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CONSUMPTION.

This disease is not incurable

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

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From Rev. L. D. Stebbins,—Having been suffering from a severe bronchial difficulty attended with a cough and spitting of blood, and having tried many medicines for three years, I finally used the Pulmonic Mixture, Balsam and Pills of Rev. Wm. Harrison, Rome, Oneida county N Y., and received conscious benefit and am now enjoying better health than for three or four years past. I feel quite confident that his medicines are excellent for Consumption, Bronchitis, and Catarrh.

L. D. STEBBINS, Pastor of the M. E. Church in Galaway, Saratoga Co., N. Y. July 31, 1863.

From Rev. Geo. G. Hapgood, D. D. Madrid, N. Y. Dear Bro. Harrison—I recommend your medicine as the best I have ever used for the Consumption. GEO. G. HAPGOOD.

From Rev. Robert Flint, Sterling N. Y. Bro. W. Harrison—I have tried your medicine for throat and lung difficulties, and can certify that it has been of excellent effect. I was much afflicted, and it was with difficulty that I could preach at all. But one package relieved me so that I can preach every day without affecting my throat. I can heartily recommend it to all afflicted in like manner.

ROBERT FLINT.

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SILAS BALL

From Rev. H. Sleal, Hannibal, N. Y. From the use of Bro. Harrison's medicine in my family, I can freely commend its excellence. H. SLEAL.

From Rev. John W. Coope, Auburn, N. Y. I am prepared to speak of the merits of Bro Harrison's medicine for the throat an lungs. I have received more benefit from its use than all other medicines I ever used. JOHN W. COOPE.

From Rev. G. W. T. Rogers. New Hampshire Conference, Salem, N. H. I have used Bro. Harrison's medicines in my family with good success and consider it a very good medicine for chronic catarrh. I would recommend its use to all afflicted with this disease.

These Medicines, including Mixture, Balsam and Pills, are $3 per package, and can be had through the Rev. John McMurray, Wesleyan Book Room, Halifax N. S. Orders, accompanied by the cash, will receive prompt attention.

October 28.

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CONSUMPTIVE sufferers will receive (free of charge) a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung affections, by sending their address to Rev. E. A. Wilson, Williamsburg, New York, or to Henry A. Taylor, agent for Mr. Wilson, No. 28 Sackville Street, Halifax.

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THE

PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN,

ORGAN OF THE

Wesleyan Methodist Church of E. B. America.

Editor—Rev. John McMurray.

Printed by Theophilus Chamberlain.

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The Provincial Wesleyan.

Volume XVII. No. 12. HALIFAX, N. S., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1865. Whole No. 816

Religious Miscellany.

"Is it Well?"

Traveller through these scenes of sorrow,
Weary with the march of life;
Hoping nothing for the morrow
But renewed and ceaseless strife:
In thy sky no ray of gladness
Of a brighter day to tell,
Overwhelmed with grief and sadness,
Weary traveller, "Is it well?"

Storm and tempest howl around thee,
Clouds obscure thy toilsome way;
Gloom, and night, and fear surround thee,
Yet for light thou mayest not stay;
Onward, 'mid the darkness groping,
Struggling through life's deepest dell,
Scarce to reach its outlet hoping;
Trembling pilgrim, "Is it well?"

All that thou hadst craved possessing
Has been wrested from thy grasp;
And beneath each fancied blessing
Thou hast found a hidden asp:
Disappointed, worn and weary,
Crushed with woes thou mayst not tell;
Earth and all its prospects dreary,
Tell me, sad one, "Is it well?"

"Is it well" that God has taken
All that thou hadst deemed thine own?
"Is it well" that grief has shaken
Hope forever from her throne?
Death has of thy friends bereft thee,
Borne them to the grave's dark cell;
Not an early joy is left thee—
Answer, Christian, "Is it well?"

Canst thou still with meek submission
Kiss the hand that wields the rod?
Seest thou with Faith's trusting vision
Love in all that comes from God?
Is there rest for thee in heaven?
Hopest thou there with Christ to dwell?
Ah! howe'er by tempests driven,
Then, believer, "It is well?"

For the Provincial Wesleyan.

Temptation.

NO. 3.

The tempted followers of Christ are sometimes almost bereft of consolation, so severe are the trials that they are called to pass through. Perhaps this is owing to inconsideration. For if the tempted disciple meditates upon the many sources of comfort afforded pilgrims journeying towards the promised Land, we think, he can scarcely fail to find a balm for his wounded soul. These sources of consolation are many and varied, and evidently considered by the Master to be sufficient in all cases of temptation. To notice some of these is the object of this paper.

1. *The all-sufficiency of Divine grace.* The ground we take on this head is this:—That no man who believes his Bible, and attempts to follow his Redeemer, will practically disbelieve in the great truth of the all-sufficiency of grace. But is there any room for doubt? We say no. God's superiority over everything terrestial and celestial must be acknowledged, by argument drawn from His nature. He is then unlimited and illimitable, and in consequence possesses power to act as He will. The Bible teaches *God's will concerning us, which is,* that we may receive *those supplies of His* grace which shall enable us to overcome the world, the flesh and the devil, and fit us for His kingdom. It follows that all doubt must of necessity be removed, when we contemplate the omnipotent power of Jehovah both in and out of the kingdom of grace; consequently satanic reasoning suggested on this point can rest on no tangible foundation. Such being the case, what believer needs to fear the assaults of the enemy on his way to the Celestial City? Feeling assured of the omnipotence of the Master, and the power of His grace, he may laugh at the monstrous foe of the world of spirits; he may boldly clothe himself in the armour of the Great Captain, and with undaunted mien spur on to the cambat, and be foremost in the ranks of Heaven's chivalry. And while engaged with the legions of darkness, he needs not fear. If severely beset, there is a way of communication with the Great General-in-Chief; and also a sure promise of answer, by way of affording the reinforcements necessary for the conflict. Knowing this, the Christian warrior may fearlessly charge upon the foe, and lift high the banner of victory bearing the inscription,—"My grace is sufficient for thee."

2. *The great cloud of witnesses.* The patriarchical, prophetical, apostolical, and reformatory fathers, bear irrefutable testimony of the power of God to purge the conscience from dead works and give victory in the most severe conflicts. And this fact is the more cheering, when we consider the peculiarities of their situation, and the irreligious character of the ages in which they lived. The patriarchs and prophets existed in an age darkened by ignorance and superstition. The bright beams of intellectual, moral and religious light, which are in these days as a ring of glory surrounding the earth, had then found no entrance through the dark clouds of idolatry which hung as a funeral pall over the land of their habitation: nevertheless they stood forth boldly for their Master, and received that persecution which ignorance thought due such testimony. What was their support during these times of trial? The arm of the Lord! Notwithstanding the severity of their temptations, the Lord delivered them out of *all!!* The apostles, although living in a more enlightened age, bore ample testimony of the capability and willingness of God to afford Divine aid, in order, that they might finish their course with joy. They invariably went into the Master's presence thro' the crucible of martyrdom; and becoming refined in this way, were fit for the society of the just made perfect. The fathers of the Reformation, where are they? They also have come "out of great tribulation, and have washed their robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb." Some of these, notwithstanding the unholy fires of Smithfield, died triumphing in the faith. Their immortal spirits soared above, giving glory to God, and testifying of His ability to save to the uttermost. Yes, blessed be God, and myriads more since the days of the worthies last mentioned, have glorified God in their life and death; and have left the Church militant to join the Church triumphant. Christian of the nineteenth century have you any need to fear? You may never have occasion to "resist unto blood striving against sin." O, thank God that your pathway to heaven is so smooth! Rest assured as others have overcome, so may you.

3. *The book of Divine revelation.* The word of God abounds with "exceeding great and precious promises" to the believer. In the "volume of the book" it is thus written:—"There hath no temptation taken you but such as is common to man: but God is faithful, who will not suffer you to be tempted above that ye are able; but will with the temptation also make a way of escape, that ye may be able to bear it—1 Cor. x. 13. What cheering, what assuring words! How infinitely condescending on the part of Jehovah to "make a way of escape!!" "Herein is love, not that we loved God, but that He loved us"!!! Hear again, follower of the Lord Jesus, to thy edification:—"Who are kept by the power of God through faith unto salvation ready to be revealed in the last time. Wherein ye greatly rejoice, though now for a season, if need be, ye are in heaviness through manifold temptations. That the trial of your faith being much more precious than of gold that perisheth, though it be tried with fire, might be found unto praise and honour and glory at the appearing of Jesus."—1 Peter i. 5, 6, 7. Such is the teaching of numerous passages of holy writ on this feature of the Christian life. The incomparable book abounds with encouragement and exhortation of a unique character, calculated to strengthen the faith and confirm the hope of the pilgrim to "Mount Zion." "Fear not little flock, it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom." Do not dishonour God by giving way to slavish doubt: the WORD is "spirit and life:" Believe just as firmly as if you saw the promises of God written in flaming characters along the firmament of heaven. And in your battles with the enemy, confront him with the immutable WORD, and victory must be yours. The subtle reasoner of the nether regions will use his logic in vain against the perfect arguments of the best of books. And though he may sometimes appear in the garb of an angel of light and almost confound you by the apparent truthfulness of his insinuations; yet, the WORD will here support you, and will pluck from him his disguise and reveal all his hideous deformity. Fear not fellow pilgrim; the God of Jacob will go before thee, and the God of Israel will be thy rereward. Be careful to bind His Gospel to thy soul; and when the floods of death shall beat upon thy immortal spirit, upon its bosom shalt thou glide into the haven of perpetual rest.

4. *The example of the Lord Jesus Christ.* The Saviour is to His followers, an example of all that is lovely, just and good. His life, while clad with the garb of our humanity here below, is a perfect epistle, which invites our earnest study and prayerful imitation. One of the most striking features of His sojourn in this vale of tears, is His calm submission to His heavenly Father's will, while contending with persecution of the most persistent and diabolical character from spiritual and temporal enemies. It is with this trial of our Lord's character that we have now to do, and we hold, that He is the complete exemplar of the Christian during the hour of sharp spiritual assault. But it may be argued, that Christ cannot be our standard of imitation under temptation, inasmuch as He was God, and consequently in the possession of power to resist evil which our humanity cannot attain unto. Such reasoning is evidently fallacious. We cannot conceive that the divine nature of our Lord was attacked at all; we believe his human nature was the subject of assault for the following reasons:—1. Satan was too well aware of the omnipotence and immutability of our Lord's divine nature, to undertake anything against that nature in the wilderness; but knowing He was a man, and heir to all the infirmities of human nature, he dared to tempt Him in a powerful manner touching His bodily wants, by asking Him to "command that these stones be made bread;" thus tempting Him to distrustfulness, a manifest failing of human nature. 2. The enemy appealed to our Lord's human nature by asking Him to cast himself down from the pinnacle of the temple. Human beings are presuming creatures, and will often attempt that for which they have no warrant; and Satan evidently tempted this failing in our Lord's human nature. 3. Human beings are ambitious; men desire worldly honour, and will sometimes perpetrate unjustifiable acts to obtain it; and Satan unquestionably attacked this weakness in our Lord's human nature, when he promised the kingdoms of the world, if He would fall down and worship him. We perceive then, that the Saviour was on an equality with His followers during this temptation; that is the same nature was assailed in the Creator, that is assaulted in the creature. But how did our Lord meet His powerful adversary? Not by any exhibition of divine power (which power He could have employed if He would) but from three quotations from the Old Testament; proving the power of "the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God." Now, that our great EXEMPLAR was supported by his divine nature cannot be denied; more than this, we are assured, that it was by the Divine aid and the Word that Satan was defeated, because human nature *alone,* can propose nothing against Satan. But mark, humble Christian, that power which your loving Saviour could command for himself, He can also grant unto you, and enable you to triumph over your disconcerted foe! Imitate Him who knew no sin; let Christ be your example and object of trust, and you shall enter in through the gates into the city.

G. FORSEY.

Burin, Newfld.

Crossing the Line.

BY REV. G. B. WILCOX.

A sailor boy on his first voyage to the tropics is full of the prospect of crossing the equator. He expects to find there a black line drawn around the earth, over land and ocean. He will know the exact moment when the ship's prow cuts clean through it! But looking out for this great sight, he sees nothing except that the air grows milder, and the skies more genial, the sea becomes warm with perpetual summer, and along the coast he is charmed by the bloom of the fields and the singing of the birds. But where is the line? And what means this mildness in the air and ocean? "It means," some older shipmate tells him, "that you have already crossed the line. You have seen all that you will see of it." So a young seeker after Christ expects to know the very moment of his passing from death to life. But when some day, he asks "Why do all things seem so new—Christ so gracious, and Christians so dear, and the Bible so full of meaning?" it is, as some older brother perceives, because he has passed the great crisis. He saw no line. He remembers no sudden, wonderful change. He finds only that he has arrived, like Bunyan's Christian entering Beulah, at a region of sweetness and peace—that the time of the singing of birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in the land.

Now, as there was a point when the ship crossed the equator, so there was a precise moment when the convert passed into the kingdom of Christ. But doubt and uncertainty were suffered for a while to overcloud it.

But what then? What does that signify, if to-day he is trying to live by faith in Christ? God may have a special point to gain in suffering that transition to be obscured. We once had under our pastoral care an old, hardened sinner, who, by some blunder, had been allowed to slip into the church. And to every warning he would answer, "Don't talk to me! I am all right. I am sure of it. I can tell you the very day and hour. I can see it now, at this moment. There came a strange light into the room, and I broke down and gave right up!" How we need to wish God would blot that day from his memory! There is always danger of presumption. Many a professed Christian is better off without a bright spiritual birthday shining, like a wrecker's false light, through the blackness and deadness of his later experience. It is better for any disciple to be forced back for his evidence on his present faith and zeal as a child of God.

The trouble with many young Christians is, that they are incessantly pining for assurance and comfort, instead of hungering after righteousness. Worldly gratification they could never think of seeking. But *spiritual* joy is quite a different matter. Now *it is as easy to be selfish in the pursuit of spiritual joy as of any other.* Not happiness, but the will of God, is the thing to seek. Astronomers often get their best views of a star by turning the telescope toward some star near it, and thus seeing the first by a side light. So he who follows duty comes soonest to happiness. "The longest way round is the shortest way home."

Moreover, a patient of the Good Physician recovering from sin-sickness, must not be in the outset, always inspecting his own symptoms. That process easily comes to be morbid. It brings on a spiritual dyspepsia—a sickly, feeble life, that can digest no strong meat of doctrine, and is always burrowing downward into some deeper despondency. The way to health is through exercise—the activity of going about doing good. The "*movement* cure" is the remedy for these spiritual diseases! Put to practical use what you have already learned, and so learn more. If a man will do His will, he shall know of the doctrine.

The cunning policy of Satan is to carry "the war into Africa"—to give the young Christian work enough in his own heart to leave him no leisure for outside operations. He will keep him close captive if possible; or if not will so cripple him that he shall never be able to fight again. There is but one way to baffle that policy. It is to carry these heart-troubles to Christ, to let Him take care of them, and then at once join the rank and file of His army and fight the devil and all his works.

The very time, moreover, to evince the strength of one's loyalty to God, is when pressed by temptation and burdened with gloom. Anybody can stand firmly when no storm rages. A steam-ship running before the wind hardly shows herself superior to a sailing packet. It is when, as you walk the deck at midnight, and the gale blowing square in your teeth, tears through the rigging, a perfect tornado, and the black clouds scud like spectres overhead, and the billows dash you above that make every timber in the good ship shiver, then as you feel the engine far beneath your feet, a mighty heart beating true to you under its giant ribs of oak, struggling on unflinchingly against wind and wave, bringing the ship's head up again and again to her course as she is forced from it, this *faithfulness under adversity* makes you fairly fall in love with a steam-engine! But that dead machinery is a feeble type of a living heart's fidelity. On such a heart Christ looks with interest deeper than any mother's pride in a noble boy. Trust Him, follow Him, young believer! Be mindful that only a disciple can breast such storms as He will carry you safely through! And if Christ in you the hope of glory, enables you thus to stand the test, be assured, though your heart may be heavy still, that you have *crossed the line* that runs between His friends and His foes!—*Independent.*

The Soul First.

My unconverted friend, when your soul is saved, you may talk about the price of gold, or the ten per cent. that offers to you in some new speculation, or the latest discoveries in the oil regions. Until then, you real business must be to flee from the wrath to come, and to lay hold on eternal life. What shall a man give in exchange for his soul?

When your soul is saved, you may talk about building the new house, or adorning the present one, these things are to be settled by extent of purse, and the ability to possess them without robbing God or the claims of charity. What we insist is, that no one has any right even to think of such things while the soul is yet under the condemnation of unpardoned sin. What right have you to be planning a house when you have never thought of your soul's dwelling-place through an endless eternity? Why insure your property before you have insured your soul. Why so anxious about getting into "good society" for a dozen or two of years on earth, and yet not a moment's thought about your soul's everlasting companions? Why so ready to prepare for everything else except to prepare to die?

The simple reason is, that you make this world everything and eternity nothing. You do not expect to take up your abode in hell, but the business of securing heaven you propose to set about when you have nothing else to do. At present your whole heart is drowned in money-making, or in pleasure-seeking, or in getting, keeping, and enjoying what your heart most covets. If I come to you, Mr. A——, in your counting-room, and whisper that God has a claim upon your soul; if I come to you, young Mr. B——, in your study, or to you Madam C——, with your bundle of invitations for a daughter's fete beside you, the prompt answer is, "Please don't interrupt me. I am busy." True enough: you are busy. So was Daniel busy; but he found time to pray thrice a day, and he served God in everything he did. You are busy; but so was Wilberforce, who did five men's work at once, and honored God in every act. You are busy, but only busy in the service of self and sin; if not a Christian, you are not busy in serving God. You do not fancy an interruption by one who longs to draw your soul to Christ. Well, my friend, death will interrupt you, one of these days. He will not stop to knock at the door of your counting-room or your new library. He will not wait, perhaps, till the daughter's fête has passed off. He will come when God sends him, and in that moment thy soul will be required of thee.

When Nehemiah was urged to quit the rebuilding of Jerusalem, and go down to a parley with his enemies on the plain of Ono, he replied maufully, "I am doing a *great work,* so that I cannot come down to you." Nehemiah was successful, because single-hearted. And so must you be, if you ever save your soul and serve your God. You must say to the world, when it clamors for your time, I am doing a great work. I am seeking the pardon of my sins. I am settling the question of my everlasting destiny. God is calling me, and I am finding my way to him. The Holy Spirit is striving with me, and if I grieve him away he may leave me to die as callous as a rock. I have never yet prepared to *live,* much less to die, and I am determined not give my attention to anything under the sun, until I have given my heart to Christ.

An earnest, resolute setting about the work of repentance, and of seeking God, seldom fails. Where God's help is invoked, and where the aim of the seeking heart is to please God, it never fails. God is nigh to them who call upon him in spirit and in truth. "Ye shall seek me and find me," he says, "when ye seek me *with all the heart.*" He demands the heart. He demands the first place in that heart. He demands that his *will* be made the rule of your life. He demands that you be ready to deny self for his sake. He demands that you serve him to your dying hour from principle. He offers to you sustaining grace, and everlasting heaven.

This is a great work, you confess; "but how shall I accomplish it?" God's answer is, "Work out your salvation; for it is God that worketh in you." "My grace is sufficient for you." Yes, it is a great work; but Christ has done a greater; he has died to make your salvation possible. It will be *certain,* when you give your heart to him. And when you so desire to be a Christian that you are willing to take up any cross and follow Jesus, when you so desire to be saved that you are willing to pray for it, and not only pray, but give up your favorite sins, and not only forsake sin, but to embrace the Saviour, then the work is done, and you have a right to all the glorious privileges of a child of God. If a child, then an heir; a joint-heir to heaven's inheritance. *The soul must be first!* And Christ first in the soul! Then "all's well" for time and for eternity.—*Cuyler.*

Conversion of a Universalist.

The Rev. Wm. Taylor in his California Mission Scenes gives the following as one of the fruits of street preaching:—"A number of months after this occasion, a stranger called on me, and requested a private interview. Said he to me: 'Do you remember preaching from the deck of a steamboat at Long Wharf, nine months ago, from a text concerning the destruction of Babylon, and the death of Belshazzar? That was the time to which I allude,' said he; and then related the following facts concerning himself: 'I was, up to that morning, a confirmed Universalist; and was withal a very wicked sinner. As I was walking leisurely down the wharf that morning, I heard you singing, and went into the crowd, through curiosity, to hear what was to be said on the occasion. While you were preaching, a strange fearfulness, which I cannot describe, came over me. I felt a smothering sensation at my heart, and thought I was dying. My Universalism all vanished like smoke; and I felt if I died then, I should certainly go to hell. For some time I knew not what to do. I came very near crying out; but something seemed to say to me, 'Pray, pray to God, in the name of Jesus Christ, for pardon.' So I began earnestly to pray. For three weeks I suffered a constant fearfulness and trembling. I felt every moment as though some dreadful calamity or judgment was about to befall me. I was afraid to go to sleep at night, lest I should wake up in hell; and every day there seemed to be literally a heavy mist before my eyes, which made everything look dark and dreary. But all these three dreadful weeks I continued to pray; and suddenly, while I was praying, and trying to trust in Jesus Christ, I realized that my burden of sin was gone; and instead of fearfulness, and a nervous tremor, I felt all the vigor of renewed youth. The mist of my eyes gave way to the brightness of morning. I praised God for his pardoning mercy. I have been up in the mountains ever since. I have had but few public religious privileges, but have had my private prayers, and have been recommending religion to all my associates. Jesus has been very precious to my soul all the time. To-morrow I expect to embark for China; and I wanted to get some tracts and religious books for distribution aboard ship. I feel as though I ought to do all I can in the cause of Christ, for his great mercy to me, and for the great desire he has given me to see poor wandering souls converted.'"

Pray Without Ceasing.

It is not by the short and transient applications to the throne of grace, which we are too apt to dignify by the name of prayer, that we can hope to be qualified for seasons of peculiar trial, temptation or labor. This can only be done by dwelling near the mercy seat—by daily, hourly, constantly sending forth those winged messengers of the heart, the secret, silent, swiftly flying thoughts, which, while they form, like the Patriarch's ladder, an uninterrupted line of ascending entreaties to the Most High, form also a channel for his descending mercies to our souls.—*S. S. Times.*

Religious Intelligence.

Bible Women of London.

ORIGIN OF THE ENTERPRIZE.

Twelve years ago, in a building close to the Five Dials, a city missionary opened a lending library for the poor. The first person who came was a woman who lived in the immediate neighborhood, and the volume for which she asked, was the Bible. Soon afterwards she was taken ill, and went into a hospital, where she had leisure and quiet for reading. Though better born, she had been reared in fetid and squalid haunts, and an old man, her fellow-lodger, kind in other ways, had bidden her never to read the Bible: "It was full of lies: she had only to look round her in St. Giles's, and she might see there was no God." As a woman she was to learn from God's own word, and in that way of sorrow wherein He teaches all of us, the love which He had to her, and the work which He had appointed her to do. Some time after leaving the hospital, she offered the missionary who had lent her the Bible, and afterwards came to her, to devote a few hours in the week to visiting the sick. This letter was in his pocket when a communication reached him from a lady who had long been interested in the circulation of the Scriptures, inquiring for a suitable person to sell Bibles among the poor. This was probably Mrs. Raynard, the founder or *inventor* of the system, who is still at the head of it in London. He immediately brought them together, and an experiment was commenced in a cautious and quiet way, which, in seven years, has grown into proportions of considerable magnitude, and produced results which must gladden the hearts of all who love God.

THE MODE OF OPERATIONS.

To go at once into our subject, the duties of a Bible-woman, strictly speaking, are twofold, and consist partly of Bible-selling, which is always done by itself and for a fixed number of hours; partly of other offices, of a kindly and domestic nature, which it is not so easy to define as to understand. This Bible-selling is to all intents and purposes a female colportage. The Bible-woman goes with her bag of specimen Bibles from house to house, and room to room, inviting purchasers, and receiving payments in small weekly instalments. She is not always received very graciously, but perseverance finds its reward.

There are working in London, among the vilest and most wretched of her population, about two hundred of these women—themselves mostly fruits of the same kind of labor. They are ignorant but earnest Christians, and remembering the "horrible pit" from which they have been rescued, are impelled both by gratitude and sympathy to greater self-denial and perseverance. These are not left to labor alone, but every district is placed under the direction of a woman of education, who does all the reckoning, planning, and business parts of the work. Weekly meetings are held in a large room within each district, especially for the mothers, though others may attend. The superintendent presides, and the Bible-women are present. These meetings last two hours. The first hour is employed in business—taking money for clothing and other details of the work—the second in religious exercises, endeavouring to impress the simplest truths of the Gospel in the most affectionate manner.

FRUITS OF THE ENTERPRISE.

A Bible-woman in St. Giles's, several years ago, knocked, without knowing it, at the door of a Roman Catholic. On explaining her errand she was angrily scolded by the woman who opened the door, and in a tone of voice audible through the house; nevertheless, with some inconsistency, this very woman offered to become a subscriber, and paid down a trifling deposit. Disconcerted and puzzled, the Bible-woman asked her superintendent if she should go again, and was bidden by all means to persevere. God, also, was preparing the way for His word. The husband of the Roman Catholic woman fell ill, and the visitor of the district asking permission to read to him, chose the account of our Lord's sufferings, which produced such an effect on the sick man, naturally of a harsh and irritable temper, that the tears rained down his cheeks, and he desired without further delay to possess the book for himself. On the next occasion of the visitor calling, the wife said to her, "Bless you, ma'am, and bless that book; my husband is quite a different man." Nor was the change in him perceptible only to his wife. A man in the adjoining room, observing the difference in his neighbor's conduct, asked to borrow the book which had brought it about, and, not being allowed to take it out of the room to read, he read it in his friend's company, and became so absorbed in its contents that he did not lay it aside till two o'clock in the morning.

In speaking of results, there are some of a visible and material kind, which are simply matters of fact; there are others, which, lying beneath the surface, we prefer to speak of in the language of faith and hope. It is a simple question of figures, that during the last seven years fifty thousand, chiefly Family Bibles (the gift of the British and Foreign Bible Society) have been sold through this agency alone among the working classes, at a total cost of upwards of four thousand pounds, the money being devoted to the salaries of the Bible-women. During the same period, twenty thousand pounds have been subscribed by the poor for the purchase of useful clothing, and thirty-seven thousand pounds contributed by the public at large for the general use of the mission. Besides this, hundreds of beds have been sold to those who were in the habit of lying on the hard boards, or on heaps of dirty rags; dormitories have been established; cheap dinners sold to the poor; hundreds and hundreds of children sent to school, and their parents induced to attend a place of worship; while in not a few instances both young and middle-aged persons offer themselves for baptism. If the usefulness of the Bible-women may in some degree be gathered from the affection felt by the poor towards them, we have at once a sure and unanimous testimony. The following is a specimen:

"DEAR LADY—It is with great grief that I hear that you want to remove my dear Mrs.——— to another district, but I hope, please God, you will not. I will tell you what she has done for me. There was not a greater, blacker sinner than I was, yet God has had mercy upon me. I was brought up with pious parents, respectable, and I was the greater sinner, because I had had those privileges. If I were to give my life, a large book would not contain it. I am a brand plucked from the burning. Blessed be God that I ever met with dear Mrs. ———. I think it would be cruel to take such a blessing from this district. The souls of the people about here are as dear to Christ as anywhere else. This is a place that requires some in earnest for souls. Oh, do not take her away! There is much work to be done here yet; let her stop a little longer. I will tell you what I was, before she came to me. I was a drunkard, a swearer, and a Sabbath-breaker, and a companion of all the lowest and most depraved people you can mention. Last October, my dear baby was born, who is now in heaven; to my shame, I must say that I never was sober the whole of the time she was spared me. Last Christmas, my wicked companions came on the Monday to fetch me out, and they had no trouble to get me; I was quite as willing as they. We went to the first public-house, and I shall never forget the call for the first half-pint of rum, and the landlord gave us another. I think I was tipsy four times on that day, and had soda-water to sober me. On that Monday my dear baby was ill, and I took no notice. I thought, when I had my frolic over, I would attend to her, but God thought otherwise, and when I awoke on the Wednesday-morning my babe was dead on my arm. Oh! you would suppose that would have been a warning to me; but no, it made me worse than I was before. I took to drinking harder than ever, and fighting, and every other sin. I did not care what became of me. I said there was no forgiveness for me, so it was no matter how my life ended."

"I had another temptation. I thought I would make away with myself; but I did not like to leave my child, and then, I thought I would kill my husband and child too. Ah, how often have I called upon God to strike me dead, He knows! Now it happened that a poor woman came to me, and told me she had come into the right way through dear Mrs. W———, and she began to talk to me. I said there was nothing but hell for *me,* but at last she persuaded me to go to the afternoon Mothers' Meeting. I was very miserable, and at first I told her I did not like to be talked to; but blessed be God, she would not let me be. Oh the miserable sinner she made me see myself! Oh the horrible pit I was hovering over! Had not God directed her to me, where should I have been now? I could not have gone on much longer. Oh, do not take her away yet! This is a dark district. There wants some one in earnest for Christ here. Do let her stop. What shall I do without a guide? I am such a young beginner. Do let her stop, for the love of Christ. Do let her stop, for the love of sinners and their never-dying souls. Do not take her away, she has been the means of bringing me to the feet of Jesus, and yet there are many to come to Christ. May the Lord help her and keep her; and I hope that I shall hold on my way rejoicing in God my Saviour, and I hope He will prosper the work."

"Eighteen months since," writes the Superintendent of a Bible Mission, "at the back of our room sat a poor woman who had evidently been drinking. No bonnet covered her tangled and uncombed hair, which streamed over her shoulders, and her dirty gown hung in shreds round her, here and there pinned together. She was so offensively dirty that the women objected to sit near her. I think many would have banished her the room, and said, 'It is hopeless to raise one so utterly sunk.' If you could see this same woman as she sits now in the front row at our meetings, any one would think of her, 'She is decidedly above the class for which Bible Missions are intended.'"

This change is not the effect of gifts. I do not believe that the worth of a penny has been given to this woman since she has attended our meetings. She became clean before she ceased to be ragged. Her appearance was wretched when she joined our class to learn to read.

In the beginning of May she was promoted to the Testament. On the 12th, I find this entry in my journal: "We read Matt. xxvii. On reading Pilate's offer of Barabbas to the people, Mrs. ——— said, 'Which did they choose?'

'Read on, and you will see.'

"When we came to verse 21: 'No, they couldn't do it; *no one* could.'

"Verse 30 came to her turn, but she hesitated.

"'Read on, Mrs. ———.'

"'I can't.'

"'Why not? there are no hard words.'

"'I dare not *say* what I read; I'm sure I'm wrong.'

I read the verse.

"'No, now, *that* can't be; and yet every word is true. Dear, oh dear; only think, and this to save us!'

"At verse 46: 'Well, that is beautiful, and Jesus said that.'

When her turn came again she hesitated.

"No, it's of no use; I can't get beyond that verse."

"I think she read those words six or eight times, and then closing the book, and covering her face with her apron, she burst into tears."

The superintendent of a Bible Mission one day went to see a poor woman who was in straightened circumstances, and utterly ignorant of the blessedness of prayer.—As the visitor began to speak of the Bible, the woman interrupted her: "Why, you really look as if you loved the Bible." The charge was not denied. "Well, it's very strange.—I've been reading the Gospels lately, but I can't understand them. It's all dull and dry to me." She spoke so slowly and so regretfully, adds my informant, it made my heart ache. The visitor went on to speak of the Bible as showing Christ to be a personal Saviour. The woman answered, "You do make we wonder like, for you speak of it all as if you knew Christ, and you had seen Him, as though he were some friend of your own." The conversation went on to prayer. "Now, you can't mean you'd have me pray about this debt." We can guess what the answer was. "Oh, I wish I could go to God like that! No wonder you look so happy. You can never be really sad."

There is yet one other advantage incidentally resulting from the Mothers' Meetings, in that they multiply to the poor their chances of Christian friendship, and recognise as well as satisfy those social and neighborly instincts which are so ignored in London. Strange as it may seem to say it, to thousands and tens of thousands, both of rich and poor, London is a dull and cheerless place. Especially is this so with the poor. In a common-lodging house, where any are admitted who pay the rent, respectable and prudent persons are compelled in self-defence to keep aloof from strangers, who, for aught they know may be dissolute or dishonest. There is no little garden to go into; there is no pleasant village street, where the young mother may saunter, her child by her side, and her needlework in her hand, to meet her husband as he comes back from work, or to exchange a word with friendly neighbors. A dull back room looking out on roofs and chimney-tops, is the gloomy prospect that depresses them day after day. But when they come to meet the superintendent and the Bible-woman, they also meet each other. Why should we call gossiping in them, what we call conversation in ourselves? and many a woman who comes to this meeting sad and careworn, goes home light and happy, to greet her husband with a smile, and her children with a kiss. She has found out that others have burdens besides herself, and many, burdens far heavier; and she has heard of that kind and tender Saviour, who says to all like her—"Come unto Me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

Occasionally, indeed, the social element assumes a festive character, and the annual tea-party is a fixed institution in the working of Bible Missions. At some of these tea-parties, nearly three hundred persons are present. There is always a large gathering of babies, who are inseparable from their mothers; and who, while they spare the bread, drain the milk. Sometimes the husbands accompany their wives. When the tea and cake are despatched, there is the sweet singing of familiar h

Sunday, 9th inst. came. I woke with feelings of sorrow. I felt afraid that before the day was over, I should be entirely silenced. Service commenced in the morning at 10½. A nice congregation gathered in the small (Methodist) church. The Master of assemblies, fulfilled His promise, and was present with His people. In the afternoon the congregation was much larger, and seeing the people looking so eagerly, my feelings were so far roused, that for the time I forgot my inflamed throat, and continued preaching for some time, and with some emotion "all the words of this life." By these *words*, the Holy Ghost was evidently working in the hearts of both believers, and unbelievers, confirming and comforting these, awakening, and judging those. A shadow, as of something awful, appeared to rest upon the congregation. I gave the tokens of church-membership to twelve persons, at the close of the service. As we separated, one of the sisters commenced singing—

"O come to me and you shall know
What a great Saviour can bestow,
His love to me I can't express
Although I'm called a "Methodist," &c.

This oustic song apparently accorded with the feelings of every heart: and I thought it—not on account of its excellence as poetry, but of its excellence as a war song, for Methodist pioneers—worthy of a place in my note-book. Seeing their devotion,—beholding the grace of God in these disciples, I was glad.

From the church, I went to the house of Bro. J. Read, a man who has been walking with God, for nearly half a century; whose christian simplicity, whose heavenly mindedness, and whose unblamable life have won for him the confidence and esteem, of all his neighbors. Here, I took tea, and much enjoyed an hour's fellowship with the aged pilgrim, and his son Simeon, who is a young man of excellent spirit.

In the evening we had a prayer-meeting in the house of my host, Mr. E. March. His large kitchen, was full to overflowing, and we might have said, as did a traveller in the days of yore, "How dreadful is this place!" A powerful Divine influence rested upon the people. While some prayed, others wept, yea, groaned for anguish of soul. It was refreshing to hear the sob of contrition, and to behold the tear of penitence. Believers wrestled with God, sinners trembled, angels rejoiced, and Jesus saw the travail of His soul. May the hearts, which that night were softened, by the Spirit's gracious power, never more be hardened through the deceitfulness of sin! The day closed; but I was the subject of different feelings, to those with which I woke in the morning. I reviewed the day, thought of God's mercy in holding me up, of the unction of the Holy One, so freely vouchsafed, of the signs of the new life which I had witnessed, and I felt glad.

In closing this third paper, I wish to testify—that the "gospel of God," has not yet become effete. But centred in, and going forth from the Cross of Christ, it is still to all who believe, "the power of God, and the wisdom of God." The gospel,—however disdainfully the world may treat it, however scornfully a certain class of sceptics may handle it,—it is still the only remedy, that is adapted to meet the wants of man, as a moral, and responsible agent, in every condition of life, and in his almost endless variety of circumstances. It is for our world, as smitten, and bruised by the powers of sin, the only, the all-sufficient panacea. Without the gospel, mankind are dark, and polluted; *lost*, they are *damned*. Give a man the gospel, give a people the gospel, give the nations the gospel, and they have then a power, by which they can elevate themselves to the very summit of all that is grand in intellect, of all that is sublime in morality, and of all that is pure, and entrancing in religion. The gospel, the pure unadulterated gospel, is what the people of *Green's Harbor* require; it is what they earnestly ask; it is what they ought to have. W.

Old Perlican, Jan. 19, 1865.

Letter from Rev. James England.

DEAR BROTHER,—

I see by a late "Watchman" that the Rev. George Ellidge has "ceased at once to work and live." I knew him well. After labouring for 26 years in Newfoundland, in 1848, he was appointed to the Durham Circuit, and continued to labour in the English work up to the time of his death. I retain a very lively and grateful recollection of Brother Ellidge. The First Circuit I occupied in Newfoundland was Island Cove, adjoining the Blackhead Circuit on which he was then stationed. I often visited his house, preached in different parts of his Circuit, and saw a great deal of him during the two years we remained so near together. I received from him much valuable advise and instruction in reference to books and study, and the peculiarities of our work in that Island. To this day I think myself happy in having met with such a judicious counsellor in the early part of my Missionary life, and shall ever consider myself well repaid; for so often walking over the 15 miles that separated us from each other. I do not know whether the good Brother with whom I once took a longer walk than we at first intended ever felt any regret on this subject. The circumstance to which I allude was the following:—A few months after arriving at my first station a young Brother from Old Perlican came to seek my advice in reference to some affairs in that Circuit. Being only a "Youngster" Parson myself, I said "let us go and consult Father Ellidge about it." So early next morning we started off in Indian file, hopping over puddles, stumps, and stones in the narrow path. (This was in the days before good roads and bridges were built on the North Shore.) On reaching Blackhead we found that Mr. Ellidge had gone to Carbonear, and would not be back for some days. While Mrs. E. was preparing dinner we rambled out past the Church and sat down on the bank, bathing our feet in the brook, and consulting together what we had best do. We concluded to follow him to Carbonear. So after dinner we set out to walk the 12 miles further. On arriving in Carbonear, late in the afternoon, we found Brother Ellidge standing on the hill near the Mission House, who when he saw us, lifted up his hands and said, "What doest thou here Elijah." We had now the advantage of receiving the Chairman's (Rev. John Pickavant) advice as well as that of Bro. Ellidge. Next day after dinner we set out to walk back to our Circuits—having passed through Fresh Water and Clown's Cove, we thought we saw a better path over Salmon Cove ridge than the one on the right by which we had come up, (all the high ridge was then thickly covered with woods). We walked on and on over the ridge, through the woods, down into the valley, when all at once our fine path terminated at the side of a large pond. "Oh" said my companion who had been longer in the Island than I had, "this is only a winter path, for hauling wood." Not likeing to walk back all the way over the ridge, we kept along down the valley toward the shore. But while we were pushing our way through bogs and tangled woods, the heavens became black with thunder clouds, and before we found the right path the rain began to pour down upon us. We were now in sight of Perry's Cove, but neither of us knew anything about the place or the people. As the shades of night were approaching we marched up to the best looking house in the place, and asked if they would give us shelter till the morning. "O come in," said the good woman, "you be quite wet through." She got us some dry clothes belonging to the Skipper and the Boys, and hung our wet ones to the fire. She put on the kettle and down with a nice fish before the fire. After a comfortable tea we asked whether any of the neighbours would come in if we had service. "O yes," she said, "I will send round and let them know, but it will be rather late before they come as they be very busy just now, being caplin Schul." After waiting some time they began to come in till about 40 persons had assembled. Then the good woman brought out the Bible and *Wesley's Hymns* and laid them on the table. To my surprise most of those assembled had our Hymn Book with them. They sang heartily, and I felt quite at home while calling their attention to the "faithful saying." At 4 o'clock next morning, refreshed and happy, we went on our way rejoicing, to our appointed spheres of labour.

I also spent many days and nights with Bro. Ellidge when he was passing through great family affliction and bereavement. To this sad time he alludes in a letter I received from him after he returned home. He says, "I take the opportunity of indulging a wish of writing to you, a wish that has frequently risen in my mind. When I call to mind your frequent visits to Blackhead, and the friendly part which you took in connection with the interment of so great a portion of our family, I must have a grateful remembrance of you, and should like to be favoured with a few lines from you."

At the British Conference held in Camborne, 1862, I had the pleasure of again meeting with Bro. Ellidge, and talking over together some of our toils and travels in Newfoundland. But now I shall see his face no more till we meet in "a better country" than even good Old England, and review all the way in which we were led during our days on this Planet.

He was a man of extensive and general information. Sometimes his running comments in reading Scripture lessons were very instructive, and had he possessed a more impressive delivery his sermons would have appeared to considerable advantage. I am inclined to think so from reading a sermon that he preached 30 years ago, on the death of Mr. George Vey, and which was published at that time.

I feel solemnly admonished, by the passing away of our fathers in the Ministry, to "work while it is day for the night cometh when no man can work." "God buries his workmen, but carries on his work." May that brotherly kindness, sincere affection, and true friendship which characterised them, continue among their sons in the Ministry of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. JAS. ENGLAND.

Obituary.

MRS. TAYLOR OF GUYSBOROUGH.

Died on the 11th ult., Mrs. Esther, relict of the late Wentworth Taylor, Esq., aged 76 years. This estimable christian lady, survived her husband about 12 years, and has at length been gathered to her people in a good old age. Her body now reposes with many of the sainted dead—the companions of her youth, and the friends of her riper years; and we doubt not her spirit too has "found that rest they toiled to find."

Mrs. Taylor was a person of much intelligence and discretion. Reading had improved her mind, long experience had matured her judgment, and piety had refined her heart, so her, "Days had spoken, and length of years had taught wisdom." Brought up a Presbyterian, and instructed with Presbyterian assiduity in the knowledge of the holy Scriptures, and in the observance of all religious duties, the transition to another branch of the Presbyterian family, was natural and easy. She and her husband became Wesleyans. Having adorned the doctrines of God their Saviour, in that branch of the church on earth, they have at length entered into rest.

The soul hath o'ertaken her mate,
And caught him again in the sky;
Advanced to her happy estate,
And pleasure that never can die;
Where glorified spirits by sight,
Converse in their happy abode,
As stars in the firmament bright,
And pure as the angels of God.

As an evidence of the esteem in which the late Mr. Taylor was held by this community, I may add, that a plain monument, composed of free stone surmounted by a marble slab, has been erected to his memory by his brother magistrates and other inhabitants of the county of Guysboro', bearing a suitable "testimonial to his moral worth and public services." But

"How loved, how honoured, now avails them not,
By whom related or by whom forgot."

yet have they left to their posterity, that which is imperishable, and of more value than thousands of gold and silver, for wisdom is above rubies.

Another grave in the Wesleyan Cemetery, Guysboro', containing precious dust, is worthy of a similar "*testimonial*," from the Wesleyans of Guysboro' Should it not be in the form of a cenotaph, in their sanctuary, with a suitable inscription? *She* is worthy, for whom this should be done. The writer would cheerfully contribute. How often her prayers, her tears and her money, were freely poured forth, for the good of Methodism and its ministers. Methodism in this place owes to her memory a lasting obligation. I refer to the late Miss Charlotte A. Newton, to whom, it is much to be regretted, that no suitable tribute has yet been paid, though she has left ample materials, in diary, letters, &c., for an instructive biography. G. W. T.

Guysboro', March 1865.

Provincial Wesleyan.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1865.

Provincial Progress.

PARTY FEELING.

As the patriot marks with pleasure the indications of progress which his country affords, so at the present time every Novascotian has reason for hopefulness in regard to the general interests of his native land. The improvement which has taken place in our political arena, within a brief period, in the abatement of political strife, cannot but afford gratification to all right-minded persons. It is manifest that between the two parties who have divided the public sentiment of the Province, and in the conflict they have sometimes waged with so much bitterness, there has not been, at least for several years past, any essential principle involved, — that, in fact, their differences, how fiercely soever maintained, have existed but little more than in name, except as the majority in the Legislature, and the consequent ability for conducting the business of the country may have happened, for the time being, to preponderate on the one side or the other. However unreasonable such strife, it has been wide-spread, its fierceness often rising in proportion to the near approach of the two parties to each other in their relative strength. In this respect the large majority by which the present Government is sustained has had a beneficial influence in lessening party strife, and presenting a marked change for the better. Not that the improvement is sufficient to warrant belief in the near approach of the millenium, when the wolf shall dwell with the lamb, and the leopard shall lie down with the kid. If such a thought were entertained, it would be quickly dispelled by observing the spirit of some of the Press both in city and country, and the *animus* of certain snarling members of the Legislature, who never miss an opportunity of exhibiting their strong partizanship. But though unhappy instances of this nature are of frequent occurrence, yet we cannot doubt that, upon the whole, the party rancour of by-gone years has been greatly softened down, and that now the best minds on both sides can more readily combine than they once could, on questions of importance, and for the promotion of the general good of the Province.

We cherish the belief that as the country rises in intelligence, and as objects of higher importance engage the attention of our leading minds, much of the petty squabbling of politicians will disappear, and past contentions be looked upon only with surprise that they ever so greatly existed. We hope that those journalists and other public men who labour to keep alive old political feuds, will be taught by the force of public opinion that principles are more to be valued than party lines, and that real progress in all that can make our country prosperous is of far higher consequence than the strife of interested partizans. Opposition may be necessary and wholesome; but let it be reasonable, and let it direct its force against matters worthy of conflict. We are now in a transition state; old parties will split up; and we hope the issue will be something worthy of our country. Our Province is small, but rich in resources, the development of which is worthy of our best exertions. Our agricultural and manufacturing capabilities will not be questioned. Nor are Provincialists at all deficient in mental *calibre*, for there have risen among us some of the finest specimens of genius and talent—men who have well-served their country, and of whom any people might justly feel proud. We entertain the gratifying thought that at least some of our statesmen are devoting their best energies for the advancement of the highest interests of the Province. This is a matter for congratulation, quite as much to be valued as our financial prosperity, and our well-replenished public revenues.

CONFEDERATION.

Our remarks might legitimately have a bearing upon the question which has recently occupied so large a share of public attention, the Union of the Provinces. But on this topic we will not now enlarge; suffice it to say that the ablest of our leading men have evinced a readiness to co-operate in the furtherance of this important project, not merely without acerbity, but really with a cordiality worthy of admiration, and we doubt not that *in due time* they will have opportunity of devoting their patriotism and abilities in the consummation of the Union.

FRANCHISE ACT.

As an instance showing how unimportant the difference between the two parties in the Province, we point to the Franchise Act passed two years ago, a really Conservative measure, though the product of a Liberal government. That Act stands on our statute book an evidence in itself of true advancement. Its benefits are in the future, and by the intelligence of the country will yet be more highly appreciated than they now are, for however desirable in the estimation of some persons universal suffrage may be, it is like the republican form of government, to which it properly belongs, fine in theory, but safe and salutary in operation only in a state of society to which mankind in no country has yet attained. The privilege of the franchise is of too great importance to be entrusted to the hands of men who have no stake in the country, and whose lack of intelligence only renders them the more ready dupes of demagogues and designing men.

OUR RAILWAYS.

Our railways present another hopeful feature of the present time. The report of the late superintendent of railways for the nine months ending 30th Sept. last, shows an increase of receipts as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, amounting to $16,438 22, the nett balance after the payment of expenses for that period, being $23,511,55; and there is every reason to believe that the completion of the line to Pictou, now in course of construction, will render the whole of this department of public work much more productive than at present, independent of the subsidiary advantages in affording accommodation to the public, and in developing the natural resources of the Province. It is gratifying to know that members of the Government, and leading men in the Opposition, are of one mind as to the desirableness of railway extension to the New Brunswick border, and also westwardly to Annapolis. One early advantage of Confederation would be to give us these railways and also the line to Canada, without the imposition of a heavy burden; but if the Union question is to be indefinitely postponed, we hope the Government will see the way clear to press forward with these important Provincial works. An undue delay in regard to these, on the ground of the additional revenue necessary for their construction would be "penny wise and pound foolish." No country, to be prosperous, can afford in these days to do without railways. The burden they impose a Government works is vastly more than counterbalanced by the benefits they secure.

Among several other topics upon which we might glance, we limit our remaining observations in this connection to one subject of very highest consequence.

EDUCATION.

As an encouraging evidence of progress, and also of the fact that our best men on both sides can unite in the promotion of the common good, we instance the School Act passed last session. This measure has created a great degree of excitement in some portions of the Province. It has its imperfections, for it was a work of great delicacy and difficulty to frame a school law adapted to the present state of the Province, and so to introduce the free school system and confront the great amount of prejudice against direct taxation, as to produce as little irritation as possible. But whatever may be the defects of that law, it was an important advance upon all our previous legislation on that subject, and served a good purpose by preparing the way for the still further progress proposed by the School Bill now submitted to the Legislature.

From facts given in the Report of the General Superintendent of Education, and also those presented by the Hon. P. Secretary in his place in the House upon the introduction of the new Bill, it cannot be doubted that, speaking in the general, our educational *status* is low, justifying the introduction of the assessment principle and the establishment of free school education, notwithstanding the opposition in some counties. Numerous petitions have been presented to the Legislature against the plan of assessment, and asking for a repeal of the law; but for the most part these petitions have not been numerously signed. Out of the 50,000 electors in the Province, the whole number of petitioners against the law, as stated by Hon. Prov. Secy., is but 2163. One of the difficulties to be surmounted is the want of suitable school-houses, many of them being in a delapidated condition, while in over 200 School sections no school-house whatever exists. From sixteen counties including over 1000 sections, reports have been received, and of these 654 sections have organized under the law, while in 29 sections graded schools containing different departments have been established; and although the 654 schools in operation are but about one half of the schools of the Province, yet in these there are now more children in attendance than were included in all the schools under the old law, an exceedingly gratifying fact, showing that notwithstanding the unpopularity of the law, where it has been accepted it is working well. It is now proposed, instead of County inspectors, to have seven inspectors for the Province—instead of voluntary sectional assessment, to have county assessment, each County to be required to include in its assessment an amount equal to two thirds of the Provincial grant for educational purposes—any further that may be required for the support of a better class of schools to be determined by each section, and raised either by subscription or by assessment. These are among other important improvements provided for by the present Bill. It is to be observed that the Government propose a very liberal grant for education. The amount of the grant under the old law was $50,000. It is now intended to appropriate for this service $100,000, a very handsome Provincial grant, leaving but about $67,000 to be raised by county assessment for education in the whole Province. We are greatly gratified by the interest exhibited by the Government in this question, and that the state of the revenue will admit of so large an increase in the grant for common schools. We earnestly hope that the denominational Colleges will be dealt with on a proportionate scale of liberality, so that while our common schools are well sustained, the higher Education of the Country may also be placed in the highest state of efficiency. Our colleges are doing a good work for the Province, and the aid afforded to them is well appropriated. We hope they will receive the most liberal consideration which the present state of our Provincial revenue will warrant.

It would seem to be a mere waste of words to enlarge upon the advantages of Education to our country. All that could be said on this subject would be readily admitted by all, though imperfectly estimated by many. The necessity, however, of the change of system, and the benefits to result therefrom, cannot be rightly valued by those who themselves are uneducated. Some of the petitions against the School bill presented at the present Session of the House, are in themselves an appeal for Education louder than the protest against it which they offer. We learn from some members of the Legislature very significant fact, that on many of the petitions against Confederation, and from men claiming the right to be heard on this great subject equally with those who by their intelligence are fitted to form an enlightened judgment, there are instances by scores in which the names are in one hand-writing, each name distinguished by the cross with "his mark" attached. Surely it is high time for the school-master to be abroad. If this fact does not afford a very marked evidence of progress, it at least shows that the advance proposed by the School bill is imperatively demanded, and is not coming any too soon.

Objections have been urged against the Council of Public Instruction as now constituted. On this point we say nothing at present, but merely copy the remarks made by the Hon. Prov. Secretary in his speech a few days since, on the introduction of the School bill:—

"We have had the law in operation for some six months, and I have yet to learn that a single substantial argument can be raised before this house and country, proving that the objections to a council of public instruction, as constituted under the bill, are well founded. As a member of the executive council I have the greatest reluctance to occupy such a position. It is one that, whilst it is impossible that a government can make it subservient in the slightest degree to its own popularity, necessarily brings down a great deal of odium in connection with the operation of the law. The government introduced that clause in the act, believing that it would be impossible to find any council that would be as well adapted efficiently to work the bill; and I have no hesitation in saying that the experience we have had, during the past six months, confirms us in the position we have taken in reference to this matter. It is well known that if there is one subject in reference to which the government in England feel bound to assume a full share of responsibility it is in connection with the question of education; and it was only at the last session of Commons that the minister of public instruction was challenged in his place, and held responsible to the parliament, in reference to a great question touching the education of the people, and obliged to vacate his position. So watchful are the people in that enlightened country and so determined are they that the government shall not be in a position to hold power and evade responsibility in relation to this delicate question by throwing the odium upon any board or section of persons that are not responsible to the people. There is not a member of the present government that would not be delighted if it were in accordance with what he considers his duty to the people, to avoid the responsibility he takes upon himself in the council of public instruction. If I were to go from the treasury to the opposition benches, I would wish to have the security for myself and children that I would feel when the high functions of the council of public instruction were disregarded by a body of gentlemen who were directly responsible to the parliament and country in connection with duties of so onerous and delicate a character."

Newfoundland Items.

February 23, 1865.

We have had an unprecedented amount of poverty and distress in St. John's and the adjacent outports. Latterly the condition of the poor has been somewhat ameliorated by the employment of a large number in various public works on the roads, breakwater, &c., at a low rate of wages; so low, indeed, that some independent minds have been heard to assert that, they "would rather beg for their living" than work on such terms! The various public charities have had their hands more than full, and in spite of the activities of private benevolence many are suffering from cold and hunger. At Harbour Grace, an amateur Dramatic company has given entertainments in the Temperance Hall, which were largely attended. The profits were divided into four equal parts and forwarded to the Ministers of the denominations represented there for distribution among the poor. The Wesleyan Minister, we hear, declined accepting the amount offered, thinking perhaps that £5 bestowed upon members of his congregation would scarcely compensate for their contracting a taste for the excitements of the playhouse. Different people have different opinions: but a line must be drawn somewhere.

The courses of lectures at the Athenæum and the Roman Catholic Institute are progressing greatly to the satisfaction of the large audiences attending them. At the latter Lacordaire, Daniel O'Connell, &c., have been presented: at the former DeQuincey and Coleridge, New Zealand, Confederation, &c.

The last named subject, Confederation, excites a good deal of attention, and very diverse are the views entertained. Some seem to regard it as a panacea for all the ills under which N. F. L. suffers. Others think it would be a good thing if it could be brought about by getting many things and giving nothing: while a third party scout the idea of "selling their country;" are eloquent about "the old flag;" and see among the horrific visions of the future the Canadian frontier transformed into a vast bleaching ground for the bones of Newfoundlanders torn from their homes to defend that province. An open air meeting was recently held to petition the House of Assembly to stay action in the matter till after the elections in the fall. The convictions and feelings of the speakers seemed, for the most part, to be stronger than their arguments. An amusing incident in the proceedings was the challenging of any one holding Confederate views to come forward and speak for himself, which resulted in the coming forward of a gentleman whose desire for the advancement of the colony and the improvement of the condition of the people is well known. Unconvinced by the arguments of preceding speakers, he made an appeal to the crowd as to their circumstances, the desirableness of a change, and of extended intercolonial commerce, and new fields of labour. His address elicited cheers from the "many headed," who seemed "open to conviction," rather to the chagrin of those who had urged him forward. The debate in the House on the subject is still proceeding. It was opened on Monday by a masterly speech from the Atty. Genl. Hoyles who was strongly in favour of Confederation. The leader of the opposition Hon. J. Kent was of the same mind. The debate seems to modify considerably the views of some who were strongly opposed to the scheme, but there is still some opposition.

An effort is being made by the Sons of Temperance to induce the Legislature to pass a Permissive Maine Bill. Perhaps there is not much prospect of its being done this session. However desirable, it may be questioned whether it is not too much in advance of public opinion to meet with success.

A very sensible proposition is made by some of the leading "Sons" to send a lecturer to the out-ports N. and W. to diffuse information, and to excite interest tn the matter, so as to have a future application to the House more widely supported. Rome was not built in a day. It is a noteworthy fact that while the cry of poverty and distress meets us continually, and while the past year has been marked by failure in both sources of supply, the revenue derived from duties paid on ardent spirits, &c. exceeds by £3000 that of the twelve months preceding.

Some surprise has been occasioned by the publication of returns from certain parts of the island shewing the number of sheep, &c., destroyed by dogs within the last few years. The conviction is spreading that the colony pays much too dearly for the services of these animals in hauling wood. Some persons have lost more than 60 sheep thus, and one, we believe, as many as a hundred. A dog tax is among the remedies proposed for the nuisance. Unfortunately the state of things in some of the outports at present is such that an attempt to enforce the law which exists for "clogging" these murderous thieves, by causing such of them as are found wandering without that "security" to be shot or hanged, would lead to a series of underhand attempts to damage the property of the informant. But it is to be hoped that the eyes of the people generally will be opened to their interests, and that the nuisance will thus be abated. The leaders of the agricultural movement would like to see the Shetland pony introduced extensively to help in procuring firewood, &c., or, failing that, desire a reinforcement of asses which, having a natural talent for picking up a living under disadvantageous circumstances, might do very well.

The vessels of the sealing fleet should leave next week. The result of the voyage will be awaited with no little anxiety, as, humanly speaking, on this the hopes of the colony are centred. Owing to the disastrous issue of recent ventures, the number of vessels is much smaller than formerly. Such of the experienced sealers as risk an opinion as to the prospect express good hope. The "oldest inhabitant" gives as the result of his observations and comparisons a prediction of W. and S.W. winds from about March 20, to the great satisfaction of all who believe it. It is difficult practically to realize that the Hand which has so often moved in answer to prayer holds the winds still, and can give or withhold the plenty we desire. Yet, surely, so it is. One result of the diminution in the number of vessels may be the better regulation of the voyage. If the doings in Sabbath breaking, dishonesty, waste, "rowdyism," and other evils which have in former springs been notorious in some vessels were to be found in all, God's blessing on the voyage would be the strangest thing in the world to pray for. But it is not so; and it may be hoped there will be further improvement.

LOOKER-ON.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—Our Circuit Outport Aid meetings have been holden at Topsail, Portugal Cove, and Pouch Cove. The object of these meetings is to aid in support of a third minister at present labouring in the outports of the St. John's circuit. They proved to be a decided success. The people in these localities were much pleased and I believe profited—while our friends from St. John's enjoyed the hours spent in endeavouring to promote the cause of Methodism, the cause of God. We feel it to be a duty binding upon us to give honour to whom honour is due—but we acknowledge our utter inability to express our obligation to those good men and true of St. John's, who are always ready to aid us and who prove equal to the task they take in hand.

We saw with pleasure on the platform, not only old and tried friends of Methodism—but the sons of those who have borne the heat and burden of the day. Young men who bid fair to stand honorably at the post which must soon be deserted by those who now occupy it—who have braved many a storm and gained many a victory. It was truly cheering to see these young men when their names were called by the Chairman arise and declare their interest in the cause—and although in some cases a little nervous they did credit to themselves and their honoured friends.

Judging from the present ability of our youth as well as from the interest taken in the welfare of the Church of their choice, the future of Methodism has little to fear. May God the giver of all good grant unto them an abundance of His favour and blessing, that as they grow in years and are called upon to take important positions in life they may have for their only aim the glory of His name and the promotion of His cause.

Our little church at Topsail was crowded with attentive hearers who will anxiously look forward to the time when they shall again be favoured with a similar visit from our St. John's friends. The South Shore of Conception Bay proves a promising and successful field of labour. At "Hopewell," about 20 miles from St. John's, we have commenced a church which we hope to complete next fall.

At Pouch Cove we were not favoured with such a force from St. John's—the weather being unfavourable. But notwithstanding this, some of our friends found their way thither. In the evening our fears were a little excited concerning a congregation—but by 7 o'clock, P. M., their comfortable church was well filled.

At Portugal Cove, the last place visited, our meeting was as interesting and successful as at either of the other places. The speaking was good—the collection good, and the influence best of all. Praying that Heaven may smile upon this land, and prosper the labours of our people in their approaching sealing voyage, that the liberality which has been heretofore shown may still be continued.

I remain, yours, &c.,

TOPSAIL.

St. John's, Feb. 23, 1865.

Hopewell Circuit.

MR. EDITOR,—Our general work has suffered considerably for want of additional ministerial help. In consequence of the scarcity of young men the Stationing Committee was compelled to refuse the very earnest appeal we made for a second preacher. This was much to be regretted, as the extensive revivals of last winter, necessitated a great deal of extra labour. This circuit is large, rich, and populous, and instead of one, ought to have, and would support, three preachers. New settlements are rising in various quarters, and now is the time to take possession of them. They are now open to us, but if we do not enter them, others will. Our friends see and feel this, and, I am glad to say, are prepared to assume the necessary financial liabilities. I do hope, for the sake of the cause to which we are all committed, that the coming Conference will send us a good and suitable supply.

Our Missionary meetings were of a deeply interesting character. I was assisted by the brethren J. J. Colter, and F. A. Weldon, who acquitted themselves in a most creditable manner, and were listened to with marked attention. A gracious influence pervaded the assemblies, and the people seemed to give as if they felt it a privilege to do so. The financial results were quite satisfactory, at least, fifty per cent ahead of last year.

In consequence of the amount of regular work to be attended to, I have not been able to do much in the special line. Some few have experienced religion in connection with the ordinary services, and a protracted meeting in Hillsborough resulted in adding, to the enterprising little Society in that place, seven persons, two of whom I had the privilege of baptizing, not *in* but *with* water, a simple, scriptural mode, free from painful performances, and cumbrous ceremonialism.

My predecessors on this circuit will be glad to hear that the vestry of our new church in Hillsborough was dedicated on Christmas Day. The room is 35 feet by 16, and will answer very well as a place of worship, till the main building is finished. Our cause in this rapidly rising village, is steadily growing, and with care, prudence, and persistent toil, must become strong and influential.

But the great event of the season was the dedication of the new church at Hopewell Hill, which took place Feb. 12th. As the day was one of the finest, and the travelling excellent, an immense concourse of people assembled from all quarters, to participate in the services of the festal occasion. At 10½, the Rev. Charles Stewart, Chairman of the District, occupied the pulpit, and delighted and edified the "great congregation," with an able discourse on "the doctrines, duties, and privileges of christianity," from Titus ii. 11–15. At 2½, Rev. Charles DeWolfe, D. D., Ex-President, delivered one of those lucid, chaste, elegant, and eloquent discourses, which win for him, the respect and admiration of all who hear him. His subject was "Communion with God," the text Exodus xxxiv. 34, 35. In the evening, Rev. J. R. Narraway, A. M., of St. John, preached on "Love to God and man," from Matt. xxii. 37–40. The sermon throughout was a masterly exposition of that great text, earnest, energetic, sparkling with gems of thought, overflowing with generous sympathies, profoundly philosophic, thrillingly impressive. Such sermons are not listened to every day, and as I listened to them, I felt thankful that Methodism was that day so ably represented. At the close of the evening sermon I had the pleasure of administering the ordinance of baptism to two candidates, some of the fruit of last winter's effort, after which the Lord's Supper was administered to a large number of communicants, the Revs. Dr. DeWolf, Narraway, Stewart, Colter, and myself taking part therein. On Monday morning, the Rev. Mr. Stewart gave us a short, but interesting sermon on, "If ye being evil," &c., after which Dr. DeWolf delivered a beautiful and appropriate address on "The benefits of PubliceWorship," with which these interesting dedicatory services closed. I am happy to say that nearly all the Pews are already sold, with the prospect of selling the rest immediately.

The church is a beautiful building, 52 feet in length, by 38 in breadth, 20 feet from floor to ceiling. The pews are arranged in the semi-circular form, with two aisles, a door from each into the Vestry. The walls are so painted, that they have a stone-like appearance, which is very pretty. There is an end gallery, capable of seating one hundred persons. The ladies of the congregation, not to be outdone by those of Hopewell Corner, raised the funds, purchased a Bell, and were thus enabled to ring out a merry welcome to their friends on dedication day. It certainly speaks well for our lady friends in this place that the only two church Bells in the county, belong to us, while the funds to purchase one for Hillsboro, are now ready. While, however, we are thus making material progress, and laying the foundations for future operations on a more important scale, we have aroused the ire of some narrow-minded, little-souled creatures. Strangely as it sounds, we have been subjected to a species of persecution, which only lacked *force* to render it alarming. The leader of this "Modern Crusade" is the Rev. J. I. Dunlop, a Presbyterian Missionary. Why he has thus acted we cannot tell, although the reason may be *guessed at*. He delivered a series of lectures against Methodism in Hillsboro, Hopewell Corner, and Salmon River, in which he represented Methodism as twin sister to Popery. Ours is not a church "a mere human invention, the product of uninspired intelligence, an Institute.' Our doctrines were "not those of the Protestant Reformation, nor yet of the Bible;" but were "the heresies of James Arminius." Our means of grace were "without any Bible warrant," the class-meeting "a money making scheme," the Band-meeting, "the Wesleyan Confessional" from which especially all *young* women were advised to flee. Our laws were "despotic;" our Founder "a Pope," our Ministers, "despots;" our Conference "an irresponsible body;" our class-leaders "tools of the Superintendent," "poor servile creatures," and our people were "priest-ridden." The "Legal Hundred" owned all our Churches, Parsonages, &c., and could sell them when they pleased, pocket the proceeds and the people had no redress. He then cautioned the people of Albert against purchasing pews in the new churches being built—unless they wished to lose their money. He also professed to give us a history of the various secessions from the parent body, assuring us that it was the "despotic conduct of the Conference" that drove away "such good men" as Kilham, Bourne, O'Bryan, Dunn, Everett, &c., who became the founders of the New Connexion, Primitive, Bryanite Reform, Bible Christian, and Tent Methodists. We confess we did not know until then that the "Bryanites" and "Bible Christians" were two separate bodies, or that such a people as the "Tent Methodists" were ever heard of. As a great many persons would like to know something about this latter body, perhaps, Mr. Editor, you, or some obliging correspondent would give us their history, or something about them. To describe the Lectures is out of the question, for while the words were bad, the tone and manner were immeasurably worse. I was present and took notes, and reviewed his Reverence in each of the above places to overwhelmingly large and attentive audiences, the Baptist Churches in Hillsboro' and Salmon River being kindly placed at our disposal. I am inclined to think that the whole has been for our advantage, and that in future, we shall be allowed to pursue the even tenor of our way without molestation.

In this unpleasant affair I rejoice in the fact, that I have had the undivided sympathy of the Methodist community, in proof of which I may just observe that the other evening a goodly number of the friends paid a visit to the Parsonage, and after spending a pleasant evening, presented to Mrs. Wilson and myself, as an evidence of their respect and affection, the noble sum of $75. The gift itself was much enhanced by the appropriate address of Miss Lucy Stiles, who, in the name of the party presented it.

You will be pleased to hear that Confederation principles are triumphant in this county, and that Messrs. McLellan and Lewis have been handsomely sustained by the Union party.

Yours truly,

ROBERT WILSON.

Woodstock Circuit.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—Scarcely can I realize that, at the close of but three months, more, our Circuit returns must be made up for the careful examination of our Dist't. Committees and Conference, and I confess I have some anxiety as to what will be the showing, favourable or otherwise, in the different departments of our work for the Connexional year, which I believe we entered upon with much searching of heart and fervent prayer on the part of many of our Ministers and, I would confidently hope in response to the Pastoral address, on the part of very many of our dear people. May the results make manifest that it has been a year of greatly increased spiritual power and of general prosperity. The correspondence for your columns reporting Jubilee success, increased Missionary interest, highly satisfactory College and Academy examinations, Revivals, &c., has been read by me with great avidity, and leads me to hope that others, who like myself do not claim to hold the pen of a *ready* writer shall have reported to you as is very desirable for your many readers they should do, or if not to you at least to their respective Dist., ample proof will not be wanting to show that "peace" has been "within" our "walls and prosperity within" our "palaces." I am sure, Sir, you will be highly gratified, and that the hearts of many who have laboured on this Circuit will be gladdened to learn that "the set time to favour Zion" in Woodstock has at length come, and that there is at present very much of a hopeful character about our work in this rising town. A hearty welcome was given to the Conference appointment for the year, and thus far perfect harmony has subsisted between Minister and people. The congregations are said to have considerably increased, and I rejoice to say that as Sabbath after Sabbath has swiftly passed away, the improvement in the devotion and spirituality of mind of the worshippers has been very obvious to their Minister, and cheered his heart, encouraging him some time since to expect a revival of God's cause and in the salvation of many disciples—statements needless to specify, I say to the few faithful ones among us, "Brethren pray for us." It may be remembered by some of the readers of the P. W. that our Chairman's report of Jubilee and Missionary meetings within the circuit did not recognize the fact that the people considering their claims and limited means, alluded especially to the gracious unction that seemed to rest upon the meetings. Other hopeful indications became manifest. Weekly services became more highly appreciated; and were induced to attend Class-meeting; the formation of a Bible-class for young men in the Sabbath School, and the institution of a monthly meeting for Supt. and Teachers, with the Minister for considering how to promote the greater efficiency of the School, prepared the way I believe for the conversion of not a few of our young people of both sexes, and encouraged the hearts of those who have long laboured in this work of faith and labour of love to hope that our Sunday School would soon prove to be the nursery of our Church. Our services for the closing and New year passed not without producing suitable impressions upon some minds leading them to resolve that henceforth they would be found "redeeming the time." Our Sunday School Festival on Monday 2nd Jan. in general interest surpassed any thing of the kind which it had been my privilege hitherto to witness, and the knowledge of the Scriptures and of our Catechisms, evinced by the Scholars reflected very great credit upon all concerned but especially upon the zealous and indefatigable Supt., L. P. Fisher, Esq.

A Union Prayer-meeting was held during the first week of Jan'y., and I am glad to say that a large attendance of persons of different evangelical churches, on successive evenings in the Baptist, Presbyterian, Free Baptist, and Wesleyan Methodist places of worship, beautifully exemplified, "How sweet and how pleasant it is for brethren, &c. The several meetings were regarded as decidedly successful. Special services were commenced on the second week of Jan'y. in our Chapel, and were continued for the most part afternoon and evening until the second week of Feb. Night after night, in the absence of all undue emotion but with a deep solemn and oppressive conviction of obligations to God, and urgent need of that salvation which is through faith in Christ, many sought reconciliation to Him against whom they had sinned and found redemption through his blood, even the forgiveness of sins—many others were convinced of sin, who I trust, will ere long be fully persuaded to be Christians. Our Sunday School has largely profited from our revival, several of the teachers having been restored to the divine favour from a state of spiritual declension, others converted to God, and more or less of the scholars of all the larger classes having profited to be renewed in the spirit of their minds. Of the others who have been hopefully converted I may only add there are some who for years had not been in the habit of attending any place of worship, and of these one who had been regarded a confirmed drunkard. May the good Shepherd "gather the Lambs with his arm and carry them in his bosom." The change which has taken place among us is very remarkable. Now instead of but two or three aged men to assist in our prayer meetings, we have a good number by whose varied talents they are rendered interesting and profitable. Now also the languishing classes have been recruited and new ones formed. The revival influence still rests upon the congregations. May I earnestly solicit the prayers of all who love Zion that it may never be lost, but that the fruits of this

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Woodstock Circuit.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—Scarcely can I realize that, at the close of but three months, more, our Circuit returns must be made up for the careful examination of our Dist't. Committees and Conference, and I confess I have some anxiety as to what will be the showing, favourable or otherwise, in the different departments of our work for the Connexional year, which I believe was entered upon with much searching of heart and fervent prayer on the part of many of our Ministers and, I would confidently hope in response to the Pastoral address, on the part of very many of our dear people. May the results make manifest that *it has been a year of greatly increased spiritual power and of general prosperity.* The correspondence for your columns reporting Jubilee success, increased Missionary interest, highly satisfactory College and Academy examinations, Revivals, &c., has been read by me with great avidity, and leads me to hope that with others, who like myself do not claim to hold the pen of a *ready* writer shall have reported to you as is very desirable for your many readers, they should do, or if not to you at least to their respective Dist., ample proof will not be wanting to show that "peace" has been "within" our "walls and prosperity within" our "palaces." I am sure, Sir, you will be highly gratified, and that the hearts of many who have laboured on this Circuit will be gladdened to learn that "the set time to favour Zion" in Woodstock has at length come, and that there is at present very much of a hopeful character about our work in this rising town. A hearty welcome was given to the Conference appointment for the year, and thus far perfect harmony has subsisted between Minister and people. The congregations are said to have considerably increased, and I rejoice to say that as Sabbath after Sabbath has swiftly passed away, the improvement in the devotion and spirituality of mind of the worshippers has been very obvious to their Minister, and cheered his heart, encouraging him some time since to expect a revival of God's cause and in the salvation of many discouragements needless to specify, to say to the few faithful ones among us, "Brethren pray for us." It may be remembered by some of the readers of the P. W. that our Chairman's report of Jubilee and Missionary meetings on the circuit did not recognizing the liberality of the people considering their claims and limited means, alluded especially to the gracious unction that seemed to rest upon the meetings. Other hopeful indications became manifest. Week-day services became more highly appreciated; and were induced to attend Class-meeting; the formation of a Bible-class for young men in the Sabbath School, and the institution of a monthly meeting for Supt. and Teachers, with the Minister for considering how to promote the greater efficiency of the School, prepared the way I believe for the conversion of not a few of our young people of both sexes, and encouraged the hearts of those who have long laboured in this work of faith and labour of love to hope that our Sunday School would soon prove to be the nursery of our Church. Our services for the closing and New year passed not without producing suitable impressions upon some minds leading them to resolve that henceforth they would be found "redeeming the time." Our Sunday School Festival on Monday 2nd Jan. in general interest surpassed any thing of the kind which it had been my privilege hitherto to witness, and the knowledge of the Scriptures and of our Catechisms, evinced by the Scholars reflected very great credit upon all concerned but especially upon the zealous and indefatigable Supt., L. P. Fisher, Esq.

A Union Prayer-meeting was held during the first week of Jan'y., and I am glad to say that a large attendance of persons of different evangelical churches, on successive evenings in the Baptist, Presbyterian, Free Baptist, and Wesleyan Methodist places of worship, beautifully simplified, "How sweet and how pleasant it is for brethren, &c. The several meetings were regarded as decidedly successful. Special services were commenced on the second week in Jan'y. in our Chapel, and were continued for the most part afternoon and evening until the second week of Feb. Night after night, in the absence of all undue emotion but with a deep solemn and oppressive conviction of obligations to God, and urgent need of that salvation which is through faith in Christ, many sought reconciliation to Him against whom they had sinned and found redemption through his blood, even the forgiveness of sins—many others were convicted of sin, who I trust, will ere long be fully persuaded to be Christians. Our Sunday School has largely profited from our revival, several of the teachers having been restored to the divine favour from a state of spiritual declension, others converted to God, and more or less of the scholars of all the larger classes having professed to be renewed in the spirit of their minds. Of the others who have been hopefully converted I may only add there are some who for years had not been in the habit of attending any place of worship, and of these one who had been regarded a confirmed drunkard. May the great Shepherd "gather the Lambs with his arm and carry them in his bosom." The change which has taken place among us is very remarkable. Now instead of but two or three aged saints assist in our prayer meetings, we have a goodly number by whose varied talents they are rendered interesting and profitable. Now also the languishing classes have been recruited and new ones formed. The revival influence now rests upon the congregations. May I earnestly solicit the prayers of all who love Zion that we may never be lost, but that the fruits of this revival being permanent as we greatly hope they shall be, the increased power for good in the community which we have received of the Lord may be so used as to bring glory to God, and constrain many more to see the beauty, the importance, and desirableness of vital godliness. Then, as now shall we ascribe all the glory and all the praise to Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

I am dear Bro., yours very truly,

GEORGE S. MILLIGAN.

Woodstock, March 6th, 1865.

Kingston Circuit.

It has pleased God to own the efforts put forth on this Circuit for the promotion of His glory, in the extension of the borders of Zion. Providences occurred in the early part of the winter, which tended to show the value of personal piety in the hour of death. A young man in the very pride of health, and vigor, was seized with diptheria, and in a few days called to test the realities of eternity. He was loved by all. The community knew him as a kind, and agreeable youth, while the pleasure-seeking crowd never lacked merriment when he was present. I saw him a short time before his death, and directed him to a compassionate Saviour. For the space of five hours immediately prece ding dissolution, he agonized with God for salvation, in the presence of his young associates assembled from every quarter of the community. Did those disciples rejoice, when in the midst of the gale which broke over the summit of Hermon on deep Galilee, they caught the welcome accents of approaching omnipotence, "*It is I!*" How much more did we when the voice of Christ in sweetness, whispered, "*peace be still*" to the troubled heart of our dying friend. Yes, thanks be to God, he found "him of whom the prophets spake," and with his latest breath pointed the weeping spectators to Christ, beseeching them to prepare to meet him in Glory. Dear young reader, "be ye also ready."

Serious convictions aroused by this and similar circumstances, were deepened by a few special services—during which God was eminently present with us, greatly refreshing His people and manifesting His saving power in the conversion of some 30 souls—considering the hardness of the soil, and the discouraging aspect of almost all outward circumstances, this gracious season will rank among the brightiest triumphs, in the harvest work of the Holy Spirit. We emphatically ascribe the glory to him, "who alone doeth wondrous things."

THE JUBILEE AND MISSIONARY MEETINGS which came off last week, were quite successful. Considering the prevalence of storms this winter, it was a source of gratitude to the giver of all good, to be favoured with such excellent weather and roads. This is always peculiarly advantageous to the people of our sparsely settled localities, nor did they fail to embrace the opportunity afforded them. Those interesting services were inaugurated on Sabbath 19th ult., by our venerable father Pickles, who preached and administered the sacraments at Westfield and Milkish. His sermons were fraught with the unction of the Spirit, and that blended earnestness and tenderness with which the sacrament was administered, made it, through Divine mercy, a season of refreshing to us all.

The Revs. Messrs Addy and Brewster reached us on Monday. We were highly delighted to be honoured with such an able delegation. Mr. Brewster dwelt chiefly upon the Jubilee movement, but occasionally impressed upon our minds the benefits resulting from confederation of the Wesleyan Missionary organization. Many circumstances which came under the immediate notice of the Jubilee delegate, during his visits to the other provinces on similar missions, were told in his own happy style, adding interest to the meeting and impetus to the benevolent tendencies of our people. Mr. Addy took a rapid tour over the vast mission field, recounting the society's labours, and agencies, demonstrating the adaptation of the Gospel of Christ to every clime and race, and the responsibility resting upon us to promote the interests of such a truly benevolent institution. Our meetings were financially successful. $108.48 were cheerfully subscribed, and many of the subscriptions followed by the fervent prayers of those "who wish mount Zion well."

Yours affectionately,

G.

Milkish, March 1st, 1865.

Provincial Parliament.

House of Assembly.

MONDAY, March 6th.

After the presentation of numerous petitions, the following bills were passed: The Bill to incorporate the Waverly Gold Mining Company. To incorporate Virgin Lodge of *Freemasons*. To incorporate Acadia Boot and Shoe Manufactory Company. To enlarge the powers of the trustees and Governors of Acadia College. To amend the act authorizing a loan for the erection of a Court House at Yarmouth. To legalize the assessment for the county of Lunenburg. To change the names of certain places in the county of Lunenburg.

Mr. Longley introduced a bill to enable the railway commissioner to take possession of certain property on Pictou harbor for railway purposes.

Hon. Prov. Sec. laid on the table copies of circulars addressed to the different counties in reference to the action taken upon the franchise act; and also answers received. The provisions of the act had been complied with, with the exceptions of the counties of Guysborough, Lunenburg, and Victoria.

Hon. Mr. Shannon asked leave to introduce a bill in relation to the patent laws, giving the same privileges to the inhabitants of the United States as Nova Scotians received in that country.

Some discussion took place relative to light houses. Mr. Tobin referred to the necessity of having a steam fog whistle in Sambro Harbor, and was informed by the Prov. Secy. that an offer had been made to place one there for £400.

TUESDAY, March 7.

In answer to inquiry by Mr. Bourinot, the Hon. Prov. Sec. said that the policy of the Government on the Confederation question would be given at an early day. Some discussion took place in regard to those counties that had not complied with the provisions of the Franchise Act. The Hon. Prov. Sec. was disposed to deal charitably with the magistracy who had only postponed carrying out the law.

Mr. Shannon moved the second reading of the Patent Bill. The principle of the Bill was simply Reciprocity.

The Attorney General spoke in favour of the measure and argued that Reciprocity would prove more favorable to us than otherwise.

Mr. Tobin opposed the bill. If it passed it opened the door to every patentee in the States and they were legion. The Patent Office in Washington was a world inside—containing every implement from an anchor to a needle. All these would be at once poured into the Province, and the people would be taxed accordingly.

Hon. Mr. Shannon differed with his colleague. He looked at the question from a moral point of view. If a man invented an article of improvement, he certainly should have value for the work of his brain. Why should not such a man have the privilege of coming to this country to dispose of it? The hon. gentleman expressed sorrow to find a sentiment existing in this legislature to make use of a man's invention without paying for it. He repudiated the idea, advanced by some hon. gentleman, of people being overburdened with taxation through the workings of his bill; they would receive value for every cent they expended.

The bill was then referred to a select committee.

Mr. Tobin asked the Provincial Secretary if there existed any probability of the Depot of the Railway being brought any nearer to the city than Richmond.

The Prov. Sec. replied that he would shortly lay on the table all correspondence relative to the extension of the Railway, the decision on which would alone affect the removal of the terminus.

It was agreed that the second reading of the School Bill be the order of the day Tuesday next.

WEDNESDAY, March 8.

Petitions against Federation and against the School Bill were presented from various counties. Hon. Mr. Shannon introduced a Bill to add a polling place in West Halifax. His Excellency the Lieut. Gov. came down to the Council Chamber, and assented to Bills for the incorporation of several Coal and Railway Companies. A memorial was presented to the House from Beamish Murdoch, Esq., for aid in the publication of his history of Nova Scotia. The report of the Board of Statistics was laid on the table. The Committee on Navigation Securities reported in favour of erecting fog whistles at Sambro, Cranberry Head and Tracadie. Report adopted. The report of Engineer of St. Peter's Canal, with plans and estimates laid on the table.

THURSDAY, March 8.

After discussion of routine business, the Hon. Atty. Gen. introduced a Bill to ratify proceedings which had taken place under the present school law. Considerable discussion ensued on this matter.

Mr. Bourinot introduced a bill to authorize the appointment of a Harbor Master at Sydney, C. B.

Mr. Tobin—a bill to amend the act to incorporate the Peoples Bank of Halifax.

Mr. Ray—a petition from Annapolis praying for a repeal of the present school law; likewise an act with regard to a Dog tax.

Mr. *McKay*—a bill to amend chap 47 Revised Statutes on "county assessments." This bill asks for authority to pay the Grand Jurors of Pictou $1 per day instead of 60c. as at present.

Mr. Donkin presented a petition from inhabitants of River Philip, Cumberland County, against Confederation of the Colonies.

Mr. Kaulback—a petition from Middle LaHave on the same subject.

The House resolved itself into a committee on Bills, and passed the following:—A Bill to incorporate the New Glasgow Marine Insurance Company; a bill to amend the act to incorporate the Glace Bay Mining Company; a bill to alter the day of holding the General Sessions for the District of Barrington.

FRIDAY, March 10.

Petitions still coming in against Federation and the School Act.

Mr. Bourinot enquired whether the Government had received any correspondence concerning the passport system of the United States.

Hon. Prov. Sec. replied that no such correspondence had been received. The system existing between Canada and the United States had been discontinued, and he could see no reason why it should be prolonged between Maritime Powers and that country.

Hon. Prov. Sec. laid on the table the Report of Cape Breton Crown land department, showing the balance of receipts from that Island, after paying in surveys &c., to be $22361.22. Hon. Fin. Sec. presented a return showing that Provincial bonds to the amount of £21,800 has been disposed of, to carry on the Pictou railway. Discussion followed at some length, some members believing that Treasury notes should have been issued instead of selling bonds. The Hon. Prov. Sec. said that the subject had received the most anxious consideration of the Government, and they pursued what they regarded the most judicious course.

SATURDAY, March 11.

After attention to routine business, the House adjourned to allow Committees to sit.

MONDAY, March 13.

Petitions were presented against Confederation; against the School Bill; for protection to the Shore Fisheries at Margaret's Bay; and also a Memorial from Dr. Honeyman and Mr. J. R. Willis, in reference to a Provincial Museum.

The Prov. Secy. laid on the table a Despatch from the Government of Newfoundland, asking our Legislature to unite with theirs in placing a steamer on the route from St. John's to Pictou. Referred to Committee on Navigation Securities.

Hon. Atty. Gen. moved the second reading of Bill to ratify defective proceedings under the existing School Act. Several members addressed the House for and against the Bill, when the debate was adjourned.

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK EXCITEMENT.—The following communication is from an esteemed correspondent at Fredericton. We have received intelligence from different parts of the sister Province to the effect that the strength of the anti-Federation party in several of the counties is from the French and the Irish population, the value of whose votes on a question of such a nature can easily be estimated. If in addition to these, we add the number who desire annexation to the United States, we need not be surprised at the result at the polls. Our wonder is that Mr. Tilley and his Government should have allowed the interests of their Province thus to be jeopardised.

A great wave of hot political feeling is just sweeping over this Province, crushing and destroying in its course, many a good moral purpose and pious resolutions. A vast amount of unblushing bribery,—open drunkenness,—awful profanity, and fearful lying, have been exhibited in the recent struggle. How sad that an appeal to the people should be attended with such evils!

It is to be regretted that the anticipated union of the Colonies—a subject which in its noble objects, towers above all political faction, should have been heedlessly dragged into the arena of strife, and not only so, but there abused and terribly maltreated. If it be asked by whom abused? The answer is easily given. Not by those who could look dispassionately and without any self-interest on that subject. Not generally by the most intelligent, and loyal subjects of Queen Victoria. Doubtless there were some, who conscientiously opposed the scheme. But the greater number were not, and cannot be heartily loyal to the British throne, while their religious fealty is solemnly pledged to another Potentate—the author of the late famous Encyclical letter.

I have long thought that the *religious instincts* of human nature were stronger than any other; but I have lately learned that such is not the case, at least with Protestants; it may be so with some others. I am sure it will surprise your readers, when I inform them, that even Orangemen and Papists formed an amalgamation, in order to prevent confederation, a demonstration that political feeling is stronger than religious principle.

We shall need a Protestant alliance here shortly in order to protect our British interests. Who but a Jesuit can tell why, a religious organization should so strongly resist a movement, which in the opinion of the best Statesmen in these Colonies, and also in the estimation of the British Cabinet, will in all probability when consummated, prove a great blessing to the country? Time will shortly unravel this mystery.

Another cause of the recent strange decision of the polls of New Brunswick, was the uncertain idea of increased taxation under the proposed federation. This notion will probably be quite dissipated, some of these days, if confederation continues to be resisted, when the Great Eagle swoops down upon us, in the absence of all our "red coats," and says, all these Provinces are ours; we want your assistance to pay off the tremendous debt, brought upon us by the war with the South. There will be a little taxation then, I guess.

A different result probably would have been realized, had the subject been amply discussed, first in the House of Assembly, and then among the people. Be that as it may, we prophesy that this temporary check will not prevent the ultimate consummation of the scheme, and that too at an early date. I write not thus as a politician, but as one deeply interested in the welfare of these British Provinces. G. O. H.

Fredericton, March 8, 1865.

WAVERLY DIGGINGS.—The gold mines at Waverly are proving highly remunerative. A German company sent in on Monday last, the product of a week's work by 120 men, 457 oz. of the metal, worth $9000.

THE LATE PROFESSOR MCCULLOCH.—Dalhousie College has sustained a loss in the death of Thos. McCulloch, Esq., Professor of Natural Philosophy. The *Witness* contains a tribute to his memory, of which the following is the close: He was a fine scholar; a painstaking and successful teacher, greatly beloved by his students. His death leaves a blank which cannot soon be filled; and it may be many a year before it can be filled so well. He was in the 55th year of his age. He was never married, but he leaves brothers and sisters and many attached friends to mourn his death. The Institution with which he was connected and the Church of which he was a member will feel the blow as a heavy calamity. His remains were removed to Truro by the afternoon train on Thursday, the Professors and Students and other friends walking in procession to Richmond station.

THE LATE DR. HUMPHREY OF N. B. We are much pained to notice by St. John papers that Dr. Humphrey of that city, who went abroad a few months since for the benefit of his health, died at Malta on the 7th of Feb. Dr. Humphrey was deservedly held in high estimation in N. B. for his professional attainments, his gentlemanly demeanour, and his amiable disposition. His death will be felt in St. John to be a great loss. We sympathize deeply in this sad bereavement with his widow, his parents and other relatives. We doubt not their loss is his gain.

ANNEXATION.—A Montreal paper has the following extraordinary statement: "If the Provincial Government is as well served by its spies as it pretends to be, it ought to be aware that there has been in this city for some weeks a Commissioner of the Federal Government negotiating with the Leaders of the Annexation party, and obtaining information as to the feeling of the people of this province as to a Union with the United States, and the probable amount of hostility they would show if this was attempted by invasion. This commissioner professes to be authorized to pay $100,000,000 for the Canadas, with liberal commissions to those who will assist the project of annexation."

American States.

Late despatches inform us that the battle between Sheridan and Early though less favourable for the Federals than at first reported, resulted in the capture of 14 cannons and 1500 prisoners. Confederate Genl. Bragg repulsed a Federal column near Kinston N. C., and took 3 guns and 1500 prisoners. The bill to arm the slaves passed the Confederate Senate by one majority. The conscription of slaves in North Carolina is causing much excitement.

Mutual explanations between Great Britain and the United States, have resulted in rescinding the passport order, so far as it relates to Canada. The U. S. naval force on the Lakes is to be the same as stipulated in the Treaty of 1817.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S INAUGURATION.—The inaugural ceremonies took place on the 4th inst. The day was stormy and disagreeable. The following are the principle passages from the President's address.

Fellow Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first.

The progress of arms, upon which else chiefly depends, is as well known to the public as to myself, and it is, I trust reasonably satisfactory and encouraging to all. With high hope for the future, no prediction in regard to it is ventured.

Neither party expected for the war the magnitude or the duration which it has already attained. Neither anticipated that the cause of the conflict might cease, or even before the conflict itself should cease, each looked for an easier triumph and a result less fundamental and astonishing.

Both read the same Bible and pray to the same God, and each invokes his aid against the other. It may seem strange that any man should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces; but let us judge not, that we be not judged.

The prayers of both should not be answered. That of neither has been answered fully. The Almighty has his own purposes. Woe unto the world because of offences, for it must needs be that offences come, but woe to that man by whom the offence cometh.

Let, if God wills, that the war continue until all the wealth piled by the bondsman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequitted toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn by the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so, still it must be said, that the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.

With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have born the battle, and for his widow and his orphans, to do all which we may to cherish a just and a lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

European.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool Feb. 22, and Queenstown 23d arrived to-night.

The Cuba's news confirming the failure of peace negotations caused a slight depression in American securities and an improvement in cotton, but this improvement was afterwards lost.

It is stated that the U. S. steamers Niagara and Sacramento, were at Ferrol, or cruising off there watching the new rebel steam ram Stonewall, which was alleged to be unseaworthy.

In the House of Lords an important debate had occured on the defence of Canada. Lord Lyveden called attention to the matter. He spoke of the hostile feelings of Americans, and urged immediate measures for the defence of Canada.

Earl de Grey admitted the importance of the question, but regretted that any doubt should be expressed of the conciliatory intentions of the American government. He explained the measures proposed and said the government would ask a vote of fifty thousand pounds for the Quebec defences, while the Canadians would undertake the defence of Montreal and westward.

The Earl of Derby thought the position of the government was humiliating, when the question of peace or war depended on an excitable populace with strong prejudices against England. He strongly censured the government for having so long delayed the defence of Canada, and ridiculed the smallness of the vote.

Lord Granville thought the Earl of Derby's views exaggerated, but so long as Canada took a fair share in the work of defence, he thought England ought to assist the colony.

The Earl of Malmsbury and Ellenborough complained of the small sum asked.

Earl Russell regretted the discussion, and stated that the government declined to make any movements while the Canadians declined to make measures themselves, but as they now show a different disposition, the government comes forward to assist. In the reply to the Earl of Derby, he said the subject of naval forces for the lakes, owing to the termination of the convention, was under consideration.

This debate caused a depression in the funds and a slight fall in consols.

The Daily News credits Lord Lyveden and the Earl of Derby with having raised a most mischievous debate.

The Times questions the policy of defences for Canada

The Owl says that probably the government will take no measures for a naval force on the lakes, the Washington government having explained its action to be entirely of a defensive character.

Field Marshal Lord Combermere is dead.

The British army and navy estimates before Parliament both show a material reduction in charges.

The official yellow book laid before the French Legislature says France continues neutral on the American question. She has confined herself to the condition of French subjects in America, and regrets that demands for the reparation of injuries had not been responded to in the manner expected from the Washington government.

The Queen of Spain has agreed to the sale of the immense property forming the royal patrimony for the benefit of the Spanish nation.

There was a ministerial crisis in Portugal.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—In external inflammation there is an unnatural rush of blood to the parts effected. The effect of the Ointment is to disperse the local fever. The Pills relieve the system through the bowels of all morbid and irritating influences. Sold by all Druggist.

It the readers of this 'notice' cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the Drug Store, in his place, let him write to me, enclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicine on hand because they cannot make so much profit as on other persons make. 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per pot, **Manufactories, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London**

AN INTENDED VOLUME.—The Rev. W. Wilson informs us that his work on "Newfoundland and its Missionaries" will shortly be ready, and will be committed to the Press as soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers has been obtained to warrant its publication. Besides a history of Methodism in that Island down to the present time; it will contain an extended account of N. F. L. topography, geology, mineralogy, animal and vegetable kingdoms, and its civil history, making in all a volume of nearly 400 pages, with a copious index.

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

E. Taylor (parcel sent,) Rev. D. B. Scott (P.W. N. Inch $2, Rev. G. W. Tuttle (P.W. J. Toby $4, S. Maguire $4—$8,) Rev. I. N. Parker (B.R. $1, P.W. Wm. Washington $2, Mrs. Campbell $1—$4, sent by post,) Rev. C. Stewart (B.R. $2, P.W. T. Embree $2, J. Greeno $2, R. Ripley $2, Mrs. Weldon $2, E. Wood $2, A. Trueman $2, C. H. Smith $2, R. Oulton $2—$18 parcel sent,) S. Fulton Esq. (B.R. $5, P.W. A. McKenzie $2.50, W. Fulton Jr. $2—$4.50,) Rev. C. Lockhart (Capt. Porter $3, P.W. W. A. Porter $1, A. Hardwick $6—$10,) Capt. Powell $2, Rev. W. Wilson (B. of H. $6,) Rev. G. S. Milligan (P.W. J. Fisher $2, S. H. Sincock new sub. $2—$4.) Rev. A. W. Nicolson (charged only $2,) Rev. C. Stewart (B.R. 65cts., P.W. S. Oulton $1.) J. Avard Esq. will reply, Rev. T. H. Davies, Wm. Dodd $4, Rev. W. Alcorn (P.W. R. Copp $2, D. Davis $2—$4.)

Books of Rare Interest.

AT THE WESLEYAN BOOK ROOM.

CHRONICLES OF THE SCHONBERG COTTA FAMILY. Being Scenes in connection with the Reformation.

EARLY DAWN, or Christian Life in England in the Olden Time. By the author of the Cotta Family.

KITTY TREVYLYAN, a story of the times of Whitefield and the Wesleys. By the author of the Cotta Family.

These volumes are having a rapid sale, at the low price of $1.05 each.

ALSO:

LOVE IN MARRIAGE, by M. Guizot, translated from the French by the wife of Rev. A. Stevens, L.L.D., price 65 cents.

A Cyclopædia of Illustrations of Moral and Religious Truths, Metaphors, Similes, Emblems, Anecdotes, &c., by Rev. John Bate, Dedicated to the Rev. Thos. Jackson.—A book for Ministers, Local Preachers, Sabbath School Teachers, &c.

THE BIBLE AND MODERN THOUGHT. By Rev. T. A. Birks, M.A., Rector of Kelshall, England, 12mo., pp. 436.

The following is from the *Pittsburg Advocate*: "This volume is designed as an antidote, in a popular form, to that dangerous school of thought which denies the miracles of the Bible, explains away its prophcies, and sets aside its divine authority. It was not written for scholars and learned divines, but for the mass of thoughtful Christians who have been perplexed with modern speculations; and yet it is a word in season to all of every intellectual capacity. The author has shown quite a mastery of this subject, and such ability and genius in its discussion as to make his work very interesting. He is an Englishman, and meets the rationalistic or so-called 'liberal' objections to the Bible, that trace their birth to the German mind, and that have been carried without change or improvement over the channel to England, and reproduced there in Colenso and the 'Essays and Reviews.' The controversy is transferring itself slowly but surely to this country, and it will be well for young ministers to post themselves in such thoughts as are here found." It is divided into nineteen chapters, headed as follows: The Nature of Divine Revelation; Man's Need of Divine Revelation; The Supernatural Claims to Christianity; The Reasonableness of Miracles; The Historical Truth of the New Testament; The Historical Truth of the Old Testament; The Miracles of the Bible; The Prophecies of the Old Testament; Christianity and Written Revelation; The Inspiration of the Old Testament; The Inspiration of the New Testament; the Interpretation of Scripture; On Alleged Discrepancies of the Bible; The Bible and Modern Science; The same subject continued; The Bible and Natural Conscience. The Historical Unity of the Bible; The Doctrinal Unity of the Bible; Christianity a Progressive Scheme. The work is ably written, and will be useful in counteracting skepticism and infidelity in all its forms, and establishing Christians in the belief and love of the truth. Price, $1.25.

DR. STEVENS' HISTORY OF METHODISM.—Two more volumes from the pen of the Rev. Abel Stevens' L. L. D. have made their appearance, devoted especially to the History of the Methodist E. Church, of these the *Zion's Herald* says:—"After a careful reading we pronounce the work a complete success. There is the same happy facility for grouping events and characters, the same beauty of description, the same masterly power in the delineation of character, which are found in his former work. He has been untiring in his patience and labor to consult all possible authorities, scrupulously exact in the use of facts, and with his eye evidently in search of truth rather than for fame. If these volumes do not increase, for that would hardly be possible, they certainly will not diminish his well earned reputation, but will give it a broader and more enduring foundation. That is praise enough for him."

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The Family.

In Memoriam.

"And I looked in and wished myself among them."
—*J. Bunyan.*

An eye to scan the shining path,
An ear for heavenly song,
A grest imprisoned life that yearns
To join the bliss-bathed throng,—
A glorious hope again to meet
Our kindred fled before,—
These all bespeak a spirit made
For God's own evermore.

O lovely faith! great gift of heaven!
By which we look within
Yon flaming sapphire gates, and see
Our kindred saved from sin,
With garments pure, and crowns of stars,
And reigning kings for aye,
Their glories mingle with the light
Of heaven's unfading day.

We see our friend and brother there,
Beyond the tide of time—
Caught from the love that here was his,
By love far more sublime;
Caught from the vine so wont to cling
Unto his manly form,
That both might rest themselves on God,
And live above the storm.

He sought the blood of Judah's Lamb,
He found it ever nigh,
Its power did help him well to live,
And helped him well to die;
He breathed no murmur or regret,
So soon to gain his home,
And while he hoping, waiting, lay,
The chariot had come.

He gently loosed the hand he held—
His own dear partner's hand,—
For, O, a hand was reached to him
Across from Canaan's land;
And there were sighs and tears below,
And hearts were wounded, riven,
But there were smiles, and joys, and songs,
And a new harp in heaven.

His noble nature now we miss,—
We miss our husband, friend,
But may not God depute him now,
Sustaining grace to lend?
A tie that bound us to the earth,
Is sacred evermore,
And fastened to the throne that stands
On yonder song-blest shore.

Happy the hosts inside the gates,
Who see the glories there!
The feeblest glimpses are but ours,
For more we could not bear;
But yet enough we see and know,
To long for spirit light,
And wish ourselves among the throng,
Who walk with God in white.

The Old Schoolmaster.

As Mr. Everton More, a wealthy merchant, stout, rosy, and portly, and something past fifty, was sitting at home one evening, he was called upon by an aged man, who was accompanied by a little boy of ten. The visitor was tall, erect, thin, and pale, dressed in a neat but rusty suit of black, and apparently not far from seventy years of age. His face was refined and not unhandsome, though clouded by a melancholy which gave sign of mental suffering, as plainly as his iron-gray hair of age.

"My name is Richard Dartmouth," said he, "and I am a native of this city, where I have passed all my life. This is my grandson, Warren. I saw your advertisement for a boy, to work in your warehouse and make his home with you; and, if he is not too young, I am willing to place him under your care."

After some few enquiries as to the boy, the merchant asked what was the occupation of Mr. Dartmouth.

"From the age of thirty-five, and for thirty years," was the reply, in a voice slightly faltering, "I was a schoolmaster, and during most of the time a principal. At fifty-five my health failed me, and I relinquished the charge, which I loved, and which had become a second nature to me."

"And since then?"

"I have had irregular employment as a private tutor, when my health permitted; but for some years past—my sight having become very imperfect, and my scholars all gone—I have been obliged to rely upon a married daughter for support. She is herself poor, and has children to maintain. This is her oldest son."

"It seems hard," said More, "that he should be taken from school at so early an age."

"Hard, indeed, Sir," sighed the aged schoolmaster; "but necessity knows no law. For several years I have entertained hopes, vain thus far, of employ in some public institution, as a janitor or messenger, for instance my claims being my faithful services as a public teacher for more than a quarter of a century. I have taught, with such strictness and laborious minuteness, that they might be perfect in after-life, some might be found to enquire after their old schoolmaster, and interest themselves in his behalf. But none have."

"Too glad to leave school, I suppose," said the merchant, with a smile, "even to wish to refer to it again."

"It may be," replied the other, sadly. "But I sometimes see some of them, grown up and prospering; and I cherish a fatherly feeling for them still. My conscience rewards me—as I see the success which is obviously one of the results of my teaching—for years of confinement indoors which I endured, with the other trials of a teacher's life; for the name of "tyrant;" the monotonous routine of teaching; efforts when sick, nervous, weary; vexed, also, with domestic cares; efforts to control, conciliate and reform various natures; and labors to please or appease parents angry at the punishment of their children or at their backwardness in studies."

"Your case, I hope," returned the merchant, archly, "was not so bad as that of the old man in the fable, who, in trying to do right and please all, pleased nobody?"

"Far from it; very far indeed, Sir," exclaimed the veteran-tutor, with a momentary flush, which betrayed his pride of success in his calling; "I have only cited these trials of a teacher's patience and fidelity, to remind you, in part, of how much I must have borne during thirty years of such service; but happily my toils produced good fruit, and scarcely a year went by, in those times, when scores of parents did not express their thanks to me, for my fidelity to their children. But ah! I fear that the poor schoolmaster is ever too soon forgot, like some implement of husbandry, thrown aside and disregarded after the harvests are gathered."

"It looks to me like base ingratitude in the public here," now said More, apparently touched by this sad comparison, "for them to permit you thus to sink into neglect. What! one born among them, wasting his best years to train their youth to the paths of public usefulness and honor, sowing the seeds of good-citizenship in unnumbered minds, and making them a credit to the city, the country, and to all mankind—to allow him, in his old age, to eat the bread of poverty in their midst? It is monstrous! that is to say," he added, fixing a penetrating gaze upon the face of Mr. Dartmouth, "if he performed these duties without a blemish on his character."

"I have never been accused of immorality," returned the schoolmaster, meeting the glance with as steady a look. "Oh no, Sir; it is but forgetfulness, I make no complaint; yet sometimes I sigh, as I follow the public careers of some of my old scholars, who have become eminent and influential in various callings, to think, if they have not altogether forgotten me, how gladly they would and how easily they could assist me, in the manner I have suggested. Yet it is pleasant to be able to trace their paths, onward and upward, even if they do forget me. I have a kind of paternal pride in them, and a joy also to remember others of these children of my instruction, not eminent, but filling useful spheres with humbler credit. Of course, I forget many of these, numbering thousands, whom I should be unable to recognize now, if I should see them; and it often comforts me, when I bemoan my lack of other blessings, to feel that I was instrumental in providing them early with those treasures of instruction which time cannot take away, despite all other adversities."

"But it must be bitter to reflect that your own grandson here, must be deprived of schooling."

"It is a bitter and a cruel thing!"

"And are you sure you have done nothing, when a schoolmaster, to deserve this punishment?"

"I feel sure of it."

"What should you say, then, now exclaimed the merchant, sternly," if I should tell you I know a man who was once your pupil, and who then hated you for your severity to him?"

"Indeed! Is it possible?"

"One who is now a resident of this city, and was for five or six years under your care; a man who, though he has traveled in many lands, seen strange vicissitudes of fortune and many hardships, will never forget the harsh treatment he experienced at your hands—treatment which he called cruelty, and deemed an outrage on humanity."

"Who is the man?" asked the schoolmaster, seemingly shocked at such an accusation.

"I am he. You know my name is Everton More. You seem to have forgotten the name; but do you remember me, now?"

"My eyes are dim—and so many names—"

"Others are less liable to forget you than you to forget them. Time has changed me more than it has you. I recognized you, the instant you entered this room."

"Of what action of mine do you complain?"

"It may not become me to complain, Sir, or I might enter into details of charges I could bring against you—incidents of my schoolboy-days, which it would seem childish to particularize, and which sometimes made the school seem almost a hell to me; but I well remember the strokes you have given me, for blunders in my lessons, and for such trifles as laughter, or wispering, or some sportive tricks natural to childhood; your enforcing irksome tasks, by detaining me beyond schoolhours till I had mastered them; and holding me up to the scorn of my school-mates, for some act of truancy, neglect or disobedience. Think you that such punishments made no impression on my young mind; that they did not sink deep into my memory, never to be effaced; that they made school more agreeable; or that, having graduated at last, my heart did not bound, as my feet did from the school-house-door, rejoicing at the long expected day or freedom? I was free, am free, a man, and my own master, now!"

"I hope so, and if so, I am glad of it," replied the aged man, who had listened sadly to the recital, which seemed so vindictive; "but you appear to forget how much my duty called on me to do, not merely to you, but to all under my charge. Have you grown so old, and not yet learned to consider that a schoolmaster who is faithful to his trust is often necessarily severe?"

"But you were more severe to some than to others."

"I was."

"And do you never imagine that your harshness is retaliated, by Heaven, upon you now?"

"No. My conscience is clear! I was impartial, and those whom I punished less, needed it less. Never did I bear malice toward one of my scholars, and their punishment was never the result of my anger, but my fidelity to them. Painful to them, it was often more painful to me. What delight had I, thus to curb the natural tendencies of youth? and yet, without such restraints, the world would be dark with ignorance, and boys would grow up to lament the imbecility of their early teachers, who, to please their fancies in youth, entailed upon them stupidity for ever. What then seemed tyranny, or lack of love or feeling, you would not now deem so, if you looked on."

"I felt it sensibly, though."

"And feeling led you to reason, doubtless; or, at least, enforced the knowledge which milder persuasion would never have afforded you. What boy appreciates a master's motives, his trials, his responsibilities to the child, the parents, his own appointed censors, and his conscience? How his patience is daily tried for years—his task more irksome from monotony; his rules like his forbearance disregarded; the value of the simple lessons he must impose unknown to those who must learn them; and himself odio a to the indolent, the wilful and the thoughtless—none, even in maturity, can fully understand, save those who have worn the harness themselves, and drudged in it for years."

"Was the occupation so painful, then?" inquired his hearer. "I had thought that schoolmasters agreed with the poet—

"Delightful task! to rear the tender thought.
And teach the young idea how to shoot!"

"The poet," said Dartmouth, with a sad smile, "had not been in the harness for thirty years, or he would not have survived with enough enthusiasm for poetry; and would, at best, scarcely have written that. But yet I can say this truly: were I young and strong again, with all its discomforts, I would honor the life of a schoolmaster—"

"For the pleasure of whipping the boys?"

"Not exactly; but were I a teacher once more, I should do as I have done."

"And trust yourself again to the gratitude of the public, after what you have learned of it?"

The old man hesitated—his eyes filled with tears at this painful reminder—but then he answered, in a husky voice, yet firmly:

"Even so—I should."

Everton More sprang to his feat, and, seizing his former master by the hand, shook it heartily, much to his surprise.

"You are a noble-minded veteran and a faithful public servant, as I can bear witness, my dear and honored schoolmaster. I acknowledge the truth of all that you have said, and the great good you have done to me. I am now a wealthy man. By your fidelity to me in my youth, I rose by degrees from a poor boy, but a good scholar, to my present good-fortune—the foundation you laid always assisting, giving me boldness, and enabling me often to take precedence of others less thoroughly instructed. Numberless times in life, the observance of your well-remembered rules has reminded me gratefully of you; and I shall never cease to revere you. And added to my reverence is affection; for I have long since learned to appreciate your trials and motives, and did not need that you should recount them as you have. My influence—it is my duty—shall be exerted for you and youra."

"My poor little Warren!" cried the old man, overcome with joy as he bent over the boy and bedewed his head with the sacred tears of age.

"Your grandson need not forsake his studies," declared More. "I will see to that."

"God be thanked!" replied the schoolmaster. "And, doubtless, there are others of my scholars as considerate as you."

"No doubt of it, Sir. In after-life, boys learn the value of what they once hated, and curse or bless themselves as they reflect upon their labors or indolence at school."

Everton More succeeded in getting his old tutor a lucrative and easy office; and a generous testimonial was presented to the veteran public servant and benefactor, who found at least one of his former scholars who proved for him the truth of the proverb: "Cast thy bread upon the waters, and it shall return to thee after many days."

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Express's are made up DAILY to all the above named places, Overland, and twice a day to Windsor, and Truro. &c.

An Express is also made up per steamer France'n for United States and Canada each alternate Monday, commencing 2nd Jan 1865.

A special messenger accompanies this Express, and will attend particularly to the delivery of all packages, and to the purchase of goods in Boston.

All kinds of Parcels and General Freight Specie, &c, forwarded by this Express. Also Notes, Drafts and Bills collected, and all Express Business attended to with the utmost promptness and care.

THE Proprietor having formed a connection with the

Atlas Parcel Express, of Liverpool, G. B.

Is now prepared to forward all kinds of Packages by the most Expeditious Steam and Railway Routes, to all parts of the world, combining punctual dispatch, rapid conveyance, and economical charges, hopes to merit a continuation of the support, hitherto bestowed.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES:
61 Upper Water Street, Halifax, N S.
75 Prince Wm street, St John N B.
38 Exchange street, Portland, Me.
10 Court Square, Boston, Mass.
LIVERPOOL, G. B. OFFICE, 23 Lower Castle Street, Corner Brunswick Street

HUSE & LOWELL,
January 11 Agents.

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH.

Every Man his own Physician.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

AND

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

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

Erysipelas and Salt Rheum.

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

Bad Legs, Old Sores, and Ulcers

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

Eruptions on the Skin.

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

Female Complaints.

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

Piles and Fistula.

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

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

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

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

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

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes

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

☞ Dealers in my well known medicines can have Show Cards, Circulars, &c., free of expense, by addressing Thomas Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Avery Brown & Co. Agents in Halifax, N. S.
June 23.

London Drug & Medicine Store

STOCKED with a full and complete assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES and CHEMICALS of known strength and purity, comprising most articles to be found in a

FIRST CLASS DISPENSING AND APOTHECARY STORE

Particular attention given, by competent persons, to the preparation of all physician's prescriptions at reasonable charges.

ALSO,—English, French and American Perfumery, Hair Oils, Hair Dyes and Washes, Pomatums &c.; Hair Brushes of all varieties, and strongly dressed Bristle and finely fastened Tooth Brushes Tooth Powders, and Dental Preparations; superior Fancy Soaps and Cosmetics, and most articles necessity and luxury for the TOILET AND NURSERY.

Agency for many Patent Medicines of value and popularity. GEO. JOHNSON,
Oct. 22. 147 Hollis street

Tooth Ache,

INSTANT CURE,

BUNTER'S NERVINE, immediately on its application, gives permanent relief, by causing the painless destruction of the Nerve in Decayed Teeth, forming a complete stopping, and rendering Extraction seldom necessary.

WOOLRICH.
Sole Agent for the above.
English Pharmacy,
jan 25. Upper Water Street.

A HINT

To the worthy Citizens of Canada,

BE WARNED IN TIME.

ALL parties purchasing my Pills and Ointment for their several complaints are respectfully warned against purchasing either Pills or Ointment, purporting to be my preparations, that have a United States Stamp around the boxes or pots. There is no treaty between the people of the States and the Home Government, therefore a U. States Stamp does not protect my preparations. There are no stamps upon my Canadian style of Pills or Ointment, coming from the United States. I rely only for protection on the water mark in the book of directions around each box or pot. Before you purchase them, see that there are no Stamps upon the box of Pills or Ointment. Purchase none that have United States Stamp on.

T HOLLOWAY,
Aug 17. 1y. 224 Strand, London.

Wesleyan Book Room.

—Just received—

Christain Miscellany, for 1864; Early Days for 1864; Sunday at Home do do; Leisure Hour do. do.; Wesley's Sermons; Fletcher's Checks; Smith's Methodism; Stephen's Methodism; Martyrology, in 3 vols; Kirk's Mother of the Wesley's; Brigg's Modern Missions: Life of Entwisle; Dr. Clarke's Sermons; Benson's Sermons; Locke's Theology; Edmondson's Sermons; Bunting's Sermons; The Land and the Book, by Dr. Thomson. &c. &c. &c.

Jan 11

THE INDEPENDENT.

This weekly Religious, Literary and Family Journal, edited by

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Rev. Joshua Leavitt. DD. and Theodore Tilton.

Is issued in the same form and at the same low price of

☞ *TWO DOLLARS* ☜

Per annum, notwithstanding the great advance in white paper. It affords its Readers

One Sermon Every Week,

BY

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

The following eminent writers are special contributors to its columns—Wm Allen Butler, Rev Theo L Cuyler Rev Robert M Hatfield, Horace Greely Bayard Taylor, John G Whittier.

Terms—$2 per annum, paid in advance. Specimen numbers sent gratis.

JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, Publisher,
No 5 Beakman Street, New York
October 12 For sale by News Agents

STRAIT OF CANSO

MARINE RAILWAY.

Capacity 1000 Tons Register Tonnage

THIS RAILWAY is now completed, and ready for hauling vessels to clean or repair, and being operated by steam, quick despatch will be given. For vessels of 50 tons and under, there will be a uniform charge of $7.50. For all vessels over 50 tons, 15 cents per ton will be charged for hauling, and 24 hours on the ways. Fishing and coasting vessels under 150 tons, not occupying the ways more than three hours, will be charged only two-thirds of the above rate or 10 cents per ton. Steamboats will be charged 15 cents per ton register tonnage, and 15 cents per horse power in addition.

Application to be made to the Superintendent at the works at Port Hawkesbury, Strait of Canso, Cape Breton Island, or to

HENRY N PAINT.
aug 31 1y Secretary, Halifax, N. S.

HALF-DOLLAR TEA.

JUST arrived, a further supply of the above Superior FAMILY TEA. The above Tea is different from any other Tea sold at the same price; it is a combination of CONGO and SOUCHONG TEA, which for fine flavour, strength and economy, is unequalled in this city. Try it, and be your own judge of its merits.

Good useful Tea, 1s 9d, 2s, 2s 3d per lb.

Also, a general assortment of

Family Groceries

ust arrived in prime order from England, United States and West Indies.

☞ Country Buyers, and Farmers in particular, are respectfully invited to call and see the prices and quality of our present stock.

H. WETHRBY & CO.,
London Tea and Grocery Stores,
Nov 16 205 Barrington & 15 Brunswick street.

English Pharmacy.

Attention is called to the following Articles:

Woolrich's Pick-me-up Bitters,
Woolrich's Arnica Opodeidoc for Chilblains,
Woolrich's Varnish for Autumn Leaves,
Woolrich's Pectoral Cough Mixture,
Woolrich's Chlorodyne for Consumption,
Woolrich's Red Bottle for Spains, Rheumatism, &c

Sole Agent for Dr Ridge's Pat Food for Infants and Invalids—great inducements offered to Wholesale buyers.

J H WOOLRICH,
Dispensing and Family Chemist—
Opposite Commercial wharf, Upper water street
Sept 28

LANGLEY'S PILLS.

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

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

CHISWELLS

PECTORAL BALSAM

HAS been in use through Nova Scotia for twenty odd years, and in England for many years previous to its introduction here. Its sales have steadily increased from the beginning—a convincing proof of its efficacy and of the esteem in which it is held. For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Difficulty in Breathing, Incipient Consumption, and other Pulmonary Complaints, it may safely be warranted. Read the following, suggesting the evil of delaying in a climate such as ours, to attend to Colds and Coughs—The Census reports tells us that Consumption carried off, in 1860-61, one hundred and seven persons within the County of Halifax, and seven hundred and sixty-seven from the whole Province. The total number of deaths from all causes, during the same period, was 4679. Thus Consumption takes to itself the credit of having slain one-sixth of those who died during the year—more than any other disease can, except Diptheria And how does Consumption arise? Whence does it spring? Why, in neglect of that cold you caught either when you went out in damp weather without a suitable protection for your feet, or when you came home from that social gathering and did not take care to wrap yourself up sufficiently saying, 'Oh I'm young!" or "I'm hearty!" or, "There's no fear of me!" and a score of expressions of the same kind which heedlessness has coined and thoughtlessness keeps current. With just such exclamations you have exposed yourself carelessly, and "A slight cold that will go away in a day or two" has somehow hidden itself under your pillow, and taken possession of you whilst you slept. The "slight cold" developes into a pulmonary affection. A Cough begins to harrass you. The hectic flush comes and goes on your cheek. Soon friends bend over you in sorrow and say, "Consumption is here!" Your wisdom is to attend to that Cough at once! Don't wait too long! Use

Chiswells Pectoral Balsam

For the timely use of this well known remedy will cause the fiend to unfasten the fangs he seeks to bury deep in your most vital part—your lungs—and will effectually banish him.

Sold by George Johnson, Druggist, 148 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S. General Agent for New Brunswick, T. B. Barker, Druggist, St. John.

Nov 6

BROWN'S

Bronchial Troches

FOR COUGHS, COLDS,
AND THROAT DISEASES.

15

MRS. WINSLOW'S

SOOTHING SYRUP

For Children Teething.

IT RELIEVES COLIC.

June 15

GRAHAM'S

PAIN ERADICATOR,

AND MAGNETIC OIL.

The best remedy in use for the following complaints:

Rheumatism,	Neuralgia,	Abscesses,
Felon or Whitlow,	Broken Breasts,	Salt Rheum,
Sores,	Erysipelas,	Sprains,
Wounds,	Bruises,	Frost Bites,
Burns,	Scalds,	Influenza,
Hives	Dipheria,	Pain in the Chest or Back,
Asthama or Phtsic,	Coughs,	etc., etc.
Colds,	Earache,	Spinal Complaints,

It quickly and effectually reduces INFLAMATION, and eradicates PAIN and HUMOR.

It is equally efficacious on Horses and Cattle,

Prepared by THOMAS GRAHAM
Late of Canning, Cornwallis, N.

Now T Graham & Co, Carleton, St John

REMOVAL.

The Proprietor of Graham's Pain Eradicator and Magnetic Oil has removed from Canning, Cornwallis, N S, to St John, N B, for greater facilities of supplying the largely increasing demand for his Medicines, where the business will in future be conducted by T. GRAHAM & CO

Carleton, St John, N. B. Aug 8

FELLOWS' ORIGINAL

WORM LOZENGES!

WE can with pride and confidence point to Fellows WORM Lozenges as the most elegant and perfect Remedy for those troublesome pests,

INTESTINAL WORMS.

After years of careful study and experiment success has crowned our efforts, and we now offer to the WORLD a Confection without a single fault, being Safe, Convenient, Effectual and Pleasant.

SAFE, because no injurious result can occur, let them be used in whatever quantity. They contain no Mineral Drug of Poisonous ingredient; and bear in mind, not a particle of Calomel enters their composition.

CONVENIENT, because they may be used without further preparation, and at any time.

PLEASANT, because children will eagerly devour all you give them, and ask for more.

EFFECTUAL, because they never fail in expelling Worms from their dwelling-place, and they will always strengthen the weak and emaciated, even when he is not afflicted with Worms.

With these facts before them, who can fail to acknowledge that

FELLOWS' WORM LOZENGES

Are all that can be desired by the most fastidious? They are becoming known throughout America, and are prescribed by many unprejudiced Physicians. Do not be persuaded to take any other medicine in their stead, but should your Apothecary not have FELLOWS' WORM LOZENGES we will forward a Box to any part of the Province, on receipt of Twenty five Cents in stamps.

Price 25c. per Box; Five for One Dollar. A liberal discount to the Trade.

Caution.—The success attending the introduction of Fellows' Lozenges has given rise to several imitations by unprincipled persons. Those prepared by us with our signature on the wrapper are the only ones combining harmless qualities with pleasant taste, and certain action in expelling Worms. The Genuine Lozenges are White in Color.

FELLOWS' SPEEDY RELIEF,

for Cholera, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramp in the Bowels,

Will be found efficacious in Cough, Cold, Cholera, Cholic, Dysentery, Burns, Pain in the side and and back, Nail wounds, Sore Throat, Toothache, and Headache.

It quiets or eases all Pains, whether from Bruise, Sprain, Acute Rheumatism, Cramp, or Chilblains; it relieves Spasms, whether from Fits, Fever and Ague, or Cramp in the Stomach; it has the power of birding or restraining a too violent discharge from the bowels; it will heal the worst flesh wound in a very short time.

Fellows' Dyspepsia Bitters

Is Aperient, Anti Bilious, Diaphoretic, Diuretic, and Tonic; and may be used with perfect safety at all times for Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Sick Headache, Jaundice Heartburn, Bad Breath, Water Brash, Acid Stomach, Sea Sickness, and the first stages of Diarhœa.

Those Bitters consist of a careful and peculiar admixture of the best and mildest vegetable aperients with the pure expressed juice of Bitter Herbs, which from their Tonic effects, will be found a most efficacious remedy for derangement of the digestive organs.

Fellows' Balsam of Liverwort and Coltsfoot.

For Cough, Cold, Hooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, and all Pulmonary Diseases.

The above remedies are all prepared faithfully from the original recipes, and are guaranteed of uniform quality by the Proprietors.

FELLOWS' & CO.,
Feb 1 Foster's Corner.

HORACE WATERS'

Great Musical Establishment,

NO. 481 BROADWAY, N. Y.

80 New Pianos, Melodeons, Alexandre and Cabinet Organs, at wholesale or retail, prices as low as any First-Class Instruments can be purchased. Second Hand Pianos at great bargains, prices from $60 to $200 All the above Instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. There being some five different makes of Pianos in this large stock, purchasers can be suited as well here as elsewhere, and perhaps a little better.

10 000 Sheets of Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for Second hand Pianos. One of the Largest Stocks of Sheet Music in the United States, Music Books, and all kinds of Musical Instruments and Music Merchandise at the Lowest Rates.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, No 1.

Contains 144 pages, and nearly 200 Tunes and Hymns and is the most popular Sabbath School Book ever issued. Prices—paper covers, 30 cents each, $25 per 100; bound, 35 cents, $30, per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 40 cents, $35 per 100.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, No 2,

Is an entire new work of 192 pages, and nearly 225 Tunes and Hymns. Nearly one million of these "Bells" have been issued Prices same as "Bell No 1. Both numbers can be obtained in one volume, price, bound copy, 60 cents. $55 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 70 cents, $65 per 100.

THE DAY SCHOOL BELL.

40,000 Copies Issued! A New Singing Book for Schools and Seminaries, called the Day School Bell is now ready It contains about 200 choice Songs, Rounds, Catches, Duets, Trios, Quartettes and Choruses, many of them written expressly for this work, besides 32 pages of the Elements of Music, which are easy and progressive.

Among the large number of beautiful pieces may be found: "Uncle Sam's School." "Don't you hear the children coming," "Always look on the sunny side," the Little Lass and Little Lad," "Oh, if I were a little bird," "Anvil Chorus," "Meet me by the Running Brook," &c. It is compiled by Horace Waters, author of Sabbath School Bell Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sale of 950,000 copies.

Prices of the Day School Bell—Paper covers 25 cts, $30 per 100; bound 40cts, $35 per 110; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 45 cts, $40 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. Mailed at the retail price.

WATERS CHORAL HARP

A new Sunday School Book, of 160 pages of beautiful Hymns and Tunes. It contains many gems, such as: "Shall we know each other there?" "Suffer little children to come unto me," "The Beautiful Shore," "Oh, 'tis glorious," "Leave me with my Mother," "He leadeth me beside still waters," &c. Price, paper covers, 30 cts, $25 per 100; bound 35 cts, $30 per 100; cloth, emb. gilt, 40 cts., $35 per 100.

☞ S. S. Bells, Nos. 1 and 2, and Choral Harp bound in 1 vol., cloth, $1.

The Atheneum Collection

OF HYMNS AND TUNES

For Choir, Church and Sunday Schools is now ready. It contains 512 pages, and nearly 700 Hymns and Tunes. Among the new and beautiful pieces we would name: "Dare to be Right," "Lion of Judah," "shall we meet beyond the river?" "Oh, say, shall we meet you all there?" "Sabbath Bells chime on," "Over the River," "shall we meet no more to part?" "The Vacant Chair," and 25 pieces composed for this work by the late Stephen C. Foster, which are alone worth more than the entire cost of the book. Price, bound, 90 cts.; $10 per dozen; $80 per 100. Cloth bound, embossed gilt, $1; $11 per dozen; $90 per 100. Postage, 15 cts. each.

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
Publisher of the above books.

☞ Sample copies of any of the above books mailed for two thirds of the retail price.

SATISFYING STRENGTHENING SOOTHING FOR INFANTS
DR RIDGE'S PATENT FOOD FOR INFANTS OR INVALIDS
AGREEABLE DIGESTIBLE NOURISHING FOR INVAL