and other Pulmonary Complaints, it is without a rival, and has everywhere met with distinguished success. It takes pre-eminent rank from its purity, its pleasant taste, and the smallness of the dose.

Patients who have not too long neglected their diseased pulmonary organs, may rest assured that the use of this medicine, when accompanied by careful attention to the easy directions, will effect a permanent cure

G E. MORTON & CO. Sole Agents.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup never fails to give immediate relief.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.—It is believed that there is no remedial agent before the public which has so rarely failed to give satisfaction as Ayer's Pills, prepared by Dr. Ayer, the well known Chemist of Lowell, Mass They are now in constant use in almost every town and village in *the old as well as in the new world,* and the reputation they have won is *unprecedented in the annals of medicine.* The secret of their success lies in the fact that the powerful *vegetable* substances of which they are wholly composed, are skilfully combined, the proportion of each adjusted by experiment and study, those substances in this combination being *powerful to cure those diseases which require a purgative medicine.* See advertisement in another column.

MORTON & COGSWELL, Agents, Halifax.

Jan 11. 3m.

Commercial.

Halifax Markets.

Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 10 o'clock, A. M. Wednesday, Feb. 1.

Bread, Navy, per cwt	17s 6d a 21s 3d
" Pilot, per bbl.	16s a 18s 9d
Beef, Prime Ca.	40s
" " Am.	42s 6d
Butter, Canada,	10d a 1s
" N. S. per lb.	10d a 1s
Coffee, Laguyra, "	8½d a 9d
" Jamaica, "	9d
Flour, Am. sfi. per bbl.	30s a 32s 6d
" Can. sfi. "	32s 6d
" State, "	31s 3d a 32s 6d
" Rye "	25s
Cornmeal "	23s 9d
Indian Corn, per bush.	5s 6d
Molasses, Mus. per gal.	1s 6½d
" Clayed, "	1s 5d
Pork, prime, per bbl.	$15
" mess "	$18½
Sugar, Bright P. R.	45s
" Cuba	40s
Bar Iron, com. per cwt.	15s a 16s 3d
Hoop "	22s 6d
Sheet "	23s
Nails, cut "	22s 6d
" wrought per lb.	3½d a 6d
Leather, sole "	1s 4d a 1s 6d
Codfish, large	20s
" small	15s
Salmon, No. 1,	$20 a 20½
" 2,	19 a 19½
" 3,	16
Mackarel, No. 1,	18
" 2,	11 a 12
" 3,	6½ a 6¾
" " med.	4½ a 5
Herrings' No 1,	20s
Alewives,	20s
Haddock,	10s 6d a 11s
Coal, Sydney, per chal.	27s 6d
Firewood, per cord,	16s

Prices at the Farmers' Market, corrected up to 10 o'clock, A. M. Wednesday, Feb 1.

Oats, per bushel	2s
Oatmeal, per cwt.	13s
Fresh Beef, per cwt.	30s a 35s
Bacon, per lb.	6½d a 7d
Cheese, "	6½d a 7½d
Calf-skins, "	7½d
Yarn, "	2s 6d
Butter, fresh "	11d a 1s
Lamb, "	3½d a 4d
Veal, "	3d a 4d
Turkey, "	7½ a 8d
Ducks, "	2s 3d a 2s 9d
Chickens, "	2s a 2s 3d
Potatoes, per bushel	1s 6d
Eggs, per dozen	1s
Homespun Cloth (wool)	per yard, 2s 6d
Do (cotton and wool)	" 1s 9d
Hay, per ton	£5 10s. a £6

WILLIAM NEWCOMB, *Clerk of Mak*

Marriages.

On the 25th ult, by the Rev Wm. Smithson, at Cornwallis, A S, Mr Henry WHITE, to Miss Martetta COLEMAN

At Campbellsport, on the 19th ult, by Rev James Taylor, Mr. JACOB LONG, to Mrs Rice ANN SIMMONS

At Quebec, on the 8 h ult, by the Rev Dr Houseman, Mr. George PAYNE, to Miss MARY MARIA, third daughter of late Dr. Edward Bolman, of Lunenburg, N. S.

Deaths.

On the 5th Oct, 1859, at Wentworth, Wallace, HANNAH the only daughter of Mr. Henry Feed. She died in peace

On the 20 h ult, HENRY, youngest son of the same deeply afflicted parents

At Cornwallis on the 14 h ult, Colonel Timothy BARNABY, aged 83 years,

On the 20 h ult, at Chebucto, Miramichi, Dudley FRASER, Esq., in the 81st year of his age.

On the 28 h ult, Mrs Sarah RAINE, relict of the late Wm. Raine, in the 75th year of her age.

On the 29 h ult, Margaret COGSWELL, eldest daughter of the late John Cogswell

On the 26 h ult, at the south East Passage, ELIZABETH relict of the late Henry Hesop, in the 85 h year of her age

At Dartmouth, on the 30 h ult, THOMAS B., son of Paul and Lydia Bennett aged 2 years and 8 months.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED

WEDNESDAY, January 25.

Brigs Velocity, Cole, Oporto.
Sachs, West, Trinidad—bound to Liverpool, N. S.
Brigt Spanish Main, Gange, Mayaguez.
Schrs Labrador, Murphy, Ponce.
Lima, O'Byrne, Fortune Bay.
Sylvia, Young, Lunenburg.

TUESDAY, January 26.

Brig Frank, Jones, Savannah.
Schrs Lucknow, New York,
James, McCuish, Boston.

FRIDAY, January 27.

Steamer Europa, Leitch, Boston,
Brigt Boston, O'Brien, Boston.

SATURDAY, January 28.

Schr Comet, Boucher, Ragged Islands.

MONDAY, January 30.

Schrs Catherine Brown, Whalen, Newfld.
Morning Light, Weshaver, do.
Meteor, Boston.

TUESDAY, January 31.

Schrs Sea Slipper, Herring Cove.
Rival, Dunlop, Liverpool.
Lunenburg Packet, Weshaver, Lunenburg.

CLEARED.

January 23—Schr Mary, Allen, Ragged Islands.
January 24—Barque Halifax, McCulloch, Boston; schr Ocean Star, Jenkins, Jamaica.
January 27—Martha, France, Newfld; Will o' the Wisp, Hunt, Montserrat; Ocean Wave, Burke, Boston
January 28—Telegraph, McNab, Newfld; Active Babin, Arichat; Voyager, Banks, Mauritius; Louisa, Young, Porto Rico; America, Atwood, Jamaica; Celia, Darby, Brazils; James, McCuish, Newfld; Agility, Hilford, B W Indies.
January 31—Bilow, Foster, New York: Boston, O'Brien, Boston.

MEMORANDA

Barque Saxon, Croman, from Havana, arrived at Wexford on the 1st inst, with loss of sails, bulwarks, and water casks—steering wheel broken—round house damaged—and chief mate washed overboard.

Boston, Jan 31—Arrd Alma, Cadermott, Turks Island. 22nd—Loanna McLellan, Cornwallis, Jenny Stewart, Frost do 24—Mary Ann, Drake, Grand Manan.

Trinidad, Jan 7—Arrd brigt Gen Williams, Doane, Halifax.

Schr Lady Mulgrave left Mayaguez for Turks Island and Halifax, on the 13th Jan.

Special Notice to Ladies.

English and American

SHOE STORE.

GOREHAM & RICKARDS

BEG to announce that they have received per 'Europa,' an elegant assortment of Ladies and Childrens Boots, made expressly for this market and warranted to give satisfaction

Ladies Cloth Double Sole Boots Military Heel, 11s.
" Cashmeres do do do do 11s.
" Kid do do do do 10s.
" French Elastic Side Boots, 9s 6d
" Cloth Double Sole Button Boots, 8s. 6d.
" Prunella Double Sole, 7s 6d
" Cashmere and Prunella 3-9d to 9s 6d.
Misses Patent Balmoral Boots,
Childrens do do do
Misses Cloth Button do do
" Leather do do do
" Felt over Boots,
" Rubber Boots and Shoes,
" Cloth Boots Double Sole Foxed with Leather.

Our stock of FELT GOODS are unsurpassed for superior finish and quality and will be sold at a great Reduction on former prices for Cash

The Ladies VICTORIA OVER BOOTS acknowledged to be the very best Boots for warmth and neatness that has ever been offered to the Public, have been received.

Ladies Felt Boots, very neat, 3s. 3d
" Felt Boots, superior, 4s. 3d
" Felt Boots very best, 5s. 3d.
" Felt Slippers, good 2s 6d.
" Felt Slippers better 2s 3d.
" Felt Slippers, best 4s 3d.

We would call particular attention to our Stock of Gentlemen's Elastic Side and Balmoral Boots, Brogans, Lace Shoes, Calfskin Boots Fisherman's Water Proof Boots, CANADIAN MOCCASINS, Boys High Top Boots, Brogans Lace Shoes, High Rubber Boots Men's and Women's Rubber Boots and Shoes Gora, Hair and Felt Soles, which are offered at extremely low prices Wholesale and Retail. December 7.

Valuable Property for Sale

In Wolfville, King's Co.

THE valuable property owned by the subscriber in Wolfville, adjoining the Horton College and Academy, containing 38 acres of dyked marsh land 30 do of salt marsh and 100 acres of upland—two thirds of the same being in a good state of cultivation; contains a good Dwelling House and two Barnes, one of which is 70x36 ft The situation of this farm, and the peculiar privileges connected therewith, renders it one of the *most desirable* as well as *complete* property ever offered for sale in Wolfville The marsh mud so abundant and so near the upland, makes it a great source of wealth in regard of the enrichment of the soil. A large clearing has been made this year on the rear of the farm, and when sown with grass seed will make a most beautiful and extensive pasture, having a continuing supply of water. If desirable the farm will be sold in whole or in parts to suit purchasers

For terms and further information apply to the subscriber at Wolfville.

WILLIAM J. JOHNSON.

Wolfville King's Co.

December, 1-59 4 mos.*

JUST PUBLISHED.

And for sale at the Book Stores.

A SERMON

Occasioned by the death of the

REV W. CROSCOMBE,

BY REV. M. RICHEY, D. D.

January 11.

JUST PUBLISHED.

And for sale at all the principal Bookstores in the City.

The Trial of Geo. Preeper!

A Pamphlet of 56 pages,

Price 3d.

Some excellent prefatory observations introduce his remarkable trial, and the whole concludes with appropriate poignant comment. January 11.

CHEAP DRESSES,

—AND—

Dress Goods.

Suitable for Christmas Presents.

A LOT Plaid Mohairs, a superior article, 7½d., worth 1s.

Good quality Coburgs at 7½d per yard,

Plain and Crossover, Winseys at 9d per do,

Handsome Flounced Robes at 7s 6d.

Rich Silk Striped Moires, 17s 6d to 27s 6d, full dress. "Commerce House,"

40 Barrington Street.

December 21 R. McMURRAY & CO

W. WHYTAL & CO.

LEATHER & FINDING STORE,

No. 2 Cheapside, Market Square.

HALIFAX, N. S.

Dealers in Sole and Upper Leather, Bindings, Lasts, Shoemakers Tools, and other findings.

LEATHER SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Hides, Skins, and Oil bought to order.

January 5. 1y

FOR SALE.

A SMALL FARM in the Western part of Cornwallis near the North Mountain, containing 5 4 10 cres A good House, 25x32 feet A Barn and a Well of good water in the house. About an acre and of more than 60 apple Trees, the fruit the third year of bearing grafted fruit with a Plum, Cherry and Currant garden The above will be sold whole or without the present year's crop and possession given immediately

Terms—£15 deposit £25 on the delivery of the Deed the remainder with good security can remain on Interest for a few year For further information apply Miss A Tupper on the premises or to

J. LEONARD FULLER.

July 21. 6m

PER STEAMER AMERICA.

JUST received at the Wesleyan Book Room, Argyle St, BIBLES and HYMN BOOKS (Wesleyan) bound together in rich Genoa Velvet with rims, clasps and shield

Also—Church Services in the same style.

Halifax, Nov 9, 1859.

127 GRANVILLE STREET.

ENGLISH SHOE STORE.

Next Door to the Railway Office.

Per Harriet from New York, just arrived:

ONE Hundred and Nineteen Cases of INDIA RUBBERS; Comprising a large and extensive variety, all of the very best quality of Metallic Rubbers—New Jersey Manufacture and superior to any to be had in the City. The following kinds for Ladies; heavy Over shoes, Gossimer do sole and light as silk—Sandled; Buskins and Jenny Lind Buskins; Ladies Gossimer Gaiter Boots and Long Boots; Children's Overshoes to fit 2 years of age and upwards; Misses' Overshoes and Long Boots; Youths and Boys Overshoes and Long Boots; Men's Stout Over Shoes, Gossimer and Sandelled ditto. Mens Nett and Wool lined Boots, Gossimer do

Also,—Something quite new for Ladies; Wool and Nett lined water proof Button Boots gall'd and soled with Rubber; Superior to any Snow Boot yet manufactured. And the same for gentlemen.

Nov. 16. W. G. COOMBS

WESLEYAN BOOK ROOM.

SUNDAY AT HOME, for 1859.
The Leisure Hour do;
The Family Friend do;

Just received, with a choice assortment of Bibles, in rich bindings; Christmas presents.

Dec. 21. 3m.

Ladies Rubber Long Boots.

JUST arrived per schr "Telegraph," from New York, 25 cases consisting of Ladies Boots, 10s., Ladies Over Shoes—Men's Rubber Long Boots, 18s. 9d., Men's Over Shoes—all of the best quality, American manufacture

On hand Women's Common Rubbers, is 10½d. Men's do. 3s.

W. G COOMBS,

January 25. English Shoe Store.

New Advertisements.

☞ *Advertisements intended for this Paper should be sent in by 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, at the latest.*

TEA, COFFEE,

AND GROCERY MART!!

1,000 FINE SWEET ORANGES,
100 Prime Annapolis CHEESE,
15 Firkins Canada Butter,
10 doz Calf's Feet Jelly, quarts and pints,
100 drums fresh FIGS,
24 doz Essences for flavouring, assorted,
100 half chests TEA

Will be sold low at

E. W. SUTCLIFFE & CO'S,

February 1 37 Barrington Street

RUBBERS! RUBBERS!!

—AT THE—

English & American Shoe Store.

GOREHAM & RICKARDS,

Have just received a large assortment of

Womens' Rubber Shoes.

Which they offer at

2s. per pair!

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

15 *DUKE STREET,*

One door below Dechenaux & Crow's.

Jan. 18

Just Published,

Price 2s. 6d.,

THE ACADIAN MINSTRELL.

IN TWO PARTS.

Containing Songs, Duets, Glees, Rounds Hymns, and Devotional Music,

For the School-Room.

BY JOSEPH H. WEBSTER,

Teacher in Model School, Truro.

A. & W. MACKINLAY, Publishers.

Jan. 18. 3 ins.

New York Fire Insurance Agency

At Halifax.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent in Nova Scotia for the following New York Fire Insurance Companies, is prepared to take risks and [illegible] for the said companies:—

The American Exchange Fire Insurance Company of the City of New York.

The Resolute Fire Insurance Company of the City of New York.

The Phœnix Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Commerce Fire Insurance Company of New York.

The Goodhue Fire Insurance Company of New York.

JAMES WHITMAN,

Attorney at Law,

Dec. 21. 1m.

REMOVAL!

OFFICE OF

N. York Fire Insurance Agency

REMOVED TO

STUDLEY'S BUILDINGS,

PRINCE STREET,

South End of the Province Building,

JAMES WHITMAN, AGENT.

Dec. 21 1m.

INDIAN MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

REV N DAY, President.
REV. P. MASON, Vice-President.

PHYSICIANS, { R. GREENE, M.D. / I. HUTCHINS, M.D.

Established for the cure of Diseases upon the principle of innocent medication, discarding the use of calomel and other poisonous drugs

Consultations at the Office, 36 Bromfield st., Boston, or by letter, free of charge.

All persons having Cancers, or those afflicted with complicated diseases, should avail themselves of the personal attendance of the physicians at the Institute, where proper boarding houses are provided

Most diseases, such as Scrofula, Humors of the Blood, diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Heart Complaint, Female Complaints, and the great variety of

Anna Clayton;

—OR—

The Enquirer after Truth.

CHAPTER X.

[Continued.]

"According to your own reasoning, by the denial of the existence of a church at that time, you give to your Master, whom you profess to love and to serve, the lie; He says the Jews were in possession of the 'kingdom,' and that it was taken from them and given to the Gentiles—to us: to those who should bring forth the fruits thereof (See Matt. xxi. 43). Now you claim that the term "kingdom of God,' even as used by our Savior, means invariably the visible church; and you refuse the testimony of the Great Head of the church, and call his declaration virtually a metaphorical nonentity! You say, No! It can't be the church in his case; although if it do'nt mean the visible church, it can't mean anything; and therefore it here means just *nothing at all!*

"To such straits are people driven when they form their creed to support their own notions, and then torture the word of God to its support! Perhaps I am severe. I accuse not thus the great body of the Baptist church. I know too many noble, conscientious, and self-sacrificing Christians among them; whom I am proud to recognize as the fellow-members of the body of Christ Jesus. I refer to those leaders only in the church, who, when driven from their positions by the word of God, in cool, candid argument, choose to stoop to any subterfuge rather than confess themselves *driven*—to be in error! But one day they will be judged by this very word they thus torture.

"This, however, has been a digression. We were about to contemplate for a moment the position of affairs if infants had been *excluded* from the jurisdiction of the church. Think you that the Jews would not have raised an outcry against this innovation of one of their most highly esteemed privileges, as they did against every other that was made? This the Jewish Christians esteemed one of their most precious privileges: and they were exceedingly jealous of their rights and privileges, and held to everything handed down from their forefathers with the greatest tenacity, so that Peter and Paul both made concessions to them. Are we then to suppose that with all their attachments to former customs, and their Jewish jealousy about the slightest innovation or change in the old system, they would so calmly acquiesce in the exclusion of their children from the blessings and jurisdiction of the church as never to raise the *slightest objection*, or indulge in the *least murmur* on the occasion, or even to mention that such an exclusion had taken place? Far from it!

'But on the other hand, when the Gentiles were converted to the Christian faith, the Jewish Christians expected them to conform to the law and adopt the entire ritual of Moses, as well as of Christ. Even the Apostles regularly attended the temple worship, and performed as usual their accustomed ceremonies (See Acts xxi. 18–28).

"Multitudes of Jews after embracing Christianity still retained the rite of circumcision (Acts xxi. 20): 'Many thousands of the Jews, who believed, were zealous of the law.' They certainly then continued the custom of circumcising their children, and adopted Christianity as a system growing out of their own religion, but by no means superseding it (See Acts xxi. 21). Here it is stated that Paul had been charged with having taught that all the Jews which are among the Gentiles, those who lived in heathen countries only (and not those living in Jerusalem and Judea), should no longer conform to the Mosaic ritual. And this was considered by them as a severe charge. We may now call to mind that baptism was inseparably joined with circumcision in the Jewish church. When a proselyte was made, they invariably circumcised and baptized him and his children. Of course only the males were circumcised, but both males and females were baptized. Says the learned Jewish writer, Maimonides, 'They baptized also young children. They baptize a little proselyte according to the judgement of the Sanhedrim: if he be deprived of his father, and his mother brings him to be made a proselyte, they baptize him (because none become proselytes without circumcision and baptism) according to the judgment or rite of the Sanhedrim; that is, that three men be present at the baptism, who are now instead of a father to him.' And the Gemara, the second part of the Talmud, a sort of commentary on the Mishna, says: 'If with a proselyte his sons and his daughters are made proselytes also, that which is done by their father redounds to their good.' Again: 'If an Israelite find a Gentile infant, and baptize him * * behold he is a proselyte.' Jewish converts and their children have always been blended together. They have always circumcised and baptized, they still continue to circumcise and baptize: and they and their little ones, their children, advance as aforesaid inseparable associates into the Christian field. Under the Gospel dispensation, baptism was intended to supersede circumcision; yet this was left optional with the Jew. He was required, in perfect conformity with Moses and his teachings, to become the follower of one greater than Moses, and who taught as never man taught."

"Do you assert, Mr. Halley, that the Gospel has anything to do with infants?" asked Squire Tanner, as he looked up quite abstractedly from the book he had been consulting. "It is stated here, sir, on page 236, by Mr. Graves, whom we consider good Baptist authority, that 'The Gospel has nothing to do with infants.' What have you to say to that?"

"I have to say, sir, that that assertion is merely the *ipse dixit* of your author, without a shadow of proof in its support. Look at the absurdity of the position, sir! Although the Gospel was preached unto Abraham, and by divine appointment parent and child had travelled together in inseparable covenant relations for nearly two thousand years, yet without finding one command or one clause, not even one word, in all the Bible, which, truly weighed, has a tendency to dissolve this relation; notwithstanding all this, your author shoulders the responsibility, and pronounces these relations dissolved, and declares further that the Gospel never had anything to do with infants!

"And what is still more unaccountable, he would have the parent yield to this innovation without even a murmur, fully persuaded that He who had 'gathered the lambs in his arms and carried them in his bosom,' and had said, 'Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not,' would not gladly receive them! And more wonderful still, the parent persist in circumcising his child, whilst at the same time he is assured that 'the Gospel has nothing to do with infants,' and that they are shut out from the privileges and blessings of the church of God!

"And further, whilst the Apostles take the greatest pains to set them right on all other points, and even incur their resentment for their faithfulness in this duty, yet they suffer this glaring contradiction between principle and practice to continue without a syllable of disapprobation! This is your position, Squire Tanner; is it probable—is it reasonable even?

"Whatever the Apostles might have been, it is unmistakably evident that they were as unlike as possible to your author there; or they would have denounced this *infant consecration* as 'impious,' 'sacrilegious,' 'daring rebellion against God,' etc, making such an uproar and outcry that the Christian church would have left at least as much as *one text* on record for our Baptist brethren to preach from.

"But on the other hand how different from this are the facts in the case! The Apostles declared that the covenant remains unaltered; and so as a matter of necessity all the parties of the covenant remain in the same connection. Peter, on the day of Pentecost, being full of the Holy Ghost, stood up before the vast multitude assembled at Jerusalem, and said unto them: 'Repent and be baptized, every one of you, for *the promise is (still) to you and your children, and all that are afar off*, even as many as the Lord our God shall call' (See Acts ii. 38, 39). And again in his second address (Acts iii. 25): 'Ye are the children of the prophets *and the covenant which God made with our fathers*, saying unto Abraham, In thy seed shall all the nations of the earth be blessed.'

"Is it not worthy of notice that Peter refers to some particular covenant here? In the original it is *kai tes diathekes* and properly rendered is—'and of the covenant.' And also in the passage above it is 'the *promise is to you and to your children*,' *i. e.* the promise of God unto Abraham, 'to be a God unto thee and unto thy seed after thee.'

"No one can consistently or intelligently, deny, that these passages refer directly to the covenant and the promise made to Abraham and to his posterity. And Paul says (Gal. iii. 29), 'If ye be Christ's then are ye Abraham's seed, and heirs according to the promise.' The promise then in which God engages to be our God, and to constitute us his people, is the one made to Abraham and his seed; and it *equally* extends to us and to our children, even down to eight days old, by divine appointment; for God declared it to be an *everlasting* covenant to Abraham and to his seed; and the Apostles declared it to be still in force, and to extend to the Gentiles; and Paul declared further, to settle the matter and to make it perfectly plain, that 'if ye be Christ's then are ye Abraham's seed, and heirs according to the promise.' Does it not then follow, that if we are Christians, we come under this same covenant, and enjoy its privileges, and partake of its promises? And moreover, it just as plainly follows that it is imperatively binding on us to comply with the requirement on our part in the covenant, and to have the *seal* of the covenant affixed to us and to our children"

"But by the word children," said Tanner, "is meant posterity, and not necessarily infants."

"The word 'seed' used in the passages above cited," replied Halley, "means also posterity—the earliest as well as the latest posterity—the youngest children in the family, as well as the most distant successor, and they are all included in the same covenant"

"Do you think, Mr. Halley, that Peter meant infants in the passage you quoted just now; where he says 'the promise is to you and to your children'?" asked Edie Clayton, thoughtfully.

"Peter speaks to all who are capable of understanding him. This vast multitude calls '*you*.' Now who can be possibly mean by the children of his hearers, but those children they had then—even the infant offspring—and also those they might have thereafter? And if the promise to the adults be a reason for their baptized, it must also be a reason for baptizing their children, since the promise is to both, and made the foundation of their baptism. But our Baptist brethern would make Peter a weak reasoner indeed. According to their construction, he says, The promise is to you, therefore be baptized; the promise is also to your children, therefore let them *not* be baptized. O, to what will party spirit not stop to effect its ends! But notice: the Apostle says, the promise is to you and your children; not is to you, and *will* be to your children when they become adults; but is now to parents and little ones alike.

"And now let us notice: Peter connects baptism with 'the promise' in the same manner that circumcision was connected with it. Under the old dispensation, the covenant and the promise was to the believer, therefore he must be circumcised in token of this fact. The same covenant and promise included his child, therefore the child must be circumcised in token of this fact. Says Peter, 'Repent and be baptized every one of you.' Why? ask the Jews—the believing Jews. Because 'the promise is to you and to your children.' The promise is to the believer, and is confirmed in the person of Jesus Christ. They believed, and consequently the promise was theirs, and they must be baptized. But the promise is also to the believer's child, and therefore the believer's child must be baptized. The believer is one born of the Spirit of God, and with him *only* the covenant is made. Baptism is now the seal of faith, and this seal the believer must receive as a token of his faith in God's promises, and a *sign* of the sanctifying influences of the Holy Spirit upon the heart. But by God's own appointment, which is never to be revoked or abrogated, the believer's child by virtue of its relation to the believing parent, is also included in the same covenant and promise, and with its parent, receives the seal of faith, and sign of sanctification.

"In view of this testimony, Squire Tanner, have Pedobaptists 'in vain searching the Scriptures for evidence,—for a single precept or example—to justify the baptism of infants, as your author, Mr Graves, affirms there on page 279? He who could in the abundant testimony of Revelation, declare such statements to be true, would say anything to effect his own designs. But if your author makes such a statement without the light of Revelation, without properly consulting his Bible, and therefore in the darkness of the ignorance of the spirit and tenor of the Old and New Testaments, then how great is that darkness! Now in connection with what has already been said, let me request you all, at your leisure, to read Romans iv. 11–12, and Gal. iii. 9–9, and 28–29, and then tell me what more a rational mind can want to confirm the facts I have stated

Dr. Edwards commenting on Acts ii. 38–39, remarks: 'We should more certainly come at the truth, if instead of idly criticising, we should fancy ourselves Jews, and in the habit of circumcising infants and receiving them into the church; and then could we imagine one of our own nation and religion to address us in the language of Peter in the next: 'The promise is to you and to your children?' let us ask ourselves whether we could *ever suppose* him to mean adults only?'

"But Peter not only said, 'to you and to your children,' but also, 'them that are afar off, even as many as the Lord our God shall call.' Thus he opened the door to the Gentile believer. And Paul said, 'Christ came and preached peace to you which were afar off, and to them which were nigh (Gentiles and Jews); for through him we both have access by one Spirit unto the Father' (see Eph. ii. 17–18). And again (in Eph. iii. 6): 'That the Gentiles should be fellow-heirs, and of the same body, and partakers of his promise in Christ by the Gospel.'

"Will you now, Squire Tanner, if you please, turn to page 222 in your work there, and see what your author says of Dr Woods?"

Tanner turned to the page and read: "So says also your other celebrated writer on this subject, Dr. Leonard Woods; 'The New Testament is silent respecting the subject, of infant baptism. It is evident that infant baptism is not introduced as a subject of particular discussion. It is neither explicitly enjoined nor prohibited, and neither is the practice of baptizing children, nor the absence of it, expressly mentioned.'"

"Why, he must have been *almost a Baptist!*" exclaimed Halley. "But as I have his work here, I will read a little from it, and see if it sounds like that partial and fractional quotation made from him by your author; that quotation is in effect a *libel* on his views. Says Dr. Woods, Infant Baptism, 2d ed. page 43, 'Now my position is, *that the Scriptures of the New Testament, understood according to just rules of interpretation, imply that the children of believers are to be baptized* The rule of interpretation, which is of the highest consequence, and which will aid us most in discovering the true meaning of the Scriptures in relation to the subject now before us, is, that *we put ourselves, as far as may be in the place of those who gave instruction, and of those who received it.*

"You will easily perceive the importance and necessity of this rule For in numberless instances, a declaration or direction derives its peculiar meaning from the consideration of the person who speaks, or of those to whom he speaks. Who does not know that the same combination of words has a very different meaning in one place from what it has in another? Even when the general sense of words is the same, the circumstances of the case must determine the extent of the meaning which they bear, or what is implied in the application of them to the subject in hand. Some fact, some prevalent custom, or habit of thinking, may give them a specific signification; and without taking such fact or custom into view, we shall be likely to miss the exact sense and import of the words. In how many instances should we be at a loss respecting the meaning of historians, poets, and orators, without taking into account the age and place in which they lived and the character, laws, and usages of the people with whom they were conversant, and for whom they wrote.

"As a single illustration of the importance of this principle, look at a text in the Old Testament, in which God requires that the *Sabbath* should be sanctified. How do you ascertain which day is meant? Simply by considering what previous instructions and commands were given to the Israelites on the subject, and what their usage was. In this way we are satisfied that the seventh day was meant. Look now at a law, in an English or American statute-book, requiring the people to abstain from secular business on the *Sabbath*. How do you ascertain which day is meant here? In the same manner as before, by considering what has been the usage of Christians generally, and particularly of that people for whom the law was made. In this way we are satisfied that the first day of the week must be meant.

S. D. & H. W. SMITH,

MANUFACTURERS OF

MELODEONS,

ORGAN-MELODEONS,

—AND—

PEDAL BASS HARMONIUMS.

THE first premium over all other competitors at the Fair of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association, of the National Fair, Washington D. C., also at the Ohio State Fair, held at Columbus, O., was awarded to the Manufacturers.

By means of a new method of Voicing, known only to themselves, they have succeeded in overcoming the harsh and buzzing sound which formerly characterized the instrument, and rendering the tones full, clear, and organ like The action is prompt and reliable, enabling the performer to execute the most rapid music without blurring the tones. The swell is arranged to give great expression.

The Pedal Bass Harmoniums

are designed particularly for Churches, Lodges, Halls, &c It is arranged with two manuals or banks of keys, the lowest set running an octave higher than the other, and may be used separately, and thus get in one case two distinct instruments; or by the use of the coupler, the banks may be played at the same time by the use of the front set only. This combination with the Pedal Bass will produce the effect of a large organ and sufficiently heavy to fill a house that seats from 1,000 to 1,500 persons.

The Organ Melodeon

is designed for parlour and private use. The construction is similar to the Church Instrument, being arranged with two banks of keys, and when used together, by means of the coupler, is capable of as great power as the church instrument, when used without the Pedals

☞ *Also, every variety of Melodeons for Parlour use* ☜

Purchasers may rely upon instruments from our manufactory being made in the most complete and thorough manner. Having removed to the spacious buildings 341 Washington Street where we have every facility for manufacturing purposes, and employ none but the most experienced workmen. In short, we will promise our customers an instrument equal if not superior to any manufacturer and guarantee entire satisfaction.

Music Teachers, Leaders of Choirs and others interested in musical matters, are respectfully invited to visit our sale rooms at any time, and examine or test the instruments on exhibition for sale at their pleasure.

MELODEONS RENTED.

Persons who wish to hire Melodeons with a view of purchasing at the end of the year, can have the rent credited as part payment of the purchase money. This matter is worthy of special note as it enables those who desire a fair test of the instruments before purchasing to obtain it at the expense of the manufacturers, to the extent, at least of a year's rent

Orders from any part of the country or world, sent direct to the manufactory in Boston, with cash or satisfactory reference, will be promptly attended to, and as faithfully executed as if the parties were present or employed an agent to select, and on as reasonable terms.

PRICE LIST.

Scroll leg, 4½ octave,	$60
Scroll leg, 5 octave,	75
Piano style, 5 octave,	100
Piano style, extra finish, 5 octave,	115
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Organ Melodeon,	200
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Pedal Bass Harmonium,	275

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RABEY'S

Horse & Cattle Improving Food.

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

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

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MATTHEW H. RICHEY,

Barrister and Attorney at Law

OFFICE—56, BEDFORD ROW.

HALIFAX, N.S.

STOVES, STOVES.

MUCH has been said about STOVES—Cooking Stoves, Shop Stoves, &c, and I have almost thought it was useless to pay for more advertising in the matter, as my Stoves were going off so quickly, but justice to the printers demand I should allow them a part of my profits; so, to benefit them a little, myself a little, and the public a great deal, I merely mention that VARIETY HALL is one of the very best places you can go to buy a good Cooking or Shop Stove. You will find there—

NIAGARA, an elevated Oven, Nos 2, 3 and 4.
CLINTON or FARMER do, Nos 3, 4 and 5.
WISCONSIN, do, Nos 6, 7, 8 and 9
Gem Medal flat-top Stove, Nos 6, 7, 8 and 9
Charter Oak, do do, Nos 6, 7, 8 and 9
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Comet, do do, Nos 6, 7, 8 and 9
Western Diamond, Nos 2, 3, 4 and 5
Boston Cook, Nos 2, 3, 4 and 5
Comet, Nos 2, 3, 4 and 5

The above are all good stoves, and most of them may be fitted up for coal.

CYLINDER, for Halls, shops, &c., various sizes, a superior Stove.

SACHEM and BOX, for wood, various sizes.

Alma, Island Queen and Buoy PORTABLE GRATES and others.

All good stoves, and will be sold, not less than cost, but at a moderate profit to cash customers and others who will pay as they promise.

STOVE PIPE and Stove Fixing always on hand.

J. D. NASH,
Proprietor Variety Hall.

☞ I have liberty to refer to Mr. Doran, of the Country Market, and Mr. Barnes, "Witness" Office, as to the qualities of a new Stove imported this Fall.

Call and see for yourselves

Nov 9 J. D. NASH.

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GERMAN BITTERS,

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DR. HOOFLAND'S BALSAMIC CORDIAL,

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Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Debility of the Nervous System, Diseases of the Kidneys,

and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or weakness of the stomach and digestive organs, are speedily and permanently cured by the GERMAN BITTERS.

The Balsamic Cordial *has acquired a reputation surpassing that of any similar preparation extant. It will cure,* WITHOUT FAIL, *the most severe and long-standing*

Cough, Cold, or Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza, Croup, Pneumonia, Incipient Consumption,

and has performed the most astonishing cures ever known of

Confirmed Consumption.

A few doses will also at once check and cure the most severe Diarrhœa *proceeding from* COLD IN THE BOWELS.

These medicines are prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON & Co., *No. 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and are sold by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere, at 75 cents per bottle. The signature of* C. M. JACKSON *is on the outside wrapper of each bottle.*

There is also published annually by the proprietors, called EVERYBODY'S ALMANAC, *containing much interesting and instructive matter, and a testimony of the cures performed by these medicines in all parts of the country. These Almanacs are given away by all our agents.*

HENRY A TAYLOR, Druggist and Seedsman, Wholesale and Retail Agent
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RUSSIA SALVE VEGETABLE OINTMENT

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

RUSSIA SALVE CURES BURNS.
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RUSSIA SALVE CURES WARTS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE NIPPLES
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RUSSIA SALVE CURES FESTERS.
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RUSSIA SALVE CURES SCURVY.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES BUNIONS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE LIPS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES INGROWING NAILS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SPIDER STINGS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SHINGLES.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES ERUPTIONS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES MOSQUITO BITES.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES CHILBLAINS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES FROZEN LIMBS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES WENS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE EARS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES BOILS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES FLESH WOUNDS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES PILES.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES BRUISES.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES CHAPPED HANDS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SPRAINS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SWELLED NOSE.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES ERYSIPELAS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES LAME BACK.

Bites of Venomous Reptiles are instantly cured by this

EXCELLENT OINTMENT.

EVERY MOTHER WITH CHILDREN, and all Heads of Families,

Should keep a Box in the cupboard, or on the shelf, handy to use in

CASE OF ACCIDENT.

Price, 25 Cents per Box.

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

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

Redding & Co., Proprietors,
No. 8 State Street, Boston.
BARNES & PARK, Wholesale agents, New York.

For sale in Halifax by GEO E. MORTON & CO. MORTON & CODGWELL AVERY, BROWN & CO. THOMAS DURKEY. H A TAYLOR,

And all respectable dealers throughout the Provinces
September 5.

Langley's Antibilious Aperient Pills.

THE great popularity acquired by these Pills during the Twelve years they have been offered for sale in this Province is a convincing proof of their value, as no undue means of increasing their sale have been resorted to, by puffing advertisements—no certificates published respecting them.

These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious Complaints, or morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Headache, want of Appetite Giddiness, and the numerous symptoms indicative of derangement of the digestive organs Also a general Family Aperient. They contain no Calomel nor any mineral preparation, are effectual, yet so gentle in their operation, that they may be taken at any time, with perfect safety, by persons of both sexes; nor do they, as do many Pills, necessitate the constant use of Purgative medicine, the ingredients of which they are composed effectually obviating the common difficulty.

Sold in Boxes Price 1 Shilling, by LANGLEY & JOHNSON, Chemists,
February 24. 1y Hollis Street Halifax.

NEW FRUIT.

JUST RECEIVED per "BEAUTY" direct from MALAGA—

Boxes LAYER RAISINS,
Halves do do
Boxes Bunch do
Half & Qtrs do
Boxes, halls and qtrs NEW FIGS.

—ALSO—

2,000 lbs New Zante Currants,
Nuts, Oranges and Lemons

R. W. SUTCLIFFE & CO
Nov 16. Grocery Mart, 37 Barrington street

No. 25 Granville Street.

Brown Brothers & Co.,

DRUGGISTS,

Have received their Fall Supply of

Drugs, Medicines, Spices,

AND DYE STUFFS.

Which they offer at the lowest market prices.

ALUM, Allspice, Bath Bricks, Black Lead, Blacking, Crown or Fig Blue, Clover Seed, Copperas, Confectionary, Currants, Cudbear, Cinnamon, Cloves, Extract of Logwood, Gunpowder, Gingers, Honey, Ink and Ink Powders Indigo, Lemon Syrup, Logwood, Matches, Nutmegs, Olive Oil, Red Wood, Saltpetre, Snuff, Saleratus, Starch, Soda, Yellowwood, Violin Strings, Vinegar,

With a good assortment of Perfumery, Brushes, Combs, Sponges, etc., always on hand.

November 23

STARTLING, BUT TRUE!

SURVIVE OR PERISH.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

Bilious Disorders.

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

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

Dyspepsia.

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

General Debility & Weakness.

From whatever cause, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, and all other signs of a diseased liver, and other disorganization of the system, vanish under the ameliorating influence of this all powerful antiseptic and deobstruent remedy.

Sickly Females

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

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

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

☞ CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the word "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernable as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book or 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 Medicines throughout the United States and civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 63 cents and $1 each.

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

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

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her

SOOTHING SYRUP,

For Children Teething,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it mothers, it will give rest to yourselves AND RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS

We have put up and sold years, and can say in confidence and truth of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED IN A SINGLE INSTANCE TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operation, and speak in terms of the warmest commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues We speak this in the matter what we do know and pledge our reputation to what is claimed for it, we have never to blush to state that no medicine in use has given more universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to say to mothers that no one who once makes use of it will be without it, but will be found in future to be its warm friend and advocate instead of, as heretofore, the reverse, the enemy of the child, on account of the pain it formerly caused them. This article for over ten years has been used, and our confidence and truth of it, both among physicians and mothers, increasing every year, it is now held by us and our friends in the trade, and by those who have used it, to be the most perfect medicine of the kind ever offered to the public. It is free from all injurious quality, is perfectly safe in all cases, and pleasant to the taste and smell. It relieves the child from pain, it corrects acidity, it relaxes the gums, reduces all inflammation, it cures wind colic, and overcome convulsions, which last is the result of teething, and by the use of this medicine alone, we have never lost a child. We have the testimony of many others who have used it, to the same effect, that it never fails to produce the desired effect when administered for DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between your suffering child and health—but give SYRUP MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, and you will be satisfied. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No 13 Cedar St., New York.

Price only 25 Cents per Bottle.

August 19 1y

ROMAN EYE BALSAM,

FOR INFLAMED EYELIDS.

And for the cure of sore eyes, obstinate humours and orpheus of long standing, this Balsam is an invaluable remedy. The following extract from a letter just received, refers to one of the many similar Cures constantly reported:—

Jersey City, Oct 29, 1859

Messrs. A. & B. SANDS,

Dear Sirs—I have for a number of years been troubled with sore and inflamed eyelids, which though they never caused me much pain, were very annoying on other accounts. I have tried a number of medicines at different times without the slightest success, seeing an advertisement of your Roman Eye Balsam in spite of my scepticism, I resolved to get some, and at least try it. I am now writing this in the fullest gratitude to inform you it could not do me any good at first, but after a few and only a few applications have resulted in a complete cure. Respectfully yours

L. ZABRISKIE.

Price 25 cents per jar.

Prepared by A. B. & D. Sands, Druggists 100 Fulton St., corner William, N. Y.

For sale by MORTON & CO.

CLOVE ANODYNE

Toothache Drops.

Why will you Suffer?

This simple and efficacious remedy acts so directly upon the nerve of the tooth, that almost immediate relief is given It will not in any manner affect the breath like Ether, injure the gums or destroy the enamel of the teeth. Read the following letter from one of the most distinguished practical dentists in the city of New York

Messrs A. B & D SANDS Gentlemen: In the course of my practice I have extensively used your Clove Anodyne with much success for the relief of the Toothache; and as I consider it recommended it to my patients, I deem it but just to inform you of the high opinion I have of it over other remedies. I am yours very respectfully,

M. LEVEY, Dentist

Price 25 cents per vial.

Prepared by A. B and D SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton Street, Corner of William, N. Y.

For sale by MORTON & CO

January 18 1m

JOHN A. BELL,

GENERAL IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

British & American Dry Goods,

Wholesale and Retail,

31 and 32 UPPER WATER STREET,

HALIFAX N. S.

June 16 1y

MOOSE SKIN MOCASSINS

WITH and without Rubber bottoms, for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Just arrived per brig *America* from Montreal, selling very cheap for cash.

ENGLISH SHOE STORE,

W G COOMBS,

December 7 Next door to the Railway Office.

CITY DRUG STORE,

63 Hollis Street.—Halifax.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dubarry's Revalenta Food for Infants and Invalids.

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

Dec. 7. CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

"GOLDEN FLEECE."

Water Street, Windsor, N. S.

HAVING removed my stock from Messrs. B. DeWolf & Son's, to one of Mr G P. Payzant's new shops, directly opposite Mr J. M. Geldert's Grocery Establishment, and having as a sign placed a Guilded Sheep over the door, I wish to call the attention of my friends and customers to the fact.

I would take this opportunity of thanking my numerous supporters, and of soliciting a continuance of their patronage

I am more than ever prepared to supply their wants satisfactorily, both from the increased accommodation in the new concern, and from arrangements I have made, which will enable me to sell at prices still lower than hitherto.

The TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT in connection with my present business, will be found a decided advantage. It has proved so thoroughly, and the Garments made are pronounced by all in *Cut, Fit,* and *Workmanship* unequalled hitherto in Windsor.

In my stock of Broad Cloths, Beavers, Whiteys, Doeskins, Tweeds and Vestings, &c., will be found goods suitable for all ranks and conditions.

My stock of Boots, Shoes, Slippers, Rubbers, &c., will prove to be one of the best ever offered to the public in this place.

In addition to Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Crockeryware, &c., I have procured an agency for the sale of the various Patent Medicines, Perfumes, Hair Oils, Fancy Soaps, Teeth, Nail and Hair Brushes, &c., all warranted, and at lowest possible prices. Also, a supply of National and other School Books; Writing, Letter and Note Paper; Envelopes, Pens, Inks, &c.; Church Services, Bibles with Psalms, do, with Wesley's Hymns, besides a variety of Wesleyan Hymn Books.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM.

Windsor, Sept 5th, 1859.

☞ The "Golden Fleece" can be seen all along Water street, from the Railway Station to Mr Harding's store. No second price is still strictly adhered to.

September 21. W. C.

"'Tis not a life,
'Tis but a piece of childhood thrown away,"

TO how many is this utterance of the poet applicable besides to the original composer of it. How many have met with untimely ends brough Coughs and Colds neglected and allowed to settle on the lungs, and become developed into Consumption. Now these Coughs and Colds can be, in many instances, cured by using

Chiswell's Pectoral Balsam.

a remedy which has stood the test of years and has been pronounced by many using it one of the best Cough Medicines ever offered to the public. If winter's chilling winds and penetrating snows have given you a COLD, and your voice from it, has become hoarse, your breathing difficult and your chest oppressed; if sleepless nights and wearisome days are your lot because of a HACKING COUGH; if thoughts of the fell destroyer Consumption flit across your mind as you look upon the wasted forms of your loved ones; in any of these cases do not fail to obtain a bottle of the Balsam. It has cured the Cold, has allayed the tickling sensation in the throat, has banished the Cough, many times for others, and may be found of avail in your case, or in that of others in whom you are interested.

For Sale, Price 2s 6d., by LANGLEY & JOHNSON, DRUGGISTS, &c.

Hollis Street, Halifax, N.S.

Nov 16

BEEK'S BOOK STORE,

NO. 14 KING STREET,

St. John, N. B.

The Promise of the Father, Economy of Salvation