The Provincial Wesleyan.

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

VOLUME XIII. No. 23. HALIFAX, N. S., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1861. WHOLE No. 621.

Religious Miscellany.

For the Provincial Wesleyan.

Hymn to God.

Great God! as with profound delight
I gaze upon the star-lit sky;
Those wondrous worlds that shine so bright,
Where'er I turn my wondering eye;
I view Thy works, and in them Thee,
Great Father of Eternity!

When genial suns and fruitful showers
Spread life and beauty through the grove;
And singing birds and fragrant flowers
Awake the heart to joy and love;
I view Thy works, and in them Thee,
Great Father of Eternity!

When gusty wind, and stormy cloud
Presage the thunder coming shower;
When lightnings flash, and thunder loud
Fills yonder vault with sounds of power,
I view Thy works, and in them Thee,
Great Father of Eternity!

When tempests lash the foaming deep,
And wave on wave like mountains rise,
Or fierce tornadoes on it sweep,
That seem to blend the sea and skies,
I view Thy works, and in them Thee,
Great Father of Eternity!

When Autumn's loaded fields declare
A bounty that is all-Divine;
Man, bird and beast Thy bounty share,
As fruit on loaded branches shine,
I view Thy works, and in them Thee,
Great Father of Eternity!

But when I view Almighty love
To us in Jesus Christ displayed—
See Him forsake His throne above;
Then in the lowly manger laid;
Expiring on the cursed tree
To save a guilty world and me:
I see this sight, and worship Thee,
Great Father of Eternity!

My wondering soul, now humbled, lies
Low in the dust before the Lord;
I view Him as my sacrifice—
He suffers—I escape the rod;
I view Thy love, then I love Thee,
Great Father of Eternity!

M. BURNS.

Guysborough.

To the Editor of the Wesleyan:

DEAR SIR,—The former part of the following lines you may have seen. It is said they were written by a person in Britain, under the price marked on the fly-leaf of his Bible. They were copied as an introduction to the serious perusal of a Bible purchased in this Province; and on the fly-leaf at the end was written, some time afterwards, the latter part, as not less appropriate, though less striking and pointed, to express the result of a prayerful reading of The Book.

The insertion of both, with this brief explanation, (or any remarks you may prefer) in a corner of your valuable paper, if deemed worthy of notice, will confer a favor on—

Yours,

A BIBLE READER.

Colchester, May 23rd, 1861.

"This is the price my Bible cost:
Was't cheap, or dear? Ah! who can tell?
The answer is in heaven or hell—
In the soul saved, or doubly lost.
The day of Judgment will make clear,
'Twas very cheap, or very dear!"

'Twas cheap! Its tree of life defies
The shafts of sin, and death, and hell;
And all who eat its leaves shall dwell
Beneath its shade above the skies.
Nor flaming sword, nor dread decree
Can bar them from that healing tree.

Salvation as a Free Gift.

The simple style of the following extract, which we find in Challen's Monthly, may be suggestive to some of our clerical readers, who wish to reach the hearts of the people:

I once found myself, in company with a party of friends, in the gallery of a small village church, listening to a discourse from a colored minister, or, rather, exhorter. After some preliminary exercises, a gray-headed man, evidently quite a patriarchal personage, arose, and announced as his subject, "The History of Dives and Lazarus," which he proceeded to explain and enforce.

One illustration he used was so full of quaint simplicity, and at the same time so adapted to express the idea he meant to convey, that it struck me forcibly. He was trying to show how a sinner should accept the gospel offers of salvation.

"Suppose," said he, "any of you wanted a coat, and should go to a white gentleman, to purchase one. Well, he has one that exactly fits you, and, in all respects, is just what you need. You ask the price; but, when told, find you have not enough money, and shake your head.

"'No, massa, I am too poor; must go without,' and turn away.

"But he says, 'I know you cannot pay me, and I have concluded to give it to you—will you have it?'

"What would you do in that case? Stop to hem and haw, and say, 'O, he's just laughing at me; he don't mean it?' No such thing. There is not one of you, who would not take the coat, and say:

"Yes, massa, and thank you, too."

"Now, my dear friends, God's salvation is offered you as freely as that; why won't you *take it as freely?* You are lost, undone sinners, and feel that you need a covering from his wrath.—If you keep his holy law blameless, you might purchase it by good works; but ah! you are all full of sin, and that continually. Prayer and tears are worthless. You are poor, indeed; and, if this is all your dependance, I don't wonder that you are turning off in despair. But stop—look here—God speaks now, and offers you the perfect robe of righteousness, that will cover all your sins, and fit all your wants, and says that you may have it, 'without money, and without price.' O, brethren, my dear brethren, do take God's word for it, and thankfully accept his free gift."

What impression the words had on the old man's colored auditors, I cannot tell; but, as our group left the church, one of the ladies remarked to the another:

"What a strange idea that was about the coat!"

"My dear friend," was the reply, "it suited my state of mind, rough and unpolished as it was, better than all Dr. ——'s elaborate and eloquent arguments this morning. I am so glad that I came here. This is the way I have been despairingly seeking for years. How simple! How plain; Free grace alone! Yes, I *will* take God at his word—

'Nothing in my hands I bring,
Simply to thy cross I cling."

Religious Intelligence.

British and Foreign Bible Society.

On Wednesday last, the fifty-seventh Annual Meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held at Exeter Hall. The spacious edifice was densely crowded, as usual, long before the time for the proceedings to begin, and every seat on the platform—which was devoted exclusively to gentlemen—was occupied by prominent lay and clerical friends of the Society, gathered from all parts of the country. Precisely at eleven o'clock, the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury, the President, came upon the platform, accompanied by the Bishops of London, Carlisle, Durham, and Victoria, Lord Charles Russell, Lord Ebury, Lord H. Cholmondeley, Mr. R. Hanbury, M.P., Mr. Joseph Pease, M.P., Mr. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P., the Rev. W. Arthur, the Rev. J. B. Chown, the Rev. H. Venn, the Rev. J. Stoughton, the Rev. E. Prout, the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, the Rev. George Clayton, the Rev. Hugh Allen, D.D., and other Ministers and gentlemen.

The Rev. John Mee, one of the Secretaries of the Society, offered prayer, and read the first chapter of the Second Epistle of Peter.

Lord Shaftesbury then rose amidst loud applause, and said:—

Ladies and gentlemen, you will, I hope, excuse me if, through somewhat of indisposition, I am unable to make myself distinctly heard. I should much rather have preferred to be silent, but in this particular crisis I could not make up my mind to let this anniversary pass without one or two observations. Let me first say that, since our last meeting, God has been pleased to bless this Society with very great success. He has opened the kingdom of Italy. In Italy now is circulated, without let or hindrance, the full and complete Word of God, in the language spoken by the people. He has been pleased to send wisdom into the minds, and, I hope, into the hearts, of those who rule the Austrian Empire, and Bibles are now admitted across the frontier for the use of the Protestant subjects of his Imperial Majesty. And we have to rejoice that in the great Empire of Russia the Czar has seen fit to allow the circulation of the Scriptures in the old language of the country,—the old Russ. The printing press is active in sending forth copies of the Word of God; and we have reason to hope that, if the matter terminates as it has begun, the seed of the Word of God will be sown over every acre of that large and most important empire. But since the last meeting other matters have occurred. There has been a large maturity of infidelity exhibited in the bosom of the Christian Church. A company of seven gentlemen, conscientious, no doubt, in their own views, but holding a belief in the faith antagonistic in the extreme to that which we believe, have put out a volume with much pomp and circumstance. Now, I hold that all the authors of that book are responsible for the whole and for each individual part. United in a single publication, sharing alike the consequences, the profit, the loss, the honour, or the reverse, as it may be, of that publication, they are bound together in a common effort to introduce a new Gospel, which is to be propounded and circulated for the general acceptance of the British public. Now, this is not the time nor the place in which to enter at full length into the principles and the consequences of Rationalism, but we ask what concern, then, is it to the Bible Society? Simply this, it is a notice to quit. If that book be true we have no business here. If the Word of God be not the record of inspiration—if it speak not the mind of a Divine Author fairly, amply, fully, if it be not the Word of God himself, I say the Bible Society are standing here to circulate a grand imposition. We are circulating a book which we tell every one to receive and obey as the record of heaven, as the written Word of God himself,—when, if that other book be true, we are circulating that only which is a gross imposition, which is an imposition perfectly intolerable, the more intolerable because it professes to come from heaven, when it is, in fact, very little more, or nothing more, than the labours and production of uninspired and fallible men. And again, I maintain that, even if we admit the interpretation that they would put upon the Holy Scriptures, we are equally out of place in circulating the Scriptures. I maintain that if their principles of interpretation be true, the Bible is not the book for the poor man, the Bible is not the book for general and universal circulation. If it be true that the Bible can be comprehended only be the learned, only after long and profound thought, by much meditation, by great masses of acquisition in classical and ancient knowledge, if that be true, do you not at once, by that admission, shut out the light because you shut out the possibility of private judgment? You shut it out from the great mass of mankind. You shut it out from all but those who may be possessed of inexhaustible stores of learning, and you establish an intellectual despotism more dangerous, more glaring, more unrighteous than the worst despotism that ever was established by the Church of Rome in her most barbarous times and in her most detestable periods. Now, we protest against that work.—The bishops—I thank God for it—have denounced the work; but that is not enough. The laity must take it in hand. The laity of the kingdom must back up the bishops. The bishops with the laity will be all-powerful. The bishops must not be left in the lurch. We heartily applaud their courage and Christian conduct, and we will approve it not only by our words, but also by our actions. The laity must take it into their own hands, and must determine to what schools, colleges, and universities they will send their children for instruction in Christian life.—The laity must determine what literature they will encourage, what men they will countenance, and how far they will in social life support or repel those who maintain doctrines that are subversive of the great foundations on which we stand. Now what will the clergy do? It is not for us, perhaps, to say to the clergy what they ought to do, but I will say to the clergy, on my own behalf and on the behalf of many of the laity, what we wish them to do. We wish the clergy to lead their flocks to the fountain-head of truth. We do not wish them to enter into controversy, and to answer fact by fact and statement by statement. You may often prove your adversary wrong without proving yourselves right. We ask them to preach incessantly the great and saving doctrines of the Word. We ask them to let the Bible do its own work—a work upon the man in his inner experience, and not by a display of outward learning. And if they will do this, rely upon it there will rise up a million or more of the most able controversalists—men of deep knowledge of the saving truths of the Scripture, vigorous in heart, well furnished in mind, and able to give an answer to all who shall gainsay the hope and the faith that is in them. And if these deluded men, for such they are, will float down the stream of theology, rejoicing in the mixture of the impure tributaries of human science, we who are orthodox Nonconformists and members of the Church of England will, with our pastors, ascend the stream to the fountain-head, and there drink the waters fresh and pure as they first came from the lips of the living God. I should like to ask what, after all, is the value and force of this famous book? Does it contain anything really new? What is there in it that is new? Ay, there is one new thing, and one only. Having eviscerated from the Gospel all vital religion, so well do the authors know the wants and cravings of the human heart that they substitute for the vitality of truth a mauky sentimentality. But is there nothing new but that? Is there nothing in it that may not be found in the whole range of infidel writers from Celsus down to Tom Payne? What, then, has given such currency to it? Have there not for years been pamphlets and writings of all descriptions bearing upon these points, seeking to invalidate Scripture, and to subvert the faith of man—introducing ingenious difficulties to perplex men's minds and disturb their hearts?

But all these have gone into the only place that is fit for them, the waste-paper basket, for the purpose of consumption in the fire. Why is it, then, that this book has been rescued from so well-deserved a fate? For no other reason than this; this is the first time in our history in which a plan of a new Gospel and a new system of interpretation of Scripture has been boldly put forward by men whose names are notorious—by men who hold high offices in the Church—by beneficed clergymen—by dignitaries. The value is not in the writings, but in the offices of the men; not in the force of the work, but in the names of the persons who have sent it forth. Had it not been for that, satisfied I am that they would have shared the same fate as all others of a similar description have shared, and I doubt not that in the course of a short time the fact would remain in the minds of men that there was such a book, for I daresay there would not be found in the whole realm of England a man who would be foolish enough to give half an hour to the perusal of it. And yet the work is producing great mischief. A friend of mine told me that in one of his courses of investigation throughout the metropolis only a short time ago, he ascended to the upper room of a gin-palace, and there he found twenty men engaged in the perusal of this work relishing everything that tended to subvert the original truths of Scripture, and to take away from the Book of God its coersive power upon the human heart. And yet, even in that body there was found one man to say, that whatever might be the truth of the book, it was not the truth he had been taught as a child at his mother's knee. But I am alarmed to see to what an extent in the present day—a day of inquiry and, as we are told, of intellectual effort—people are carried away by mere names, without really estimating the truth of those things which they so readily believe. Sooner or later, I daresay, we shall see another extraordinary proposition as readily imbibed. Only let the doctrine of the development of species be taken up by dignitaries or men of position and name, embodied in a volume, and put forth to the public, and hundreds will be found to rejoice in the discovery that they are sprung from a fungus, and that as soon as possible to the fungus they will return. But this really becomes very serious, because upon these things unthinking men ground the dreadful assumption that the Scripture is unsuited to the times in which we live. Good heavens! were the truths of the Book prevalent in the hearts of men, should we be disturbed and frightened as we are day by day by those gigantic frauds that are bursting out in every community, and which lead us to believe that all honesty in trade, all honesty in public, all honesty in private life, have left the earth for ever? Is it unsuited to the times in which we live, when, if its holy precepts and its divine commands had been listened to, we should not have before us those gigantic cruelties that pervade the Continent of America, and the non-observance of which precepts has now led to that great and astounding issue, the severance and demolition of the largest Republic that ever figured upon the face of the earth? These are two instances in which, if that Book had been adopted as suitable to the age in which men live, those great and terrible issues would have been avoided. Ah! but now they come and tell us that the Bible is effete; that it is worn out; that it can do nothing; and that we must now have some new influence—some new principle—by which to regenerate and to guide man. Effete! Indeed I should like to know whether it is effete at this moment in India. Is it effete in the effect lately begun to be produced in China? Is it effete in the islands of the Pacific Ocean? Is it effete in Madagascar? Have you read the account given by Mr. Ellis in his most instructive and interesting work? He returned to Madagascar after an absence of 18 years. During that time the people had suffered the most bitter persecution. Copies of the Scripture, as in the old days of persecution, were hunted out and destroyed, and it was death to circulate the smallest portion of the Word of God. What did he find? He found a community of Christians, pure, holy, true, faithful, observed by every one for their decent, orderly, and becoming conduct, bepraised even by the judges who condemned them to death. He found these men bound together and steadfast in the faith. By what? Not by the whole Bible; but only by small portions of the Scripture, upon which they fed their souls, and performed actions worthy of the food by which they were sustained? Is it effete, then, in Madagascar? Is it effete in Italy? You see what a country Italy has now become, you see now how the Italians are grasping at the Word of God; and although they have not thrown off the trammels of the Church of Rome, they have imbibed the first principles whereby their conduct in public and private life should be guided. The Bible lies at the root of their freedom, and they know it well enough to make it the basis of their hopes and fears. That is the book that will guide them. That book, so far from being effete, possesses at this moment a greater force—a greater power of giving life, I may so say—than in any antecedent period of its history. I should like to know who are they who say it is effete! Who are they who think it is effete? Do the priests in Spain think it is effete? If they think so, why do they prohibit it under such fearful penalties? Why do they incarcerate, or confiscate their property, or send into exile those men who devote their energy and their time to the study of God's Word. Does His Holiness the Pope of Rome think it effete? Does he say so in his notorious Encyclical Letter? Does he think it a harmless plaything that may lie upon the table of his subjects? Do the Neologists themselves think it effete? If so, why do they pass their nights, why do they sweat and toil over the midnight lamp, for the sole purpose of destroying the Book that is so effete, and which, if left to itself, would soon die or become an object of general contempt? They do not think it effete. They know its power upon the heart and the conscience. They know that if left to itself that good old book must work its own way, and what they deny with their lips they confess with their fears. Ah! effete it is in one great sense. It is effete as Abraham was effete when he became the father of many nations, when there sprang from one, and him as good as dead, as many as the stars for multitude and as the sand upon the seashore innumerable. It is effete as eternity, past, present, and future, is effete. It is effete—and in no other sense—as God himself is effete, the same yesterday, to-day, and for ever.

The Rev. Mr. Bergne, one of the Secretaries, read the Report of the operations of the Society, from which it appeared that the receipts of the year ending March 30, 1861, had exceeded those of any preceding year (excluding the special funds.) The amount applicable to the general purposes of the Society was £84,254 11s. 4d., and the amount received for Bibles and Testaments £82,909 15s. 3d., making the total receipts from the ordinary sources of income £167,164 6s. 7d., being £5,143 13s. 2d. more than in any former year. The issues of the Society for the year were as follows:—From the depot at home, 1,139,552; from the depots abroad, 647,840—1,787,398 copies; the total issues of the Society amounted to 39,315,226 copies. The ordinary payment amounted to £159,816 7s. 1d., and the payments on account of the Jubilee, Chinese New Testament, and India Funds to £5,646 5s. 1d., making the total expenditure of the year to amount to £165,462 12s. 2d., being $13,903 3s. 4d. less than in the preceding year.

The Bishop of London moved, "That the Report, an abstract of which has been read, be received, and printed under the direction of the Committee." His Lordship, referring to the controversies of the time, said—I shall carry with me the sentiments of all who are here present when I propose that this Report receive our approval. We cannot doubt that this is a very important crisis, and that if there ever was a time when the work of this Society was needed, it is the present. With regard to the state of matters at home, I am distinctly of opinion that the best way to meet dangerous opinions in this or any other country is to put forth the simple Word of God. I believe this is a sort of reasoning which there is no meeting. I believe that the volume of the Word of God does commend itself to man's heart and conscience, and that many an argument of infidelity, or of unwise philosophy, has been met by the simple force of some text appealing to the heart. And therefore I believe that the attitude which this Society assumes in times of difficulty and danger is the right attitude for the Chistian church to assume. A time like this not unnaturally occasions alarm. Those who stand as watchmen in the church of Christ have a difficulty in calmly contemplating what they have to deal with. You will agree with me that their attitude, at all events, ought to be one of calmness—that nothing would be gained by their throwing themselves into a state of alarm, for sometimes men who become alarmed lose their heads—and don't exactly know how to act. But I trust that, by God's blessing, those in whom great responsibilities are placed in this country will be enabled calmly to contemplate what they have to deal with, and, as in God's sight, to do what they deem best. I should be sorry if any of our Dissenting brethren who are here to-day, —and it is the glory of this assembly that we meet together here, though men of different sentiments,—should form the opinion that the Church of England is in danger, for in my humble opinion it is in no danger. I have no doubt, if we had the opportunity of talking these matters over together, that we should find there is quite as much difficulty in this respect in one communion as in another. I believe, what we have to deal with is what is likely to be found in a highly-advanced age of civilization in a country where perfect freedom of discussion, thank God, is allowed on all subjects, and where young men with ardent minds are not unlikely to be fond of paradox. And I believe it will be found that in every community and in every civilized country, such difficulties exist, and call for earnest effort on the part of this Society. I am one of those who, I suppose by constitution, generally take a hopeful view of matters; or perhaps, it is that I have not yet arrived at that age when people begin more than usually to be dispirited. My belief is, that the Church of England has gone through far worse erises than that to which she is exposed at present. I believe, if we look at the history of the last century we shall find difficulties quite as great as stand in our way now; and I am thankful to God when I consider that, as compared with the end of the last century, infidelity does not appear to be nearly so rife in this country as it was then. I am not old enough to remember the French Revolution,—I believe there are some present who are,—but I think we may thank God that we live in a different age from that, and that whatever the dangers which may assail our old-established doctrines, or the truths of Christianity, they are not so great as made men's hearts quail at the end of the last century. And I believe that both our Dissenting brethren and ourselves shall, by the grace of God, come well out of them. The world can know a great deal more about them amongst us than it can among some other communities. If we were a Papal Church we should keep things very quiet. We should present the appearance of an outward unity, while perhaps there was very little unity in our hearts. But we speak out what we say, and allow others to speak also, and try to answer them by argument instead of main force. In this mode it is very likely that an appearance of danger and difficulty may be raised when in reality, if things were all kept quiet, no one would know anything about it. Now I take a hopeful view, I say, of the condition of the Church of England, and of the other Protestant bodies in this country. I believe the whole history of the Church shows that these times of danger have often produced good effects in the long run. I believe that clouds passing over us often leave behind them a refreshing influence. We are, perhaps, too much in the habit of considering the whole world as divided into Roman Catholics and Protestants; but, of course, we know there is a vast number of people throughout the world who are sunk in ignorance, but who yet acknowledge that the Scripture is the Word of God. If we can only get them to act upon that acknowledgment, how great, in God's good time, will be the prosperity of religion in lands where it is almost dead. I consider it a matter for daily thankfulness that the whole Christian world, even when it acts most against the Scriptures, is still forced, by the very conditions of its Christianity, to acknowledge that the Scriptures are the Word of God. But there is another principle which we also firmly hold. We believe that the Scriptures may be understood by common and illiterate men and women. Christ came to preach the Gospel, not to the learned only, but also to the ignorant; and especially so because they are despised by the pride of men. And will any one tell me that Christ sent the Scriptures to instruct the poor, and yet caused them to be written in such a form that it is impossible for the poor and unlearned to understand them? Cannot our own children understand them? I grant there are difficult propositions to be solved in their proper place; but is there any father of a family here to-day who does not know that his young children, from the very day when their reason begins to dawn, do understand those simple texts in which the spirit of God speaks to them? This is the second great principle which the Society maintains, and we shall never flinch from maintaining it, for in this, as in the first principle, is the answer to a great deal of that shallow reasoning which is doing so much harm. Those arguments of which he hear so much have to do not so much with the voice of God speaking in these simple texts, as with questions with which neither children nor the poor ever trouble themselves. And one other result from this I think we ought not to overlook, that from this simple teaching of the Word of God there comes one simple faith. I know nothing more likely to set men at one throughout the world than the principle which this Society maintains, that the Scriptures which it circulates sets clearly and calmly before men that one simple faith which avails every man on his death-bed. Other matters which keep men asunder are important in their degree, but there is a something which is recognised by all Christian men and women, and that is written in almost every sentence that is brought before us in the Scriptures. The Society in this way seems to me to be meeting the dangers of the age, withdrawing men's minds from perplexing questions, and directing them to those few simple truths which will avail to keep the soul confident when it passes into the immediate presence of a God, sustained by the Lord Jesus Christ. I lately heard a remark to the effect that it was a miracle that in reading a book which begins with the earliest history of the human race and passes down through so many stages of history—which is partly history, partly biography, partly poetry, partly letters—which has been written under so many different circumstances, you still should find throughout the whole of it that essential oneness which speaks certainly of its one author. God's hand is also manifest in the variety of matter contained in the Book. God cares for the souls of the human race,—for the souls of ignorant slaves and barbarous savages,—of men toiling in all the anxiety of civilized life, pent up in great cities, with many causes of discontent—of men wandering in the prairies of America—of men in the earliest ages,—of men in the nineteenth century,—God cares for the souls of all, and therefore, He has contrived in this ever-varying Scripture something which reaches all their hearts. And, rightly understanding that in this oneness and this variety the Bible is the instrument ordained of God for keeping His truth ever alive in the world, let us never fail to make every effort that it may be circulated freely throughout the habitable globe.

Lord Ebury seconded the resolution which was supported by the Rev. H. Venn, Secretary of the Church Missionary Society.

To be Concluded.

British and Foreign Bible Society.

A Wesleyan, the *Watchman* informs us, has just given £1000 in grateful acknowledgment of the aid which the British and Foreign Bible Society has from time to time afforded the Wesleyan Missionary Society, in grants for promoting translations, and for copies of the Scriptures; and another donation of £1000 has been made by a Wesleyan to assist that Bible Society in extending its operations in Italy, Russia, China, and Polynesia. Are these noble parting gifts of the venerated Mr. Farmer before he goes to his reward?—*Guardian.*

N. B.—Mr. Farmer's death is in this weeks' paper.

THE Rev. William H. Milburn has been appointed the pastor of the old John-street Methodist Church, the homestead of Methodism in America.

The District Returns.

In former years we have not been in the habit of publishing these Statistical returns until the week following the one on which the several District Meetings are generally held. In this instance, however, having obtained information thus early, from no fewer than twenty-three Districts, we have thought it proper to deviate from our usual practice, and to give in this week's issue the gratifying result.

We hope, on another occasion to print our accustomed tabular statement in a more complete form. It will be seen that Wesleyan Methodism is still favoured with an incouraging increase in every District—as far as we at present know—save one. Its course is still onward. We congratulate our readers on its prosperity, and we are grateful to the Great Head of the Church for the signs He vouchsafes of His presence and approbation.

DISTRICTS.	In Society.	Increase.	Decrease.	On Trial.
London,	20956	876		1173
Bedford and Northampton,	11748	453		945
Kent,	5928	243		302
Norwich and Lynn,	6852	386		499
Oxford,	6590	548		738
Portsmouth,	5319	346		453
Channel Islands,	3297	96		89
Devonport,	7813	447		676
Cornwall,	19937	214		1682
Exeter,	5419	182		498
Bristol,				
Bath,	7594	285		612
Swansea,				
South Wales,	4878		60	558
North Wales,				
Birmingham & Shrewsbury,	16925	443		999
Macclesfield,				
Liverpool,	12558	722		770
Manchester and Bolton,	24155	522		1439
Halifax and Bradford,	15989	20		964
Leeds,	15880	29		928
Sheffield,	9225	32		398
Nottingham and Derby,	13512	625		1159
Lincoln,				
Hull,	14786	29		817
York,	12730	341		841
Whitby and Darlington,				
Newcastle,				
Carlisle,	3807	291		228
Isle of Man,	3114	23		301
Edinburgh and Aberdeen,				
Shetland Islands,				

—*Watchman.*

Progress of Chapel Building in London Methodism.

At one of the preliminary Meetings for the origination of a Metropolitan Fund to promote Chapel Extension in the London Circuits, Mr. E. Corderoy gave an interesting and valuable sketch of the progress of Methodist Chapel building in this Metropolis during the present century. We have no report of his speech, as the meeting was a private one; but the following is a note of the facts and figures then stated:—

London is supposed to contain a population of nearly three millions of souls. It is a very liberal calculation which supposes that all the places of worship—Cathedrals, Churches, Chapels, and preaching-rooms—supply accommodation for one million of this number yet, even on this estimate, two millions are wholly unprovided for.

It is respectfully suggested to Wesleyan Methodists that they have not taken their fair share of providing the existing accommodation. Not reckoning some very small buildings—and in no case taking into account mere preaching-rooms—Wesleyan Methodism can only number 51 Chapels, in London, with accommodation for 36,000 persons.

Two Methodist Chapels remain in London which were built during the past century:—

City Road, built by Mr. Wesley, in 1778;
Silver-street, Rotherhithe, built in 1789;
—to seat about 1,600 persons.

Two other Chapels, occupied by Methodists in the last century, but now alienated, still stand—West-street, Seven Dials, and Snow's Fields, Southwark, both repeatedly mentioned in Mr. Wesley's Journals.

The other Ch pels now used by Wesleyan Methodists have been built during the present century.

1800 to 1810.—Of the Methodist Chapels built during these ten years, four are still standing:—

Albion Street, Rotherhithe,—built in 1806:
Lambeth, (instead of Lambeth Marsh,—built in 1808;
Southwark, instead of Snow's Fields,)—built in 1808;
Hinde Street,—built in 1810;
—to seat about 3,700 persons.

1811 to 1820.—During these ten years the following Chapels were added:—

Chelsea,—built in 1811;
Walsworth,—built in 1813;
Westminster, built in 1814;
Great Queen Street, built in 1817;
Tottenham, built in 1818;
Globe Road, built in 1819;
Spitalfields, rented in 1819;
Camden Town, built in 1820, enlarged in '60;
—to seat 7,000 persons.

1841—1830,—During these ten years the progress was slower, and outskirts of London were chiefly cared for:—

King's Cross, built in 1825;
Southville, built in 1826;
Ranelagh Road, built in 1828;
Kentish Town, built in 1828;
Stratford, built in 1828;
Edmonton, built in 1829, since enlarged;
Finchely, built in 1830;
Limehouse, built in 1830;
Stanhope Street, built in 1830;
—to seat 4,200 persons.

1831—1840.—The progress was still slower—during these ten years, there were added:—

Peckham, built in 1834;
St. George's, built in 1839;
—To seat about 1,500 persons. St. George's old Chapel was taken by the Blackwall Railroad, or the new one might not have been erected so early.

Barnet Chapel was erected in 1838, since which year (twenty-three years ago,) no new Chapel has been erected in the *Second London Circuit*, though Camden Town Chapel has been enlarged.

1841—1850.—A considerable improvement in zeal and enterprise was manifested.

Vauxhall, built in 1841:
Hackney Road, built in 1841;
Justice Walk, built in 1841;
The Grove, Southwark, built in 1841;
Lordship Lane Dulwich, built in 1843;
Leyton, built in 1843;
Milton Street, built in 1844;
Kensall Town, built in 1844;
Battersea, built in 1844;
Waterloo Road, bought in 1846;
Hackney, built in 1846;
Seamen's Chapel, taken on lease, 1847,
Sydenham, built in 1848;
Poplar, built in 1848;
Dalston, built in 1848;
New North Road, built in 1848;
Liverpool Road, built in 1849—the former Chapel destroyed by fire;
Jewin Street, built in 1849;
St. John's Square, built in 1849;
Victoria, St. John's Wood, built in 1850;
—to seat about 12,300 persons.

This is the largest effort in Chapel Building in any Ten years in London Methodism—doubtless it would have been greatly exceeded in this and other decennial periods, but for the pernicious influence of large debts on older Chapels. On one Chapel which cost some £8,000 there was left a debt of nearly £7,000, with a large ground rent. This Chapel is now happily free, but it was burdened for fifty years.

Another Chapel which cost £5,000 had £4,500 left as debt, and is not yet free!

Since 1848—thirteen years ago, no new Chapel has been built in the *Third London Circuit.*

Since 1849—twelve years ago, no new Chapel has been built in the *First London Circuit.*

1851 to 1860.—During these ten years the progress has been very moderate—certainly not in proportion to the wants of the population:—

Stroke Newington,—built or enlarged in 1851;
Norwood, built in 1853;
Brixton Hill,—built in 1856;
Highbury,—built in 1857;
Hornsey Road,—built in 1858;
Bayswater,—built in 1859;
—to seat about 5,200 people.

Several of the Chapels enumerated are not properly in London, and the dates may not in every case be quite correct, but accuracy has been aimed at.

During the past ten years the Congregationalists have built 30 Chapels to hold nearly 30,000 persons; the Baptists have been active—Mr. Spurgeon's Tabernacle alone holds some 4,000 people; the Church has provided more largely than all—yet all are insufficient, for the population has increased, it is believed, some 500,000 souls.—*Watchman.*

(From the Watchman.)

Death of Thomas Farmer, Esq.

Thomas Farmer has tranquilly changed hi life of peace below for one of blessedness above. These tidings will call forth more sighs, and those sighs will be followed in more instances by a smile, than is often the case with even celebrated and excellent men. The sigh will be for the loss to good works; the smile, for joy to think of a useful life, not closed but crowned with endless reward. To men in the high walks of politics, or literature, or other sphere noisy with the world's celebrities, the name of Thomas Farmer is little known; yet men love it in the farthest regions where our language is spoken, and it will re-appear in the Christian annals of many a people now emerging out of heathenism, in the history of many a beneficent enterprise now only rising into vigour, but destined yet to fill the world with its fruits. His death will be lamented where many of the world's proudest ones have never been heard of, and his memory will be fresh when theirs is forgotten. The fame of the good is meeker in life, but mightier in death, and more truly immortal, even as men count immortality, than that which is earned by the service of the world. It sounds like rhetoric, but it is sober fact, that from Polynesia to Canada, from China to England, men whose regard any one might value, will feel that in losing him they have lost a benefactor. A Sierra Leone Negro some years ago, having pronounced his name so as not to be understood, expressed his surprise that it should not be recognized at once, "Why, *our* General Treasurer!" and that exclamation told how familiarly the good folks there considered him as *their* treasurer, and was but the echo of a feeling cherished by multitudes on many different shores.

How was this great influence won? Not by extraordinary talents, not by ambitious efforts, not by startling projects or novelties, or singularity; but by a long course of steady, pure and bountiful goodness. Mr. Farmer began life with affluence, and being blessed with sound business talents, and with a prospering smile from Providence, his career was one of solid success, and his home relations were singularly happy. He always seemed to dwell on three things as the foundations of the rich enjoyments he felt crowning his latter days—an early conversion, a happy marriage, and his adopting at the outset of life the principle of consecrating to God the first fruits of all his increase, and that in a definite proportion. He was one of the earliest and lived to be the oldest member of the Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society. In the service of Missions he began his work by accompanying Dr. Coke from door to door collecting subscriptions, and how he ended it all men interested in Christian Missions know. These were the two labours which had most of his love, but in behalf of schools, both Day and Sunday-schools, of the Evangelical Alliance, the Strangers' Friend Society, and of every other good work, he was ever ready to give and toil. For he was not of those superb benefactors who cast forth their gold, but will not bend their head or furrow their brow for the cause they patronise. No Committee man was more regular, or more minute in looking into business than he; and if there was a fault it lay in doing what in London it is hard to avoid, taking part in so many Committees that he could not fully attend to each. But, for many years, he statedly devoted the largest part of his time to these sacred duties, sparing comparatively little for his own business. And, moreover, we believe that the general impression is correct, that for a long period *all* that his business yielded was given away. His munificence is too well known to be dwelt upon; but neither our pen nor that of any-one will ever tell how great has been its influence upon others, in different Denominations, but especially in his own. When it was proposed to elect him a

Vice-President of the Bible Society, some of those people who can do right if assured that others did it before, raised a doubt whether there was a precedent for conferring that honour on a non-titled gentleman. A member of the Committee reckoned up that in a given time, Mr. FARMER and his family had contributed more to the Society than all its titled patrons put together. His benevolence was not confined to some few pet schemes: like all men who "devise" liberal things for themselves, and do not wait for others to devise and dun them, he had his favourite objects; but his aid, in one degree or other, awaited every Fund of his own Church, and every effort of the Church Catholic. And in this general support of good things lay one secret of his general influence; yet it may be doubted whether by more concentrating his gifts on some great reproductive works of the Church, he would not have made a more permanent impression. We may take for granted that the more a man is known to be rich and benevolent the more applicants he must disappoint; and this being the case, the wonder is that, considering the greatness of Mr. Farmer's reputation in this respect, the complainants were so few. Had all the plans which worthy people formed for using his hundreds and thousands been carried into effect, his neighbour Rothschild must have come to his aid, and the Bank of England have rallied to the support of both.

His great gifts were never held by him as a title to dictate, and override his less wealthy fellow-labourers. He would advance and maintain his own views with energy, but was never impatient of opposition, and when the majority went against him their act was adopted as his own, and his hand and purse were ready to carry it out. He did not give nobly and spend meanly; but, in his style of living, took his place beside those of his own station; and his prodigious givings on the one hand, and his well-appointed establishments on the other, appeared to heighten the effect of that humble and unpretending bearing, that cheerful, innocent, fraternal spirit which he displayed, whether in great meetings, working committees, on his own lawns, or by his fireside. Many a Missionary sailing for some far off shore, carried away among the most pleasing retrospects of his last days in England, the recollection of the happy hours spent at Gunnersbury House; and many a one returning from strange scenes had his first impressions of dear old "home" made even pleasanter than otherwise they would have been, by the welcome that awaited him there. That dwelling is darkened now; but the prayer of ten thousands, will rise that its mourners may be comforted; aye, and that God may bless England with many such men as him whom He has taken from us,—bless the world with many such homes as that which was formed around him.—Is it not Christian, or right to say, we shall never look upon his like again; rather let us hope that the same grace which made him all he was, will now descend upon many, and that they who have known, and that they who have heard of him, will pray to be made as devout, as humble, as ready to labour, as prayerful, as Bible-loving, as liberal as he; and then they will have a face as generally smiling, a name as fair, a death-bed as cheerful, a memory as enviable. Who that knew him well will not say, Thank God that I knew him!

Provincial Wesleyan.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1861.

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

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

We do not undertake to return rejected articles.

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

The Approaching Conference.

ORDER OF MEETING OF PREPARATORY COMMITTEES IN THE SCHOOL ROOM OF GERMAIN STREET CHURCH, ST. JOHN, N. B.

ORDER OF COMMITTEES FOR 1861.—The Committees preparatory to the next Conference are appointed to meet in St. John as follows, (subject, however, to any changes of the particular order, days or hours here specified, which the President, giving due notice to the parties concerned, may make,) viz:

1. *Stationing Committee*, —Thursday, June 20th, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

2. *Book Committee*,—Friday, June 21st, at 9 A. M.

3. *Theological Institution Committee*,—Saturday, June 22nd, at 9 A. M.

4. *Auxiliary Missionary Society Committee*, —Saturday, June 22nd, at 3 P. M.

5. *Board of Trustees of the Mount Allison Academy*,—Monday, June 24th, at 9 A. M.

6. *Contingent Fund*,—Tuesday, June 25th, at 9 A. M.

7. *Supernumerary Ministers' and Ministers' Widow's Fund*,—Tuesday, June 25th, at 3 P. M.

N. B.—1. The Secretaries of the several Funds are directed to meet in St. John on Thursday, June 20th, for the purpose of preparing for their several Committees the accounts of their several departments.

2. The Assistant Secretaries are requested to attend at the same time, for the purpose of compiling from the District Minutes various lists, &c., which will facilitate the business of the committees and of the subsequent Conference.

3. *Special Notice to Chairmen of Districts.*—They are particularly required to bring, in time for the meeting of the Secretaries of the several Funds, on Thursday, June 20th, the necessary copies of the District Minutes, the Circuit accounts of each Circuit in their respective Districts, and the Minutes of the Financial District Meetings.

Movements of the President.

In pursuance of the course mentioned in our last, the President of the Conference has completed a rapid survey of the work to the Westward of Halifax — visiting in succession the Circuits of Lunenburg, Petite Riviere, Mill Village, Liverpool, Port Mouton, Shelburne, Barrington, Yarmouth, Digby, Annapolis, Bridgetown, Wilmot, Aylesford, Cornwallis, Horton and Windsor; from which place he returned on Saturday evening last. He has thus travelled in eight days the distance of 428 miles, and has had the opportunity of becoming better acquainted with the ministers themselves and their several spheres of labour, than he could have been in any other way. It will not only be a matter of satisfaction to the ministers, but it will be a lasting advantage to have one of our influential ministers at home, so well acquainted with our work, and so well qualified to represent our wants. It is a matter of devout gratitude to God that his life and health have thus far been preserved; and we trust fervent prayers will be offered at many a family altar, that he may pass though the onerous duties yet before him, with undiminished health and vigour.

After labouring again on the Sabbath day, he finished his visit to Nova Scotia, and left accompanied by his beloved family, (who have won the affection of many hearts since their brief sojourn among us) for Charlottetown, P. E. I., on Monday morning last, from whence he will go direct to New Brunswick at the end of the present week.

Consecrated Living.

Human life in every instance furnishes material for most instructive study. No one enters into this world, and sojourns in it for even the briefest period, without exercising an influence upon others; and it is impossible to tell how strong that influence may be, how wondrously it will combine with other influences, or how, ultimately, it may produce changes and events of the greatest magnitude, and the most lasting character. But some lives are long, and some men justly acquire great renown by their daring, their deeds, or their endurance. Their fame is sounded through the earth while they live, and their memory is perpetuated for ages after they die. How have they attained their greatness? What is the nature of the benefit which they have conferred on their race? And what, as respects themselves, is the end of their being? Mysterious indeed are the depths to which these enquiries conduct us. Yet, let us ponder. Human existence is a mirror. "The thing that hath been, it is that which shall be; and that which is done, is that which shall be done: and there is no new thing under the sun." One man is like his fellows; and he may become a slave to his passions and circumstances, as some of them have been, or he may manfully conquer them, as others of them have done. He is so constituted that he must do good or evil; he is so situated that he must prove a blessing or a curse to the world; he is so conditioned that he must joyfully or painfully reap the reward of his earthly life throughout eternity.

It is obvious, then, that the first thing essential to success in life, is to have a proper object in view—to have an aim worth living for. Singleness of purpose has marked the character of all celebrated men. Alexander, Cæsar, and Napoleon, severally intended to subjugate the world to their sway. Humboldt's idea was to give mankind a physical description of the Universe, and the grand result of his travels, his labours, and his studies was his "Cosmos." Baron Bunsen was intent on leaving behind him "the fruit of a lifetime's study of sacred criticism." Macaulay set himself the task of writing a history of England, which, for the variety of its details, and the fascination of its style, should eclipse all previous histories of the realm. These were great men, and some of them were great benefactors; yet it may be questioned whether the best of them satisfactorily fulfilled the purpose of his being. They had an end in view, and for their self-denying exertions in its pursuit, as well as for their measure of success, they will receive human applause; but will eternity ratify the decisions of time? It is Christianity alone, in its experimental power, which can supply a human soul with an end worth living for, and with means and motives sufficient to accomplish that end. Ambition, though one of the hardest task-masters which an unrenewed man has to serve, can be transformed, by the love of God, into one of the most valuable auxiliaries to our personal comfort, and our relative usefulness. With an end to live for, and with resources and impulses for its attainment, who should be so laborious, so successful, or so highly honoured as the disciple of Christ? What is he called to do? What is expected from him? He is required first of all to cultivate personal religion. Nothing else must come before this, or be supposed to stand in its stead. No business, no zeal for the welfare of others, can excuse any negligence respecting our own growth in grace. And whatever degree of Christian excellence is attainable, should be closely pursued. The saving, sanctifying power which has been experienced by one, is available for all others, and no unworthiness, or weakness, ought to prevent our determination to secure the blessing. It may not be easily realized, but that should rather be an inducement to diligence, than a source of discouragement. Solomon has said, that "He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty: and he that ruleth his spirit, than he that taketh a city." And how many are ready to verify the comparisons which thus he institutes! They have found it much more difficult to subdue the risings of unhallowed passion, than to perform some task that required almost superhuman strength and patient, protracted effort.

Others, again, have laid siege to their evil tempers, their wandering thoughts, their long-established habits, with a pertinacity which evinced at once the greatness of the undertaking, and their persuasion that it could, that it must be accomplished. The mountain has been removed out of its place; the morass has been reclaimed; and the desert itself has been irrigated and transformed into the garden of the Lord, but not by a word, a wish, or a few puny efforts. Faith, and hope, and love, are not talismans, or magical powers. They are principles whose force resides in their exercise. Hence we read of "the work of faith, and labour of love, and patience of hope." And he who walks in the light of God's countenance, knows that these are not unmeaning expressions. The Christian cannot expect to grow up into Christ in all things, or to adorn the doctrine of God his Saviour, merely by attendance upon the means of grace. It may suffice for a house plant to be carried forth occasionally into the refreshing shower, and when well watered, to be replaced in its ornamental position; but a similar process will not make a lovely fruit-bearing Christian. In the work of sanctification we must be always active, and then we may say with St. Paul, "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me."

Every believer has a wide field of labour before him in the world. Our relative obligations, it is to be feared, are too often overlooked.—When we yield ourselves up to God, it is with the intention of being wholly devoted to his service. This purpose forms a necessary element in the act of saving faith. We thus submit to the Lord Jesus, and accept him as our sovereign as well as our Saviour. But how soon do we lose sight of this fact! It becomes a cross to us to do anything peculiar for our Master; and because it is a cross, we think that we may be justified in refusing to take it up, or that at least we shall be pardoned for our neglect. The fear of man bringeth a snare, and into it, to their own damage and to the loss of others, many who bear the name of Christ ingloriously fall. What might be done, or, rather, what would not be accomplished, if every member of the Church of Christ were faithful to his acceptance of the terms of salvation, and to the vow so often made and sacramentally sealed? Upon such fidelity the evangelization of the world depends. The gospel will not be rendered universally triumphant by the labours of a few Missionaries; neither will a new dispensation be introduced to cause the word of God to be more quick and powerful in the conversion of souls. Individual effort, consecrated exertion, undivided and unrestricted devotion on the part of all the Redeemer's disciples, is instrumentally necessary to the fulfilment of His gracious designs. And this, under the blessing of the Holy Spirit, must prove effectual. Operating continually among all classes of people, under every variety of circumstances, the power of Christianity will assimilate and renew the whole constitution of society. The little leaven will silently, secretly, but none the less effectually, pervade the whole mass. Happy is the man who contributes his full share to the glorious realization. His name may be unknown to fame, but it is registered in heaven; and when the deeds of the heroes of earth shall have passed into oblivion, "they that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament; and they that turn many to righteousness, as the stars for ever and ever."

In this age of the world's excitement we would remind every Christian that the path to immortality is open before him. "The Master is come, and calleth for thee." There is no time to lose; no light to be concealed under a bushel; no talent to be wrapped up in a napkin. A great work is to be done; and thy opportunity for taking part in it will soon be over—and over for ever. Be warned by the failures of others. Be encouraged by the success of a great cloud of witnesses, who now, resting from their labours, would yet esteem it an exalted privilege to descend again to earth, and to take thy place in living and labouring for Christ. Now is the time to consecrate our all to the most reasonable and the most remunerative service. And "blessed is that servant whom his Lord when He cometh shall find so doing. Of a truth I say unto you that He will make him ruler over all that he hath."

The Approaching Conference.

MR. EDITOR,—We are approaching the termination of another ecclesiastical year; and as we glance back upon its chequered scenes, what varied feelings arise in our minds. How will the bosoms of many of our Ministers and people heave with emotions of sadness, at the thought, that friendships begun under providential auspices—perpetuated amid scenes of prosperity and adversity—and strengthened, like the oak in its position, by the genial sunshine, and the "windy storm and tempest"—loosening the earth, that its roots may expand, and strike the deeper—must now at length yield to the necessity of ecclesiastical laws, and external circumstances, to be renewed, perchance, at long intervals, only by the silent language of the pen: or *never more*, till it is renewed and perfected in that better world, where it will expand, and ripen into blissful ecstacy and delight, never more to be interrupted, or chastened by the blight of disappointment, or separation? What farewell sermons will follow, and weeping assemblies, and hearts brim-full, to be thrilled into deeper emotion, as the Apostolic valediction falls for the last time upon the ear from an affectionate and much loved Pastor. Finally, brethren, farewell!

But as the Pastoral crook is resigned, and the Shepherd yields his charge to another, he may rejoice that that charge, kept under the same discipline, instructed by the same doctrines, fed by the same Spiritual meat, refreshed by the same Spiritual drink, shall continue to grow up into Him in all things, who is the head, even Christ; till having attained "the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ," they are fitted, like "corner stones, polished after the similitude of a Palace," to occupy their places in the Temple "not made with hands." Then shall every man have rejoicing in himself alone; and every Minister shall also have rejoicing in the seals of his Ministry—the fruit of exhausting, patient, and it may be protracted, physical, and mental toil.

In that day we *may miss* some of the fruit of our ministry, over which we may for a time have rejoiced; but we shall, doubtless, be more than compensated by receiving fruit, when we expected none: for, "He that goeth forth, at the master's call, and weepeth for lack of fruit, or want of success, shall doubtless come again—shall come forth from the grave, and find the once sterile field, where, with tears he had sowed the precious seed, waving with ripened corn, which he shall gather, with shouts of rejoicing, till "his bosom is full of sheaves," and present them to the great husbandman who sent him, as the fruit of labour, which, in his desponding, *he once thought* had been expended in vain. What heart can conceive? what tongue describe, the joy of the once desponding Minister at such a result? Who then would repress the *believing despondency*, shall we say, or withhold the joy-fraught weeping of his eyes: when it is to be crowned with such a triumphant issue? Weep on, then, weary, patient, persecuted, care-worn labourer in the vineyard of thy Lord! Thy labour shall not be in vain in the Lord. And fear to go forth with thy precious seed without some anxious tears lest, not having gone forth with weeping, thou should'st come again with sorrow, to find that thy labour has been in vain.

Such thoughts are naturally suggested, by the removal of Ministers, from cherished fields of labour, to return, it may be no more, till they come forth from the grave, to survey the immortal husbandry where they once laboured, and to receive their own reward according to their own labour. Our approaching Conference will be chastened by the reflection, that two of our beloved brethren, during the past year, have ceased to labour, and have been called to their reward. But our sorrow will be alleviated by the assurance, that they died at their post; and left words of good cheer to their fellow labourers behind them. For us they offered their last prayers—and let us not forget that to our sympathies they have left their youthful companions and their fatherless children, "Head of the Church," said the dying Fletcher, "be head of my wife." Let us not forget the Widows and Children of our Ministers. If we do, God will surely forget us, in the bowels of his mercies.—"To us He says, "plead for the widows." Let our people not forget them when the collections are made in the Congregations, and in the Classes, for the "Supernumeraries and Ministers' Widows' Fund." Let them thus attend to the Apostolic injunction, "Honour widows that are widows indeed."

Such an Institution, to provide for worn-out Ministers and their families, is worthy an Apostolic Church; and claims upon the ground of justice as well as Christian principle, the liberal donations of the rich, and the lesser gifts of the poor. It is one of the noblest Christian charities in the world. We except no other.

How many of our Ministers are expecting to remove, after the ensuing Conference, to other spheres of labour? and what anxious thoughts already begin to agitate their minds respecting the place where next they shall pitch their tent, for a Wesleyan Minister has no home on earth. He, and almost he alone, can sing—

No foot of land do I possess,
No cottage in this wilderness,
A poor wayfaring man.
I lodge awhile in tents below,
Or gladly wander to and fro,
Till I my Canaan gain.

The Patriarchs thus exhibited their faith in an immortal state; and their unwavering confidence that God had prepared for them a city. See Heb. xi. 9, 10. So also do we. Would we submit, every two or three years, to this packing, and moving, and jostling in coaches, and crossing seas and oceans, with wives and children, to seek, not a home, but a tent, for a brief space in a strange land, and a grave for our loved ones, which we may never gaze upon in a few months after we have laid them to rest, if we had not a settled conviction of eternal things as being of paramount importance to all earthly things, and were we not animated by hope of "a better inheritance?" The lives of the Patriarchs are instructive to us, as they shew their sense of the supreme importance of living in this world so as to secure an eternal reward. So ours shall not be without their lessons. The world will not fail to read the *morale* of our history, and to profit by our example.

As the termination of our ecclesiastical year —with the meeting of the various District Meetings and Committees—and the assembling of Conference, is an event of great importance, affecting as it does the interests of the individual Ministers and the flocks of which they are the legitimate pastors, it should be contemplated with suitably solemn and devout feelings. If there is one period in our ecclesiastical year more than another in which we ought to give ourselves to prayer, it is *this* period. The temporal comfort of our Ministers and their families, in those removals that are and may be deemed necessary, is certainly a matter of no small importance; and the appointment of suitable men to the Pastorate of the various churches and congregations, requires, in order to their growing prosperity, the direct interposition and guiding providence of the Holy Ghost who on this solemn occasion says to the united Pastorate, "Separate me the men to the work for the which I have called them." This interposition and guidance of the Holy Ghost can only be secured by fasting (see Acts xiii. 1, &c.) and prayer. And would it not be well, allow me respectfully to suggest, that all our Ministers and people be requested to observe Friday prior to the sittings of Conference, *i. e.* Friday, 21st June as a day of fasting and prayer, with a special view of securing the guidance of the Holy Spirit in all its deliberations, and His plentiful effusion upon all our circuits and congregations: and ought it not to be a "Statute forever in our Israel," to be observed both by our Ministers and people? Surely if this great object is secured, God will be more abundantly glorified by us as a people, and "the word of God will grow and multiply." The Millenial reign shall be hastened. Every heart shall bound, and every bosom burn; for the Lord of Hosts shall be seen to be with us; and the God of Jacob shall be known in our palaces as a refuge.

We rejoice in the arrival of our President from England. He will draw tighter the tie that binds us to the great Methodist family at home. He will introduce and foster in our Juvenile Conference those time-honoured plans and institutes that have been found to work so well in the Mother Country. We want not American institutes nor American fashions among our preachers or people, but give us good Old English Methodism.

Yours, &c.,

A COLONIAL ITINERANT.

Baie de Verte Circuit.

Since the last session of "Conference" God has honoured the "Wesleyan Societies" on this "Circuit" with many tokens of his favour—some of which we shall enumerate.

BAIE.

In the beginning of Sept. the weather-beaten and dilapidated appearance of the chapel prompted the "Ladies" accustomed to worship therein to devise means to repair and beautify it. The means chosen were tea and refreshment tables; the time autumn. The day was exceedingly pleasant, the tables presented a most pleasing appearance, which was witnessed by a numerous attendance from the adjoining neighbourhoods. Among others present were the Rev. John Snowball, Rev. Charles Dewolfe, A.M., John Allison, A.M., and Dr. Pickard, who delivered interesting addresses. At the close of the meeting the parties interested were much pleased to find it had yielded forty-three pounds, by which their sanctuary has been materially improved internally and externally. There has been an improvement also in the congregation in number and apparent seriousness, and some increase in the society, for which we praise Almighty God.

LOWER CAPE.

The Chapel has been enlarged by the addition of fifteen pews. It was re-dedicated on the last Sabbath in Sept. In the morning the service was conducted by the Rev. Humphery Pickard, D.D.; in the afternoon the Rev. William Perkins officiated. Again in the evening the Dr. favoured us with an excellent sermon, which, through the Holy Spirit, influenced three persons to re-consecrate themselves to God. The following morning the preference of the pews was disposed of in the usual manner, and much to the satisfaction of the Trustees, overpaid the expense incurred by the addition. Immediately after the Dr. set out for home, leaving the impression on the minds of many in this place that "Education" does not prevent a minister of Christ from earnestly seeking the salvation of souls. Since that time the congregation has increased, and ten persons have been added to the Society. In other parts of the Circuit the Lord has revived his work, so that in all, upwards of forty persons have manifested their desire to "flee from the wrath to come" by uniting with the Society.

Missionary meetings were held on this Circuit in January; Rev. William Cardy preached the Missionary sermons on the previous Sabbath, and favoured us with valuable assistance at two meetings. Rev. John Snowball kindly afforded his aid at the Baie,—and Rev. J. Shenton attended all the meetings. The amount subscribed quite exceeded the previous year.

Observing the unity of feeling existing between the private and official members of the Church, also the willingness on the part of all to be coworkers with the pastors in the advancement of Christ's Kingdom—we are led more fully to admire Scriptural Christianity as exhibited by Methodism. For all these blessings we praise God and take courage.

OBSERVER.

Baie de Verte, May, 1861.

Lunenburg Y. M. C. Association.

MR. EDITOR,—It is gratifying to notice the efforts which are being put forth at the present time to promote the moral and intellectual improvement of the population of our county; and you Sir, sharing in the feeling of gratification, will doubtless be willing to chronicle facts which indicate progress in this direction in our little town.

The Lunenburg Young Men's Christian Association, was organized last autumn, under favorable auspices, through the persevering efforts of a few young men. Regarded at first as an experiment, it has proved successful, and our most sanguine expectations have not been disappointed, in view of which the members are animated to increased diligence, hoping to see the institution made, by the blessing of God, a power for great good in the community. Having failed in an attempt to secure the services of a gentleman whose experience would better qualify him for the duties of President than could be expected of a young man, we had, under the circumstances, to do the best we could; Mr. Stephen Finck has proved a most indefatigable Secretary, and Mr. George Dares, a most trusty Treasurer.

Immediately on its organization, the institution entered upon its work; holding fortnightly, a Bible Class for the members, and on each alternate week—through the kindness of the Ministers of the various denominations, who exhibited a warm sympathy with the movement, and whose labours were all gratuitous—admitting the public to our series of popular lectures, all of which were highly appreciated.

The lectures were delivered in the following order—the Inaugural address on the 15th of January, by Rev. Mr. Duff; "Self Improvement —its motive and reward," by Rev. Mr. Owen; "Men and Women," by the Rev. Mr. Stine; "Lessons from the career of Hemandi Cortez," by Rev. Mr. Hart; "Moral Heroism," by Rev. Mr. Bowers; and "Infidelity," by Rev. Mr. Duff.

During the summer season a prayer meeting for the members will be held alternately with the Bible Class. The members of the Association express themselves as highly pleased with the social religious meetings.

We have commenced to select books, and have at present about fifty volumes in our Library, in providing which we have been largely aided by several handsome donations, the receipt of which we would here gratefully acknowledge. We shall be most happy to receive further assistance to this object beside the donations that have been promised. We would also intimate that we are about to solicit *Subscribers* to our Library, the volumes in which have been selected with the utmost care, that its advantages may be thrown open to the reading public.

Trusting, Mr. Editor, that we shall ere long be able to report further success,

I remain, &c.,

A MEMBER.

Lunenburg, May 1861.

Gardens.

Eden and Gethsemane. For extent, fertility and beauty, Eden has never been surpassed. How delightful the primitive abode of the first human pair! But earthly enjoyments are not a guarantee against evil. Paradise did not contain sufficient to gratify the tempted curiosity of human nature. Man would know *evil*, as well as *good*, by experience; hence he soon realized the sorrowful fact, that the knowledge of evil deprived him of good—yea, even of Paradise.—Adam and Eve were driven from the garden, and probably neither they nor their children ever saw it again.

Without attention and culture, the best garden on earth would soon become a wilderness. No traces of that memorable spot are now visible to human beings—desolation reigns unmolested! The works of the devil are here manifest. Although he had not power to pluck an apple, or blast a flower, he succeeded in destroying the most beautiful garden our world ever saw. And has he not found his way into every earthly inclosure, since that period? As we walk in our gardens, pleased with their beauty, and refreshed by their breeze-wafted odours, we may still hear "the voice of the Lord, walking in the cool of the day;" but we shall also behold the prominent tracks of the enemy. May we not say of some things in the material, as well as the mental world, "An enemy hath done this?" While it is true that all the *sin* of our world is confined to human beings, yet the effects thereof are felt or seen in every department of nature. Not in nature, but in grace, must we now seek to find a Paradise. Let us then visit another garden, whose scenes are, if possible, more important and affecting than those which took place in Eden.

If the first Adam was instrumental in bringing sin into the world, and that in connection with a garden, the second Adam, in a garden, redeemed the world! Gethsemane! Gethsemane! Never will the scenes of Gethsemane be forgotten, by angels or men. In time or eternity. It is not the beauty of the place, the odour of the flowers, or the vine-clad pathways, which renders the place so interesting and impressive to angelic and human beings. It is the occupant, the suffering Son of God, the atoning Victim. If angels visited the first garden, they are also here. "And there appeared an angel unto him from heaven, strengthening him." And was not the devil here as well as in Eden, not only in the heart of Judas, now at hand to betray his master, but in his own proper person, bruising Christ's heel, not perhaps aware that Christ would prove victorious, and bruise his head to such an extent that the wound would be incurable; and when the redeeming purposes of God are fully accomplished, that enemy, with all his rebel crew, will sink down in the bottomless pit covered with shame and eternal degradation. Thus, if the tear of regret is forced from the fountain of the heart, in surveying the desolation of Paradise, the song of triumph is excited in Gethsemane, "Worthy is the Lamb."—Angelic and human nature, were combined in the introduction of sin into the world; but they were unable to repair the desolations thus effected. The divine and human nature were here united. The angelic had no part in the matter, "for verily he took not on him the nature of angels, but he took on him the seed of Abraham." Angels, however, were interested, and looked into the subject, in all its details, with wonder and amazement.

If waves of sorrow ever sweep across their holy minds, methinks the "sea of glass" must have been in a tumult, and the placid atmosphere of heaven greatly disturbed, when the Son of God was in "agony."

The expulsion of Eden may have shaded the brow, but the scenes of Gethsemane wrung the heart. Not in Paradise, but Gethsemane, did the noonday sun "withhold his rays of light." Not in Paradise, but in Gethsemane, was there a *sepulchre*, but has there not been one in every garden since." "Now in the place where he was crucified there was a garden, and in the garden a sepulchre."

If in a garden sin and death entered our world, in a garden "life and immortality were brought to light." Here first the reign of death was broken, by the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead, "For since by man came death, by man came also the resurrection of the dead." As we constantly feel to our sorrow, the effects of the transactions of the first garden, some of which we shall experience as long as we dwell on earth; so may we realize the gracious benefits of the second garden—saving, sanctifying and sustaining, thus preparing us for the "Eden above," superior in every respect to the first Paradise. How consoling the thought—

"Far from a world of grief and sin,
With God eternally shut in!"

Earthly gardens, with all their beauty, variety and magnificence, but faintly exhibit to the mind the "exceeding glory" of that "inheritance which is incorruptible, undefiled, and that fadeth not away."

Let us be more anxious to obtain and retain a *good title* and meetness for that "bright inheritance above," than to enter upon its possession. Many seem to be more desirous of heaven than of holiness; more ardently long to be at rest than to do and submit to the will of God; and more frequently reflect upon the ruins of the first garden than upon the grace to help, procured in the second. If grace will not on earth rectify all the ills and defects of our intellectual and physical nature, surely it can make the moral feelings right. This is all the preparation that concerns us in order to the enjoyment and endless occupation of the Paradise above.

G. O. H.

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

Domestic

THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S GARDEN.—We are glad to learn that the arrangements for holding the Bazaar for the benefit of this Institution are completed.

At a meeting of the Directors and ladies of the Shareholders, held at the Hall in the Garden, on the 15th inst., it was determined to hold a Bazaar on the 10th day of July, or first fine day after: and that there be one Grand Fancy Table. The following ladies kindly consented to take charge of it, and receive donations in work or otherwise, viz.:—

Mrs. A. Keith, Hollis street; the Misses Black, Gottingen street; Mrs. A. Scott, Birmingham street; Mrs. B. Salter, Pleasant street; Mrs. W. Sutherland, Morris; Mrs John Whitman, Morris street; Mrs. G. C. Whidden, Belvidere.

The following ladies also kindly consented to take charge of the Refreshment table, and receive donations in that department, viz:—

Mrs. George Smithers, Granville street; Mrs George McKenzie, Granville, street; Mrs. John D. Nash, Queen street; Mrs. John Richardson, Barrington street; Miss Nutting, Pleasant street.

The aid of the ladies of Halifax generally, is respectfully solicited, in order to make this a Grand Bazaar, and enable the Directors to sustain a public institution of great utility, and when they are enlisted in any undertaking there is no such thing as fall.

His Royal Highness Prince Alfred left yesterday morning by rail for Windsor. He will proceed in the steamer *Emperor* to St. John, where he will be met by the Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick. He will leave St. John on Friday for Fredericton, and after a short stay at that place will proceed by land to Quebec, visiting the principal localities on the route.—*Colonist, May* 30.

The New York *Albion* of the 18th inst., remarking on the British view of the American crisis says:—Her Majesty's government wisely determined to send off a strong naval force to the coast, to watch the course of events and, if necessary, to protect British interests that might be imperilled. We presume therefore that in the first instance the North American and West Indian squadron will be detailed to watch and report from time to time, whether the proclaimed blockades be "effective" in the international interpretation of that term, executing also such duties as may devolve upon them, when privateers—often synonymous with, and always the forerunner of pirates—shall make their appearance in the Gulf of Mexico. This squadron of ours in Western waters will of course be largely increased. It is under command of Rear Admiral Alexander Milne, K. C. B., whose flag flies in the *Nile*, 90 gun screw steam-ship; and he has under his orders the following steamers: the *Cadmus*, and *Jason*, 21 guns; the *Desperate*, 7; the *Barracouta, Firebrand, Gladator, Styx, Hydra, and Spiteful* 6 each; the *Lawdrail and Nimble*, 5 each. To these may be added in case of need the *St. George*, 90, the training ship of our youthful Prince Alfred. It is probable also that the Emperor of the French who is partial to demonstrations and is largely interested in the commercial workings of the conflict, may order a fleet on his part to act conjointly with our own, or separately as may prove desirable. What instructions will be given to naval commanders, and what to H. M. Minister at Washington, is not so far divulged, and indeed could scarcely be decided until the respective attitudes of the two hostile parties had been shaped out more definitely.—*Col.*

THE CENSUS.—The population of the Province is ascertained to be about 330,000. In 1851 it was 276,117—shewing an increase of nearly, 54,000. Continuing to increase in the same ratio, the population would double in less than 40 years, making the population in 1891 over 550,000. There is a much larger increase in some counties than in other. From some counties large numbers during the part few years have gone either to the United States or other countries, which may in a great measure account for the disproportionate increase. We understand that Halifax, Colchester, Cumberland, Kings and Queens show a larger proportionate increase than any of the other counties.—*Chronicle.*

H. M. steam frigates Jason and Gladiator left this port on Thursday evening last with sealed orders. Their destination is supposed to be the *Southern waters.—Rep.*

The brig *Hiawatha*, of St. John, N. B., was captured off Richmond by the blockading squadron, in attempting to run in after having been ordered off. She was taken to New York, and is now in the hands of the Prize Commissioners.

SALMON.—The *Express* says:—About 100 fine fresh salmon arrived here from Port Medway on Friday last in a schooner, carefully packed in saw dust and ice. They sold readily at 6d per pound.

EXPLOSION AT THE ALBION MINES.—A correspondent at New Glasgow telegraphs us that about 11 o'clock last night an explosion occurred in the old Pits at the Albion Mines Pictou.

Three men and seventeen horses were instantaneously killed by its violence.

One man is also stated to be excessively ill on account of the fire damp which met him whilst in the act of exploring a pit.

The extent of the damage that was done was not known this morning. The explosion was felt very severely in all the houses situated on the mines, and caused great consternation.

ANOTHER EXPLOSION APPREHENDED.—The exploring party has been ordered up from the mines, as they were afraid of another explosion. It is thought that some of the Boards below are on fire.

Heavy volumes of coal smoke are rising from the pits.—*Rep.*

PICTOU, June 3.

The fearful accident at the Mines on Friday evening was caused by an explosion of "fire damp."

They have had to drown the mines with water, and all the sufferers in them. It will be three months before they can reach the dead bodies.

The extent of the damage cannot be ascertained at present.

Mr. Ross states that the accident will not affect the supply of coal.—*Col.*

CLOTH FACTORY.—A correspondent of the Yarmouth *Tribune* says that near Annapolis, at what is termed Lequille, there is in operation a cloth manufactory, where the wool is taken in its crude state, and after being subjected to the various changes necessary, is turned out into as fine sattinets, kerseys, jeans, and flannels as were ever imported from the United States.—*Journal.*

At a meeting of Aldermen of the city of Boston on Monday last, the following resolution was passed in answer to that of the House of Assembly of this Province:—

"*Resolved*, That the City Council of Boston have received with sensibility the resolve of the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, expressing their sympathy with the people of this country in our present national calamity. If a morbid apprehension of encroachment upon their constitutional rights has misled our countrymen of the South into armed rebellion, we still cherish the hope that a regard for law and loyalty to Government characteristic of our race, will ere long convince them that such apprehensions are groundless, and bring them back to their allegiance. The event is in the keeping of Providence; but, if ordered in accordance with this hope, will inspire the friends of liberty with greater confidence than ever that Government essentially based upon the ballot as here and in the Province, are not only the most just, but the most stable.

"*Resolved*, That a copy hereof be transmitted to the said Assembly, through its presiding officer."—*Chron.*

The Corporation, being dissatisfied with the census of Halifax taken under the direction of the Board of Statistics, have had another taken, which, it is said, corresponds with the first—about 25,000.—*Chron.*

Their Excellencies the Lieut. Governor and Rear Admiral sailed in the war steamer *Hydra*, for Tangier, yesterday morning, on a fishing excursion.—*Chron.*

KING'S COUNTY ELECTION.—This election took place yesterday. So far as heard from last night, Moore (Conservative) was ahead and is doubttless elected.—*Journal.*

New Brunswick.

THE FISHERIES.—The Gloucester *Advertiser* says the fishing season thus far has not proved as successful as usual, owing to scarcity of fish and the small prices obtained for those which have been caught. There is yet time to make a good year's work, and if energy and perseverance will accomplish anything, our fishermen will come out all right before the year closes. The bay mackerel fishery will be prosecuted with its usual vigor, and there will probably be quite a demand for mackerel in the Fall, as most of the bay mackerel of last year's catch are disposed of.—*Journ.*

ARRIVAL OF PRINCE ALFRED IN THE CITY.—H. R. H. Prince Alfred arrived by the *Emperor* from Halifax, at 12 o'clock last night. He was received at the wharf by the whole Fire Department with torch-lights, and escorted to the Waverley Hotel, where he remains to-day. The Prince will proceed to Fredericton to-morrow, intending to take the over land route to Quebec. —*Col. Pres. May* 30.

American States.

By the *Emperor*, at Windsor, we have two days later news from the States.

Western Virginia is to be exempt from the blockade.

Gen. Beauregard was expected at Norfolk on Tuesday. The number of troops there is estimated at 7000; more are to arrive from the Gulf States. Another movement is looked for from Gen. Butler, namely, the occupation of Ocean View, an important point six miles from the Fortress and ten from Norfolk.

The rebel force at Harper's Ferry and Bolivar is said to be 10,000. Some Federal Troops left Philadelphia on Wednesday for the West, and the Harper's Ferry rebels will find themselves hemmed in before long, in a place growing hotter and hotter.

The Massachusetts Fifth Regiment are guarding the road from Alexandria to Washington; the Sixth and Eighth are at the Relay House; the Third at Fortress Monroe, and the Fourth at Sewall's Point. The First will go forward soon.

New York, May 30.—A Washington despatch to the *Times* says the Cabinet to-day had under discussion the subject of what should be done with the rebels taken prisoners, but have come to no conclusion yet, although it is thought the major portion would be released on parole, and the leaders hung. Col. Wood of the 16th Brooklyn regiment answers Gov. Morgan that he and his regiment are in Washington by order of the President. The 7th New York regiment will return on Friday. The rebels have left Fairfax County and fallen back on Manasas Gap, having eaten up everything in the vicinity, paying liberally in Virginia scrip. A gentleman from St. Louis and Cario reports over 40,000 men in the field and impatient to serve the government. At Belair he saw several car-loads of Federal troops. Supposed they were destined for Harper's Ferry.

A despatch to the *Herald* says that there are not over 400 troops at Harper's Ferry, and that they are poorly armed and half-starved. No official intelligence from European ministers was received by the *Ætna*.

The iron bridge at Minocacy was threatened, but Gov. Hicks sent a body of troops to protect it. Gen. McClenan had thrown strong bodies of troops into Parkersburg and Wheeling, but delay will be expected in reaching Grafton by rebuilding the bridges.

A despatch to the *Tribune* says the commission of Major General was ordered for Governor Banks for the purpose of giving him command of an important column. Eighty thousand troops are to be rendezvoused at Cairo for an immediate attack on Memphis. Lieut. Slemmer has arrived at Washington. It is understood that Major General Fremont will have command of the Western division on the Mississippi. Two men who escaped from the rebel army report that the troops at Richmond are poorly provided for, having to feed themselves the best way they can. Robberies and arson are frequent there. On their way here they were arrested at Fairfax, but a messenger from Alexandria reported that the Federal troops were within an hour's march, when the chivalry fled helter skelter, and they escaped.

NEW ORLEANS, *May* 29.—An act passed Congress previous to adjournment, prohibiting the shipment of Cotton from the Confederate States except through the sea-ports of said States.

WASHINGTON, *May* 30.—A g

Ex-Governor Banks of Massachusetts has been ordered to take command of the Norfolk districts.

Wheeling and Parkersburg congressional districts in Virginia have given a majority of forty thousand for the Union.

Western Arkansas is strongly in favor of the Union.

Four hundred fugitive slaves now at Fortress Monroe say that a negro insurrection is certain to follow the first victory obtained by the Federal Government.

It is expected that the border states will before the war terminates be entirely depopulated of their slaves.

All fugitive slaves are deemed contraband of war.

Rebel desertions from Harper's Ferry are constantly taking place.

Senator Douglas, (who has been ill for some time past), is sinking fast; little hope of his recovery. He is suffering from typhoid fever.

By Telegraph to the Express.

BOSTON, June 3, 1861.—The Federal troops who had penetrated four miles into Fairfax County, Virginia, now occupy the town. A company of Dragoons made a desperate dash on the Rebels, killing many and capturing a number of prisoners.

A number of prisoners sentenced to be hung, were rescued.

A slave insurrection hourly expected, and great consternation exists among the white population.

Harper's Ferry so completely invested it is supposed that the rebel forces will be compelled to retire or be taken by Government forces.

Over seventy thousand Federal troops occupy several important points in Virginia.

Ohio troops advanced into Western Virginia, and Gen. McClelan has issued proclamation to the people of that section of the State.

Rebels fortifying Manasas junction, which keeps open communication with Harper's Ferry.

Washington considered safe against any attack by rebels.

Late from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE "AMERICA."

The steamship *America* arrived at this port, from Liverpool and Queenstown, on Thursday morning. We are in possession of English papers of the 18th.

The weather continues very fine for the crops, and vegetation has made great progress.

The debate in the House of Commons respecting the Budget was brought to a close on the 16th, by the second reading of the bill, without a division.

In the House, on the 17th, in reply to Lord John Manners, Mr. T. G. Baring said that an additional battalion of troops would be sent to Canada to replace the force in that country on the footing on which it stood formerly. This step was taken in consequence of the representations of the Governor.

The *European Times* says:—

"The Bank of England, true to the instinct of self-preservation, has advanced the rate of interest from five to six per cent., in consequence of the drain of bullion which the present state of things in America is producing. How far this operation will remove the cause, a little time will show, but the Bank will go further in the same direction, if circumstances warrant it. This increase in the value of money is an important step at all times, but perhaps less important at the present moment than any other, in consequence of the injury, more or less serious, which our export trade must necessarily suffer so long as the civil war in America is threatened or continues. Add to this the certain deficiency in the receipt of cotton, with diminished employment in the manufacturing districts, and a condition of society appears to be looming in the distance that can hardly fail to seriously affect the commercial public. The most serious loss, after all, is the want of cotton—a want which must be keenly felt in a little time, however the spinners may husband their resources. An effort, it is said, will be made by the Indian Government to push to completion the great lines of railway which are to connect the cotton growing districts with the sea-board, even if it be necessary to have recourse to a loan for this purpose. This, we think is very probable, but "while the grass grows the steed starves." The difficulty is, how to manage in the interval, and this is a point with which the chapter of accidents must, necessarily, have much to do."

The young Prince of Wales is, it seems, to be brought up to the military profession, for we are assured that he will visit Ireland in the course of a few days, with a view of witnessing on the Curragh of Kildare the military manœuvres which can be performed by an efficient soldiery on a large piece of ground as smooth and level as a bowling-green.

The subsidy to the Galway line of steamers has been withdrawn by the Government.

The *Times* states that no orders have yet been received at Portsmouth for the outfit of any fleet of gunboats for service on the North American station, as has been reported.

Major-General C. A. Windham, C. B., has arrived in London on six months' leave of absence from his command in India.

Major Yelverton is placed on half pay, and his name has been removed from the effective list of the regiments of artillery.

One of the naval Armgtrong guns, 100-pounder, similar to the one supplied to the *Driver*, at Woolwich, under orders for the coast of America, is about to be forwarded to the *Challenger*, at Sheerness, likewise ordered for the coast of America.

The death of the Duke of Bedford, brother to Lord John Russell, in his 73rd year, is an event which excites interest beyond the circle of the noble family of which he was the head. He was a man of no mark or ability as regards *personal* talent for public life, but he made his influence felt in and beyond the Liberal Cabinets which have ruled England for the last quarter of a century.

There seems to be no doubt that the French troops will evacuate Syria in the early part of the next month, according to agreement, but measures will be taken to prevent the Christian population from being the victims of their old enemies, should the latter attempt to recommence the slaughter of last year. M. Billault has made a remarkable speech in the French Senate on this subject, in which the Emperor's policy is clearly foreshadowed. It is evident from the tone of this Minister's speech that the withdrawal of the French troops is not voluntary, but compulsory, and in thus acting Napoleon is making political capital—that is, he is re-establishing his character for truthfulness and sincerity, which many persons were inclined to think he had lost. When the French troops go, an English, French, and Russian squadron is to cruise in the waters of Beyrout, so as to be prepared for any emergency that may arise. M. Billault hinted at the adoption of "other measures" if necessary. The correspondent of a London morning contemporary explains this to mean a very extreme step—the seizure of Constantinople by France, in the event of the Sultan's Government being unable to keep down the murderous propensities of the Syrian Mahommedans. An act like this would cause no little consternation, and might lead to a general war. Russia, of course, would encourage and applaud it, but it could hardly fail to produce a rupture between England and France, and therefore we disbelieve it in the present state of the political chess-board.

It is now asserted that Count Teleki was not assassinated, as had been surmised, but committed suicide, probably to avoid the responsibilities which he had incurred as the leader of the national party. There appears to be no improvement in the relations of the Hungarians with the Austrian Government. The latter will not concede all that the former ask, and there must be an appeal to the sword, sooner or later. Garibaldi has addressed a very noble letter to the Polish General Mieroslawsky, dated Genoa, May 1, in which the writer declares that the time for commencing the struggle on behalf of oppressed nationalities approaches, and that they must be always ready. "Tell your countrymen," says Garibaldi, in his own emphatic way, "what I tell the Italians. We must have the money ready for the purchase of a million of muskets. The brave Poles who, during the massacre at Warsaw, proved that they can sacrifice their lives for their country, will sacrifice a portion of their income." The passage we have quoted is very inspiriting, but the following is still more so, and cannot fail to produce some uneasiness in Vienna, and even in St. Petersburg: "You, General, and your friends were ready to give your lives for Italy. Well,—I and mine will do as much for Poland." With such warnings, as these, it is not to be wondered at that the Austrian ruler hesitates to strike down his Hungarian subjects.

THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.—The *Gazette* publishes a despatch from General Pratt, dated March 10th, which says:—"We are at this date within two hundred yards of the Pahs, and as the Norwood has arrived at Auckland with the mortars and guns, which I expect to reach here by the 13th, I trust that my next despatch will announce the capture of the enemy's stronghold and position, to which they, from some traditions, attach great importance. General Pratt says that he had received accounts from the Governor at Auckland to the effect that dissatisfaction prevailed, generally, throughout the land, that a general rising was contemplated, that the enemy threatened an attack on Auckland, and that the militia were being called out to the extent of 725 rank and file.

FRANCE.—The Minister of the Interior, in a circular to the prefects, draws their attention to the fact, that a considerable number of Frenchmen have recently gone into the states of King Victor Emmanuel to seek for military employment, though no intention exists there of engaging foreigners, and that such of them as have no resources are liable to be sent home. He therefore orders that no Frenchmen shall be allowed to leave France for Italy without passports, and that none shall be given to those who cannot prove that they possess means of paying the expense of their journey and retnrn.

PARIS, May 17.—Paris papers publish the following telegrams, dated Constantinople, May 17: "Omar Pacha left to-day for Rustenje, being the bearer of a conciliatory proclamation, promising a reduction of the taxes and a remission of all arrears. It further grants the right of free election of the municipal councillors.—The Christians are to be allowed to have bells on their churches. The international commissioners arrived here yesterday. A great fall has taken place in the value of money."

ROME—A letter from Rome states that the Emperor of Russia has written to the Pope, to beg him to issue a brief to the Polish Catholics.

SPAIN, *Cadiz*, May 17.—The *Commercio* of yesterday says:—"The batteries of Tangiers are being armed, and the town supplied with provisions. The new Governor has arrived at Tangiers. He has great influence at the Court of Morocco. The English Consul at Tangiers and the Governor of Morocco are in active correspondence."

TURKEY, *Constantinople, May* 16.—The International Commissioners have arrived here from Beyrout, and will commence negociations for the Government of Syria. Omar Pacha has left for Bonia with orders to act energetically against the Montenegrins.

COMMERCIAL.—The efflux of gold from this country to America prepared the monetary and commercial world for the advance in the Bank rate of discount, which was made on the 16th from 5 per cent., at which it was fixed on the 11th April, to 6 per cent. The rise in the rate of discount. having been so generally anticipated, has not produced any very important effects either upon stocks or shares.

The activity in the money market noted in our last has been continued. The demand at the advanced rate has been rather active, and some tightness has prevailed, owing to the extreme caution which is observed in all quarters. The rates for good bills are 6 per cent. and upwards.

Consols 91¼ to 91¾ for money, and 91⅞ to 92 for account. Wheat and Flour steady. Sugar dull at 6d. decline. Coffee Market very fim.—Tea quiet. Rice firm. Molasses steady. Rum without change.

HER MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS AND THE AMERICAN WAR.—The following proclamation, dated May 13, has been issued:

VICTORIA L.—Whereas we are happily at peace with all Sovereigns, Powers and States, and whereas hostilities have unhappily commenced between the Government of the United States of America and certain states styling themselves the Confederate States of America, and whereas we being at peace with the Government of the United States, have declared our Royal determination to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality in the contest between the said contending parties. We, therefore, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our royal proclamation. [The provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act are here cited.] And we do hereby warn all our loving subjects, and all persons whatsoever entitled to our protection, that if any of them shall presume, in contempt of this our royal proclamation and of our high displeasure, to do any acts in derogation of their duty as subjects of a neutral Sovereign in the said contest, or in violation or in contravention of the law of nations, as for example, more especially, by entering into the military service of either of the said contending parties as commissioned or non-commissioned officers and soldiers; or by serving as officers, sailors or marines on board any ship, or vessel of war, or transport of or in the service of either of the contending parties; or by serving as officers, sailors or marines on any privateer bearing letters of marque of or from either of the said contending parties; or by engaging to go, or going to any place beyond the seas with intent to enlist or engage in any such services; or by procuring, or attempting to procure within her Majesty's dominions at home or abroad otherwise to do so; or by fitting out, arming, or equipping any ship or vessel to be employed as a ship of war, or privateer, or transport by either of the said contending parties; or by breaking or attempting to break any blockade lawfully and actually established by or on behalf of either of the said contending parties. All persons so offending will incur and be liable to the several penalties and penal consequences by the said statute, or by the law of nations in that behalf imposed and decreed.

And we do hereby declare that all our subjects and persons entitled to our protection, who may misconduct the premises, will do so at their peril and of their own wrong, and that they will in nowise obtain any protection from us against any liabilities or penal consequences, but will, on the contrary, incur our high displeasure by such misconduct.

The London Court *Journal* says:—"It is understood that the Prince of Wales will employ the midsummer vacation in the practical study of military duties and movements, and will for that purpose visit the camp at the Curragh of Kildare. His Royal Highness will probably be attached to the 1st battalion Grenadier Guards, in which corps he will go through a course of military instruction.

The following notice appears in the Canada Royal *Gazette* of the 16th:—"His Excellency the Governor General desires to state for the information of the people of Canada, that this colony is about to be honored by a visit from his Royal Highness Prince Alfred. His Royal Highness will travel strictly incognito, as an officer of one of her Majesty's ships, and will dispense with addresses and other formal or ceremonial marks of respect and loyalty. His Royal Highness' progress through the country will necessarily be rapid.

TIME the true Test, EXPERIENCE the best Guide.

An Old Standard Remedy,

For COUGHS, COLDS, and CONSUMPTION, and all Pulmonary Complaints, use the

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM,

Which has maintained its high reputation for nearly forty years, and is recommended by many of the most eminent physicians and gentlemen in the country, among whom are Revd. Josiah Litch, Phila.; Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher, New York; the late Prof. Leonard Woods, Andover Theological Seminary; L. P. Thompson, former Secretary of State, Vt.; Drs. Merrill, Perry, Abell Parker, Barry, and many others; by the Press, and by the largest and oldest dealers in drugs and medicines in the United States and Canada.

Extracts from Letters received from Physicians.

"I with confidence recommend it as superior to any other preparation for the above complaints."

"It has a superiority over every kind of medicine used, and has been used for lung complaints with wonderful success." "I am satisfied it is a valuable medicine." "It is a safe, convenient, and very efficacious medicine." "To my knowledge, it has never disappointed the reasonable expectations of those who have used it." "I confidently recommend its use in all complaints of the chest, as equal, if not superior, to any other medicine within my knowledge." "Of all the principal remedies used for coughs, I am satisfied yours is the best, and hope it will be better known and more generally used." "I have prescribed your balsam, and regard it as the most valuable and effective remedy within my knowledge."

Price,—Small size, 50 cts.; Large size, $1. Be careful to get the genuine, which is prepared only by REED, CUTLER & Co., Boston, and sold by AVERY, BROWN & Co. Wholesale Agents, and by dealers generally. 6m. Dec. 5.

Truro District Meeting.

The Truro District Meeting will be held, by the divine blessing, at Wallace Harbour, N. S., on Wednesday the 12th day of June, to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Circuit Stewards will please be in attendance on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, the 13th of June.

THOMAS H. DAVIES,
Chairman.

☞ Few persons who had the opportunity of sitting last Sabbath under the ministrations of the Rev. Mr. Boyce, will easily or soon forget the pleasure and profit they derived therefrom, on this the closing day of his public exercises in Nova Scotia. With undiminished energy, notwithstanding an eight days' tour of continuous travelling, averaging between fifty and sixty miles each day, only closed late the preceding evening, he preached on Sabbath morning last in Brunswick Street Chapel for upwards of an hour, from Jer. vi. 16., afterwards administering the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. In the same Church in the afternoon he gave a most interesting sketch of the establishment of the Wesleyan Missions in South Africa, and his own missionary labours there for more than fourteen years; in the evening he again preached in Argyle Street Church;—the Grafton Street Church being closed for repairs. All parties appear to have been much pleased with his style and manner of presenting Gospel truth—the principal features appear to be an unadorned simplicity of style, the exhibition of plain old-fashioned Gospel truths in an attractive man ner, and great fervor in applying these great truths to the conscience and the heart; we think both ministers and people will have been profited by the opportunity thus afforded to them of listening to the President of the Conference, while we anticipate the happiest results from his presence and counsels at the approaching session.

☞ Our readers will not fail to notice on our first page an account taken from the London *Watchman*, of the death of Thomas Farmer, Esq., one of the General Treasurers of the Wesleyan Missionary Society—and one of its most liberal supporters and friends. With princely munificence he has for many years given very large sums to the support of every department of Wesleyan economy; and his name has long been a 'household word' in Wesleyan hearts in every part of the world—a synonyme for large hearted benevolence.

His death had been for some time daily looked for, he sank tranquilly to sleep in death at the close of a life of ripe genial piety and devotedness, yet will continue to live in the memory of thousands—aye, "in everlasting remembrance."

Editor's Table.

We have received from the publishers through the hands of E. G. Fuller, Esq.—the following valuable periodicals:

The Eclectic Magazine for June.
Blackwoods " "
North British Review for April.
London Quarterly " "
Edinburgh " "

Also from Henry Hoyt of Boston—a new work for youth by Mrs. Leslie, entitled

TIM THE SCISSORS GRINDER—or loving Christ and serving him.

Fredericton District.

The Annual Meeting of the Fredericton District Committee will be held (D. V.) at Fredericton, commencing on Wednesday, 12th June next, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

The Circuit Stewards are requested to be in attendance on Thursday, 13th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when the Financial business of the District will be taken up.

R. ALDER TEMPLE,
Chairman.

Annapolis District.

The Annual District Meeting of the Annapolis District will commence its sittings at Digby, on Thursday, June 13th, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

The Circuit Stewards are respectfully requested to attend on Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Superintendents of Circuits, are requested to bring to the District Meeting a statement of the nature, and value, of all Mission Property in their respective Circuits.

THOS. ANGWIN, *Chairman.*

Halifax District.

The District Committee of the Halifax District will hold its Annual meeting (D.V.) at Avondale, Newport Circuit—commencing on Wednesday, June 12th, at 9 o'clock, a.m.

The Circuit Stewards are requested to be in attendance on Thursday the 13th, at 10 a.m.

All the Ministers are requested to bring their reports of the Sabbath Schools—state of the work—and Missionary Reports all duly prepared so as to be presented without fail at noon on the first day of the meeting.

CHAS. CHURCHILL, *Chairman.*

Wesleyan Book Committee.

The fourth quarterly meeting of the Executive Book Committee is appointed to be held at Avondale, Newport, on Tuesday afternoon, June 11th, at 4, P.M.

CHAS. CHURCHILL,
Book Steward.

Halifax District.

The Brethren of the Halifax District will have the kindness to reach Windsor not later than 1, P.M., on Tuesday, the 11th, when boats will be in waiting to conduct them to Avondale. Punctuality will be necessary on account of the tide.

J. G. HENNIGAR,
Superintend't of Newport Circuit.

ERRATUM.—In Obituary notice last week, second page, second column, 12th line, for "*arrived*" read "*amid.*"

☞ *A Friend in need.—Dr. Wistar's of Wild Cherry* is a friend in deed. Who has not found it such in curing all diseases of the lungs and throat, coughs, colds, and pulmonary affections, and "last, not least," Consumption?

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

(The current volume is from No. 521 to 573.)

Joseph Lodge, (packed carefully and sent regularly; the fault must be in the Local Post Office,)—Rev. G. W. Tuttle ($7.10 for B. R., $4.75 for P. W. for John Morton $2, L. Palmer $2, Geo. Johnson 75 cts.)—Rev. E. Evans ($6 for P. W. for G. Rowlings $2, G. McKinlay $3, J. Nauffts $1,)—Rev. W. Smithson ($1 for Self, $11 for P. W. for Jos. Bowels $2, Jas. Kinsman $2, Stephen B. North $5, J. Robertson $2.)—G. T. Windsor ($2 for P. W.,)—Rev. J. G. Hennigar, (he will not be there,)—Rev. J. R. Hart, Rev. Jno. Cassidy, Rev. J. Buckley ($4 for P. W. for Jno. C. Smith, that money is ready; the Repository for May was duly mailed,)—Rev. T. H. Davies.

Commercial.

Halifax Markets.

Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 10 o'clock, A. M., Wednesday, June 5.

Bread, Navy, per cwt.	17s 6d *a* 23s 9d
" Pilot, per bbl.	16s *a* 18s 9d
Beef, prime Canada	37s 6d
" " American	35s *a* 40s
Butter, Canada	9d
" N. S., per lb.	9d
Coffee, Laguyra, "	10 *a* 11d
" Jamaica, "	10½d
Flour, Am. sfi. per bbl.	35s
" Can. sfi. "	33s
" State. "	32s 6d
" Rye, "	25s
Cornmeal "	20s
Indian Corn, per bushel	5s
Molasses, Mus. per gal.	1s *a* 7d
" Clayed, "	1s 3d
Pork, prime, per barrel	$16
" mess "	$21
Sugar, bright P. R.	40s
" Cuba	35s
Bar Iron, com. per cwt.	13s 6d
" refined "	15s 6d
Hoop "	20s
Sheet "	22s 6d
Nails, cut per keg	17s 6d a 22s 6d
" wrought per lb.	3 1-2d *a* 6d
Leather, sole "	1s 4d *a* 1s 6d
Codfish, large	20s
" small	15s
Salmon, No. 1,	$20 *a* 20 1-2
" 2,	19 *a* 19 1-2
" 3,	16
Mackerel, No. 1,	17
" 2,	11 *a* 12
" 3,	6 1-4 *a* 6 3-4
" " med.	4 3-4 *a* 5
Herrings, No. 1,	20s
Alewives,	20s
Haddock,	9s *a* 10s
Coal, Sydney, per chal.	27s 6d
Firewood, per cord,	16s

Prices at the Farmers' Market, corrected up to 10 o'clock, A. M., Wednesday, June 5.

Oats, per bushel	2s 3d
Ooatmeal, per cwt.	17s a 16
Fresh Beef, per cwt.	33s *a* 45s
Bacon, per lb.	6 *a* 7d
Cheese, "	6d
Calf-skins, "	5d
Yarn, "	2s 6d
Butter, fresh "	none
Lamb, "	3d *a* 3½d
Veal, "	2½d *a* 3½d
Turkey, "	10d
Ducks,	none
Chickens,	2s 6
Potatoes, per bushel	3s 9d
Eggs, per dozen	7½d
Homespun Cloth (wool)	per yard, 2s 6d
Do. (cotton and wool)	" 1s 9d
Hay, per ton	5£ £5 10s *a*

WILLIAM NEWCOMB,
Clerk of Market.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.—Not a few of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out none have ever been found which would equal in effect Ayer's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood, its extraordinary virtues are not yet widely known, but when they are it will no longer be a question what remedy to employ in the great variety of afflicting diseases that require an alterative remedy. Such a remedy, that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit certificates to show its effect. But the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken. Sufferers from Scrofula, Scrofulous Swellings and Sores, try it and see the rapidity with which it cures. Skin Diseases, Pimples Dustules, Blotches, Eruptions, &c., and soon cleaned out of the system by it.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum Scald Head, Ringworm, &c. should not be borne while they can be so speedily cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Syphilis or Venereal Disease is expelled from the system by the prolonged use of this Sarsaparilla and the patient left as healthy as if he had never had the disease.

Female Diseases are caused by Scrofula in the blood, and are generally soon cured by the Extract of Sarsaparilla. Price $1 per Bottle or 6 Bottles for $5.

For all the purposes of a family physic, take Ayer's Cathartic Pills, which are everywhere known to be the best purgative that is offered to the American People. Price, 25 Cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for $1.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists everywhese.

May 22. 4m.

OXYGENATED BITTERS.—*A Query.*—Why will you suffer? Dyspepsia is a brief but comprehensive term for the numerous diseases which affect the stomach, liver, and in fact the whole humen system. Until Dr. Green discovered the Oxygenated Bitters, medical science was at fault and had exhausted itself in fruitless efforts to cure this disease. The Dyspeptic need suffer no longer with a disease that is always painful, and frequently a fatal affliction.

This unique and peculiar compound will as certainly cure the disease as the disease exists. Had it not this power, such testimony as follows would not be given in itr favor:—Dyspeptics, Read!—

ASHUELOT, Oct. 6, 1859.—Messrs. S. W. FOWLE & Co.,—Gents:—Nine years ago I was so much reduced in strength as to be unable to attend to the common duties of my household, and suffered from a complication of diseases that truly rendered life a burden. I resorted to various physicians of acknowledged skill, but without relief, and my case was considered beyond the possibility of cure; but at this juncture I made use of the *Oxygenated Bitters*, and so rapidly did I mend that the effect was wonderful. My physcian's distrust of the medicine gave place to the utmost confidence in it. After a lapse of years, I now remain in the enjoyment of good health, and have ever found the Bitters a never failing antidote for the various symptoms which arise from constitutional derangements. I have since recommended them to several of my friends, with uniform and satisfactory results.

CATHERINE RAYMOND.

Read the following Order—From a respectable and well known Druggists.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, June 21, 1880.—Messrs S. W. FOWLE & Co.,—Gentlemen:—You will please send me another supply of *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*, and also some more of the *Oxygenated Bitters*, the sale of which I am happy to state, is steadily increasing. Those who have tried either of them have borne willing testimony to their efficacy as remedial agents in the diseases to which they are respectively applicable.

Respectfully yours,

WM. R. WATSON.

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & Co., Boston and for sale by Cogswell & Forsyth. and G. E. Morton & Co., wholesale agents Halifax, and retailed by all Druggists.

May 29 4w.

The Rev. J. C. Fletcher gave us last evening, a brilliant lecture on the religion, custom and people of Brazil. Seldom have we relished anything more than the picture he laid before his audience of that exuberant garden of the tropics laden with its strange variety of fruits and flowers, teeming with perpetual harvest for the hand of man. Surely country must be the garden of the world, and if its people had the enterprise which moves this Yankee nation, imagination could not set a bound to the results they would produce there. As relevant to this comparson the Reverend gentleman stated that the best Remedies employed there for diseases to which they are subject, are invented and supplied to them by our own well known country, Dr. J. C. Ayer of Lowell, Mass., and that not the people only but the priesthood and the court of the Emperor down, have constant recourse in sickness to the Remedies of this widely celebrated American Chemist.—*Ledger, Boston.*

May 15. 1m.

Timely Warning.—Every mother should be prepared to act in the capacity of both nurse and physician to her children: she can, if she will, discharge these duties much better than any one she can employ. If she does not, she ought to know that there is a medicine prepared by an old nurse and female physician, which has stood the test of many, many years, and is the most perfect thing on eerth for children eething; it also cures Wind Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and is sure to regulate the bowels. We say to every mother, do not let your own prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It is sold everywhere, at 25 cents a bottle. Office, 13 Cedar-street, New-York.

May 8. 4w.

A GEM OF ELEGANCE.—Blodgetts's Persian Balm, for cleaning the teeth, shaving, beautifying the complexion and all toilet purposes. This is the most delightful cosmetic a lady or gentleman can use. It insures sweet breath, removes all disagreeable appearances from the shin, as tan, pimples, freckles, &c., and imparts freshness and purity to the complexion.

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

SEEDS, RARE SEEDS.—Received ex *Kedar* from Liverpool:—Mangel, Ruta Buga, Kohl Rabi and other Farm Seeds; also, choice Flowers, including Double Balsams, Lupins, Carnation and Picatees, Antirhinum, German and other Stocks, Wallflower and Zinna.

Also, of Nova Scotia growth:—Timothy Grass, Indian Corn, Bloodred Beet, &c.

Catalogues furnished by G. E. Morton & Co., near the Province Building.

Peruvian Syrup, or, Protected Solution of Iron.—Cures all diseases arising from Disordered Digestion, Weakness, and bad state of the Blood Get a pamphlet containing the most astonishing cures on record.

JEWETT & Co., Proprietors.

☞ To be had of G. E. MORTON & Co., Halifax Agent wholesale and retail.

JAYNE'S TONIC CERMIFUGE.

Removes worms without failure.
It removes Sour Stomach.
It increases the appetite.
It strengthens digestion.
It relieves sick headache.
It cures Fever and Ague in Children.
It is a superior remedy for Thorea or St. Vitus' Dance.
It is a valuable tonic for all kinds of Weakness.
It is a valuable remedy for Dyspepsia.
Poor, puny, crying, fretting children get well by the use of it.
Sold by BROWN, BROTHERS & Co., Ordnance Square, Halifax.

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

Sept. 5. 1y.

PRE-EMINENT AND ALONE.—Cocoaine is the name of a preparation of cocoa-nut oil, made by Messrs. Joseph Burnett & Co., of Boston, which has obtained an immense reputation and sale throughout the country. As an entirely new and elegant preparation of hair-dressing, it stand *pre-eminent and alone.—Dover (N. H.) Morning Star.*

May 8. 1m.

Marriages.

On the 28th ult., by the Rev. P. G. McGregor, Mr. Robert Irwin, to Miss Ellen Corner, both of this city.

At Lunenburg, on the 28th. ult., by the Rev. H. L. Owen, A. B., Mr. Henry A. Mason, to Miss Caroline Zink, of Lunenburg.

Deaths.

At Ishganish, Colchester, on the 19th ult., Mr. Timothy Elliott, aged 75 years. He had been a member of the Methodist Church several years, and died in the faith and hope of the Gospel of Christ, after a short and severe illness. He was esteemed an upright and peaceable man by his neighbors and friends.

At Wallace, on Sunday, the 26th ult., Elizabeth, relict of the late Thomas Huestis, in the 77th year of her age. Her end was peace.

On the 2nd inst., Mary, relict of the late Alexander Purves, aged 88 years.

At Port Lewis, Mauritius, on the 12th March, in the 18th year of his age, Thomas Joseph, third son of Samuel Shanks, of this city.

At New Canaan, April 9th, Ann Jane, daughter of George G. and Emily Reed, aged 6 years and three months.

At Economy, May 18th, Mary Eleanor, daughter of John and Mary Hushard, aged 5 years, 4 months, and 11 days.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED

WEDNESDAY, May 29.

Brigts Ornate, McCulloch, Cienfuegos.
Forward, McDougall, Cienfuegos.
Schrs Ocean Bride, Lockhart, New York.
Comet, Lamb, New York.
Weatherguage, McCuish, Boston.
Meteor, Nickerson, New Brunswick.
Ariel, Moore, P E Island.

THURSDAY, May 30.

Steamer America, Moodie, Liverpool.
H M S Hydra, Com Hamilton, St Johns, N.F.
Schrs Susan, Lang, U States. The S was bound to Norfolk, but would not be allowed to enter that port.
Favourite, Provincetown.

FRIDAY, May 31.

Steamers Europa, Anderson, Boston.
Eastern State, Churchill, Boston.
Brigts Victoria Ursula, Lenoir, New York.
Flor de Funchal, (Portuguese) Demerara.
Schrs Tom Sayers, Davison, Cienfuegos.
Linnet, Cameas, Trinidad.
Sir C Campbell, Vigus, U States.
Promoter, Smith, U States.
Agility, Pye, Fortune Bay.
Harriet Newell, McLeod, Cape Breton.
Native Lass, P E Island.
Red Jacket, Payson, Rockport.
Mary Ann, Chass, Sydney.

SATURDAY, June 1.

Brigt Dasher, Murphy, Mayaguez.
Schr Lady Dundas, P E Island.

SUNDAY, June 2.

Brigts Mark, Land, Pictou.
Ida, Vigneau, Montreal.
Schrs Pelican, Port Medway; Inkerman, Canso.
Triumph, Newfid; Brilliant, Pictou.

MONDAY, June 3.

Ship Jane Parker, Donnell, Liverpool.
Schrs Amazon, Canso; Atlantic, Bay Chaleur.
Alexander, Shelnut, Newfid.
Nancy, Reynolds, Boston.
Shannon, Boudrot, Sydney.

CLEARED.

May 29—Brig Fawn, Jost, Jamaica; brigt Annie Geldert, Cochran, Sydney; schrs Ploughboy, Robertson, P E Island; Pioneer, McDonald, do; Flying Cloud, Wallace; Susan, Farrell, Maindeau; Elizabeth Ann, Scott, Cornwallis; Isabella, Hadley, Guysborough; Sarah, Schultz, Labrador.

May 30—Steamers America, Moodie, Boston; Merlin, Sampson, Bermuda and St Thomas; Ospray, Guilliford, St Johns, Nfld; schrs Ocean Belle, Kempt, P E Island; Carrie, Gallagher, Canso; Arrow, Wilson, Barrington; Fame, Kenny, Barrington; Neptune, Smith, Labrador; Alliance, Wenzel, do; Ocean Bride, Jedore.

MEMORANDA.

Boston, *May* 29—Arrd schrs Margaret, Eleanor, Bird, Five Islands; C D Dyer, King, Walton; Swordfish, O'Brien, Hillsboro; Saladin, Smith, do; Mary Jane, Dakin, do.

New York, May 29—Arrd barque Celia, Dolby, P. Rico.

Havana, May 11—Sld brigt Tyro, Holmes, Boston.

London, May 18—Ldg Alfred, Vittery, Halifax.

Clyde, May 10—Sld Hedley Vicars, Halifax.

Mauritius, March 18—Arrd barque J Dexter, Shaw, Halifax. April 5—Sld brig Hound, Anderson, Demerara.

Calcutta, April 2—Sld barque Stag, McKenzie, Havana.

New York, *May* 24—Arrd brigt Tine, Lingan; schr Wentworth, Windsor. 26th—brigts Standard, do; Lizzie Gardner, Ponce.

Under the Drum!

FRANKLIN K. BRADSHAW

OF

BOSTON

Would inform his friends that he has removed to

54 Commercial-street,

"UNDER THE SIGN OF THE DRUM,"

Where may be found an assortment of *FLOUR* suitable for the *Province Trade* which he will sell a fair prices.

At his office will be found Order Slates for *Cornwallis, Wilmot, Bridgetown and Annapolis Packets.*

May 15.

LUBIN'S PERFUMES.

Just received from Paris by

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.

PENTAGON BUILDING,

Ordnance Square.

Bq Jockey Club,	West End,
Bq de la Reine,	Musk,
Bq de Caroline,	New Mown Hay,
Sweet Pea,	Magnolia,
Spring Flowers,	Violette,

UPPER TEN.

B. B. & Co. also keep Piesse and Lubin's Delcroix, Rimmel's, Patey's, Rigge's Harrison's, and Ede's Perfumes; Batley's Ess. Boquet, and D. and Hannay's Rondolte. "Authorized."

New Advertisements.

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

BRITISH WOOLLEN HALL,

142 & 143 Granville St.

AT the above well-known Establishment will be found a complete assortment of DRY GOODS. Owing to the unsettled state of Trade in Great Britain and the United States, and consequently the large discounts for CASH, we are enabled to offer GOods cheap. We invite and court comparison in our several departments, viz:

Ladies' Dress, Shawl, and Mantle Department—as well as other Goods for Ladies.

Straw Goods lower than usual.

Gents Department, embracing everything suitable for the season. Boys and Youth's Department contains a great variety of materials—Hats & Caps.

Small Ware Department embracing an almost endless variety.

House Furnishing contains best English FLOOR CLOTH, 2 and 3 ply CARPETS, Felts, Druggets, Hemps, Matting, Stair Wool, Oil and Linen Cloths, Damasks, &c, &c

Gents, Youths, and Boys Clothing

in every mode and variety, style and make, as usual.

——All kinds of——

Domestic Goods,

White, Green and Red Warp, and GOOD TEA per "Gulielma" from London.

While tendering our best thanks to our old Customers and many new ones we take the opportunity to say that although we don't advertise *every other week or so*, yet we are always on hand, *able* and *willing* to compete with all comers, of whatever pretensions.

June 5 JORDAN & THOMSON.

No. 40 Barrington Street.

FOR the convenience of our numerous Customers in the South end of the City, we have continued

THE ESTABLISHMENT

AT

BARRINGTON STREET,

And have added to the Stock

A large and Choice Selection of

NEW GOODS!

In every Department.

Dress Goods,

For Summer wear, in all the Newest Materials and latest styles. A handsome assortment

ROBE DRESSES!

Very Cheap

PRINTED MUSLINS & CAMBRICS, SHAWLS, MANTLES, BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

Harness Board Muslins, and Lence Curtains; White Shirtings, and a full assortment of STAPLES.

June 5 R. MCMURRAY & CO.

Latest Fashions

IN

Bonnets, Hats & Mantles

AT

No 148 Granville St.

CRINOLINE and Fancy BONNETS, Plain and Run Straw do. Fancy and Mixed Braid and Straw do.—*Very Cheap!*—Ladies Brown and Black CORONET TURBANS; Ladies' and Childrens' Straw, Tuscan, Crinoline and Fancy Straw HATS, in great variety.

Silk and Cloth Mantles.

A few eleg

Our Children's Corner.

Child's Evening Song.

A FAMILIAR HYMN AMONG THE CHILDREN OF GERMANY.

Weary now I go to rest,
Fold my hands upon my breast.
Father, let thy loving eyes
Look upon me from the skies.

Have I not been good to-day?
Lord forgive me now, I pray!
Jesus' blood and thy rich grace
Cleanse me from each sinful trace.

Every near and absent friend,
To thy care I now commend;
May all people, great and small,
Follow thee, O Lord of all!

Show to sick and sad thy love;
Send them comfort from above.
Take us all at last to thee,
Happy angels then to be.

Catching a Sunbeam.

The sun is already shining in the sky of our lives, and his bright beams coming down to gladden the earth. But into how few hearts do they find their way! The earth upon which our minds dwell, like the material earth, has its dense forests, its deep, dim, valleys, its dark caves and caverns, into which the sunlight rarely if ever comes. It would seem as if many people loved these gloomy shades, and hid themselves, from choice, away from the bright and beautiful sunshine. They carry shadows in their faces. When they come into your presence it seems as if the air was suddenly darkened by a passing cloud.

Mr. Hickman was one of these men who walked, for the most part, in the dark valleys, or sat in the dreary caverns. Rarely, if ever, on returning home, did he bring light into his dwelling. If there was a merry laughter among the children on his entrance, their voices were hushed; if love's light beamed from the countenance of his wife, as she sported with her little ones, it faded away, giving place to a sober, thoughtful, half-troubled look. He always came home bringing a shadow with him, and sat, for the most part, in his shadow, through all the cheerless evenings.

Why was this? Was there a great trouble in the heart of Mr. Hickman? Had he passed through some depressing misfortune, or suffered some terrible affliction? No. It was as well with him as with most people, better than with a very large number. His business was prosperous, and every year he added many thousand dollars to his rapidly accumulating fortune. But he was not a man possessing an ordinarily adjusted mind, was easily disturbed by trifles, and annoyed by incidents that should not have affected him any more than the buzzing of a fly. But the real cause lay deeper and more hidden, ground in an inordinate selfishness, that robbed him of the pleasure which might have attended success, through envy of others' good fortune.

He was jealous of his compeers in business, and always experienced a disagreeable sensation when he heard them speak of as successful. No wonder that sunlight could not find its way into his heart. Envy and ill-will, burn in what heart they may, always send up a black smoke that obscures the heavens. The sun is there, smiling, as brilliantly as ever, but his rays cannot penetrate this cloud of passion. No day passed in which something did not occur to disturb or cloud the mind of Mr. Hickman; and so evening after evening he came home, bringing with him shadow instead, of sunlight. O, what a desecration of home was this! Home, where the heart's sunshine should ever dwell, and a heart-warmth pervade all the sweet atmosphere. Nothing of external good was denied by Mr. Hickman to his family. They had all of happiness that money could buy. Yet how far from happiness were his wife and children. They were drooping for sunshine—the sunshine of smiles, of pleasant words, of joyous laughter. But these came not from Mr. Hickman. He sat among them grim and gloomy, for the most part, like some heathen divinity—half dreaded, half propitiated.

Mr. Hickman was not so stolid but that he saw in this the existence of a wrong. He loved his wife and children, desired their good, and was ready to make any sacrifice for them that he knew how to make. Even as he sat moodily, in his home, conscious that his presence rested like a nightmare on the spirits of his wife and children, he would say to himself:

"This is not right. I should bring home pleasant words and cheerful smiles."

Yet, almost as he said this, would his thoughts go back to some incident of the day to which mere selfishness gave power to disturb his feelings, and he would go off again into a brooding state of mind, out of which he had not resolution enough to lift himself. Often it happened that his children sought in the out-gushing gladness of their hearts, to break the spell that was upon him, but he always repulsed them—sometimes fretfully, and sometimes in anger, so that at last they rarely came near or spoke to him, as he sat through his silent evenings.

"Wrong, all wrong," Mr. Hickman often said to himself, as the shadow fell darker on his home. But a knowledge of the evil did not bring a knowledge of the cure, or, rather, that self-conquest which must precede a cure. He must come out of the dense forest and gloomy valleys and dusky caverns, into the clear sunshine; but how was he to come out? Who was to lead him forth?

One day, as Mr. Hickman sat in his counting-room, conversing with a gentleman, a lad came in from the store to ask some questions about business. Mr. Hickman replied in a curt way, and the lad went out.

"What is that boy's name?" asked the gentleman.

"Frank Edwards."

"I thought so. He's a fine boy. How long has he been with you?"

"About three months."

"Does he give you satisfaction?"

"Yes."

"I am pleased to hear it. His mother lives in our neighborhood, and my wife has taken considerable interest in her. She is very poor, and feeble in health. She maintains herself by sewing, but that kind of exhausting toil is wasting her life rapidly. Frank is her only child, and the only one to whom she can look for any help. I am glad you like him."

Nothing more was said on the subject, but it did not pass from the mind of Mr. Hickman. He had taken the lad a few months before on trial, and it was understood that if he gave satisfaction, he was to be put on wages after six months.

"The boy is faithful, intelligent and active," said Mr. Hickman to himself. If it is so with his mother, he must be put on wages now."

This conclusion in the mind of Mr. Hickman was attended with a sense of pleasure. His heart had opened just a little, and two or three sunbeams, with their light and warmth, had gone down into it.

"What shall I pay him for his services?" said Mr. Hickman to himself, still dwelling on the subject.

"There are plenty of lads to be obtained at a couple of dollars a week, for the first one or two years, or even for nothing, in consideration of the opportunity for learning a good business in a good house. But Frank's case is peculiar, and must be considered by itself. There is a question of humanity involved. His mother is poor and sick, and she has no hope but in him. Let me see; shall I make it three dollars a week? That will help them considerably. But dear me! three dollars a week will hardly pay for Frank's eating. I must do something better than that. Say four dollars."

Mr. Hickman dropped his head a little, and sat turning the matter over in his mind. He had once been a poor boy, and in feeble health; and he remembered how hard it was for him to get along, how many privations and hardships his mother had to endure; and yet their income was nearly double the amount he had thought of giving Frank. Mr. Hickman had always loved his mother, and this memory of her softened his feelings still more towards the poor widow, for whom an appeal had come to him so unexpectedly.

"Frank is an unusually bright boy," said Mr. Hickman. "He has aptness for business, is prompt and faithful. I'll pay six dollars now, and if he goes on improving as fast as he has done so far, it will not be long before I can make it better for him."

Mr. Hickman arose, and going to the counting-room door, called the lad, who came immediately.

"How do you like our business, Frank?" asked Mr. Hickman, in a kind way.

"Very well, sir," replied the boy promptly.

"And you would like to remain?"

"Yes, sir, if I give satisfaction."

"You have done very well, so far," replied Mr. Hickman, "so well that I have concluded to put you on wages now, instead of waiting until the six months of trial have expired."

The boy started, and a quick flush of pleasure and surprise went over his face.

"I did not expect it sir," he said, gratefully "You are very good."

"Your mother is not well, I hear," said Mr. Hickman.

Frank's eyes glistened as he answered, "No, sir; she's been sick for a good while; and I'm so glad to be put on wages, for now I can help her."

"Will you give all your wages to your mother?"

"O, yes, indeed, sir, every cent, if it was ten dollars a week."

"I see you are a good boy, Frank," said Mr. Hickman, his heart still softening; your wages shall be six dollars."

The boy struck his hands together with sudden joy, exclaiming.

"O, mother will be so glad—so glad!"

As he went back into the store, Mr. Hickman sat quietly in his chair, feeling happier then he had for a long time.

When the sun went down, and Frank came in to shut the windows of the counting-room, Mr. Hickman handed him a sealed envelope, saying,

"Take this to your mother. It contains thirty-six dollars, as your wages, at three dollars a week for twelve weeks, the time you have been in my store. Tell your mother that you have been a good, industrious boy, and have earned the money."

Frank took the little package in silence; his feelings were so much overcome by this additional good fortune, that he could not speak his thanks. But his eyes told what was in his heart and Mr. Hickman understood them.

There are many ways to catch sunbeams, if we would only set traps for them. Nay, there is no occasion to go to that trouble. The air is full of sunbeams, and we have only to open the doors and windows of our hearts, and they will enter in countless multitudes. But the doors and windows of most people's hearts are shut and barred, as was the heart of Mr. Hickman. How are they to the opened? Just as the doors and windows of his heart were opened—by kindness to others.

When Mr. Hickman took his way homeward, his step was lighter and his feeling more buoyant than they had been for a long time; though conscious of this, and of the sense of pleasure that was new to him, his thoughts did not go directly to the cause: Not that he had forgotten Frank and his sick mother, or the glad face that looked into his when he told the boy of his generous decision in his favor; all this was present to him; though he had not connected the kind act and pleasant feelings in his consciousness as cause aud effect.

There was no sound of pattering feet on the stairs as Mr. Hickmau came in. Time was when his first step in the passage awoke the echoes with laughing voices and the rain of eager footfalls. But the time had passed long ago. He came home so often in a cold, repellant mood, that his children had ceased to be glad at his return, and no longer bounded to meet him. Sitting on the stairs were a little boy and girl, of the ages of five and six years. As he advanced along the passage, they neither stirred, nor spoke, nor smiled, though their eyes were fixed on his face. Mr. Hickman stood still when he came near to where they were sitting, and looked at them with a new feeling of tenderness in his heart. He held out his hand to each, and each laid a hand in his, but with an air of doubt as to whether this condescension on the part of their father was to be accepted as a token of love. A moment he stood holding their, hands, then stooping, he draw an arm around each and lifted them to his breast.

"Hasn't Eddie a kiss for papa?" asked Mr. Hickman, with so much warmth in his voice that the little girl now understood that all was earnest.

"Yes, a hundred kisses!" answered Eddie, flinging her arms around her father's neck and kissing him over and over again, in childish fondness.

At the head of the first landing opened the sitting room. Into this Mr. Hickman, came with his two children in his arms, both of them hugging and kissing him in a wild, happy way.

"Bliss me, what's the meaning of all this?" exclaimed Mrs. Hickman rising and coming forward, her face aglow with sudden pleasure at a sight and sound so new, yet so welcome to her heart.

"These little rogues are hugging and kissing the very breath away from me," said Mr. Hickman, laughing and struggling with the children.

Mr. Hickman sat down with a child on each knee, and Mrs. Hickman stood by him with a hand resting on his shoulder.

"O, you must kiss him too," sold Eddie, looking up at his mother.

Mrs. Hickman did not wait for a second invitation.

The old pleasant face of her husband was again before her, and her heart was leaping with the old loving impulses. She bent down and laid a warm kiss on her lips, which he felt as a sweet glow through all his being.

That was an evening long to be remembered in the household of Mr. Hickman. He had caught a sunbeam and brought it home with him, and and light and warmth were all around them. All were happy, and Mr. Hickman the happiest of them all, for he had the sweet consciousne in his heart of having made another and bler home than his happy sho

Housekeeping.

To Clear Lead Pipes.

Housekeepers are not unfrequently annoyed by finding the drain pipes of the sinks obstructed by accumulations of lint from towels and dish-cloths, nuggets of soap, grease, hair, bits of potato, and various other things, that ought not to be expected to pass freely though a lead pipe, having but little more than one inch bore. Still, we all know that, somehow or other, these obstructions do get into and stop our sink drains. Now, to remove them—the common practice is to run a small ratan down the pipe. This may or may not reach the matter, or may only make a small hole through it, or it may only push the obstruction further down, and beyond reach. Then the plumber is generally sent for to open the pipe, and so search for the obstruction, which he has sometimes much trouble in finding. I therefore offer to your housekeeping friends a very simple and efficacious method of driving any obstructing matter out of their sink pipes, having employed it successfully myself in a case when the other method failed.

Put a couple of ounces or there about, of common carbonate of soda, reduced to coarse powder, into the pipe: common soda ash will answer.

Have a cork ready, to tightly stop the opening, after addition of the acid.

Then pour down the pipe about two ounces of sulphuric acid, (common oil of vitriol,) and quickly stop the opening of the pipe with the cork.

Carbonic acid gas will be disengaged in abundance, and by its presure will drive down and entirely out of the pipe, any obstsucting matters that may be in it.

I have employed the method with entire success.

The acid will not act on leaden pipe.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!

J. & R B SEETON.

HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR

NEW BRICK AND GRANITE BUILDING,

Corner of Duke and Hollis Streets.

WHERE they will continue their business as heretofore.

In referring to the above, the subscribers take this opportunity of returning thanks to the public for the liberal patronage they have received for the last fourteen years, and hope the same may be extended to them in their new premises. Their premises are large, and constructed to suit the business. They are now in a position to keep a large and well selected stock, and will be continually receiving from the

London, New York and Boston Markets.

THE FOLLOWING GOODS:

From London:

TEA, superior Congou in chests
Rice, East India in bags; Mustard, in kegs
Starch, Leschet's, in boxes
Nutmegs, best quality, in cases
BAKING SODA, in kegs.

From New York:

FLOUR, Extra State, Flour Superfine No 2.
Rye, Superfine and Fine
Cornmeal in barrels and bags
TEA, Superior Souchong in chests and half chests
Tobacco, best quality, in boxes and half boxes.
Lard, in kegs; Dried Apples, in barrels and bags,
Saleratus, in kegs and boxes.
CONFECTIONARY, in boxes, assorted qualities.
CIGARS, Manilla; Mess PORK and Sole Leather.

From Boston:

Crushed Sugar, in barrels; Rice, Carolina, in tierces
Raisins, Layer, Bunch, Valentia, Sultana and kegs
Filberts and Walnuts, in bags.
Oranges and Lemons, in boxes
Onions in barrels; SODA, in kegs
MUSTARD, in boxes and tins, half lb each
SALT, in cases of 3 dozen each
COFFEE, ground in 1 lb. papers
CANDLES, Sperm and Paraffine.
FLUID, in bbls and half bbls
Matches, in card and boxes
Brooms, Pails Tubs, and various other goods in the line.

Now in store:

1000 barrels Extra and Superfine FLOUR
200 do Fine do
100 do Rye do
300 do Corn Meal. 100 bags Corn Meal,
100 chests TEA, } Choice Article
150 do do }
150 boxes Tobacco; 35 hhds Porto Rico SUGAR.
50 puncheons Molassos; 50 hhds do do.
200 boxes, }
250 half boxes, } RAISINS.
250 qr. ditto }
100 kegs and boxes Saleratus
50 " Baking Soda; 50 boxes Starch
60 boxes Mustard, in half lb tins
50 " Ground Ginger; 50 do ground Pepper
150 " CONFECTIONARY, assorted
25 bbls. }
20 half bbls } DRIED APPLES
100 bags }
20 bbls Currants
500 Drums large Turkey Figs
25 boxes Ground COFFEE
20 bags Fresh Filberts
20 bbls Fluid; 30 bbls Vinegar
50 tubs Butter; 40 kegs Lard
10 tierces Carolina Rice
20 cases Salt, in boxes
200 Sides New York SOLE LEATHER
200 boxes Soap and Candles
300 dozen large Brooms; 200 dozen Pails
20 bbls. TIMOTHY SEED
10 bags Clover
45 M Cigars; 100 Reams Paper.

For sale at low rates by

J. & R B. SEETON,
NEW BUILDING,
May 8 5ins Corner of Duke and Hollis Streets

Nos. 2 & 3 Pentagon Building, Ordnance Square.

1861.—Fresh, Good, True—1861.

SEEDS!!

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

HAVING taken all possible pains to secure the very best Kitchen, Garden, Field and Flower SEEDS, invite the attention of their friends to their stock, which is now completed for the season

☞ Catalogues for 1861 are ready.

April 24.

Bilious Affections, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, &c.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS.

A Mild, Prompt and Effective Remedy.

THERE is scarcely any disease in which purgative medicines are not more or less required; and much sickness and suffering might be prevented were they more generally used.—No person can feel well while a costive habit of body prevails; besides, it soon generates serious and often fatal diseases, which might be avoided by timely and judicious use of proper Cathartic medicines.

Convinced of the correctness of these views, JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, are recommended with the greatest confidence, experience having demonstrated them to be far superior to any other in use, being more mild, prompt, safe, and uniform in their operation. While using them no particular care is required, and patients may eat and drink as usual. Age will not impair them, as they are so combined as to always readily dissolve in the stomach. In small doses they are alteratives, and gently laxative, but in large doses are actively cathartic, cleansing the whole alimentary canal from all putrid, irritating, and fecal matter.

For Dyspepsia, these Pills are really an invaluable article, gradually changing the vitiated secretions of the Stomach and Liver, and producing healthy action in those important organs. In cases of long standing, a cure will be more speedily effected by using, in conjunction with the Pills, either JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE, OR TONIC VERMIFUGE, according to directions.

For Liver Complaint, Gout, Jaundice, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys Fevers, Nervousness, Diseases of the Skin, Impurity of the blood, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Piles, Female Diseases, and all Bilious Affections, these Pills have proved themselves eminently successful.—All that is asked for them is a fair trial.

The SANATIVE PILLS, and all of JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES are Sold by BROWN BROTHERS & CO., ORDNANCE SQUARE, Halifax. Agents throughout the Country.

Important and Special Notice.

To the Citizens of Halifax, and every Family in the Province.

E. W. SUTCLIFFE

Begs respectfully to return his sincere thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage he has received since he opened the

TEA, COFFEE, AND GROCERY MART, IN 1856.

☞ From E. W. Sutcliffe's knowledge and practical experience in the trade, together with his

LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

TEAS, COFFEES, Sugars, Spices, etc.

He is enabled to offer great inducements to the public in those articles, which, for price and quality, cannot be surpassed.

OBSERVE THE PRICES

REDUCTION.

Good Ground Coffee, 1s, former price 1s. 3d.
Jamaica and Java 1s 3d, former price 1s. 6d.
Java and Mocha 1s 6d, former price 1s. 8d.

Ground by Steam and warranted genuine. Superior to anything in the city.

TRY THE QUALITY.

REDUCTION.

Best BROWN SUGAR only 4½d.
Jamaica and Cuba SUGAR only 4d.
Best Crushed Sugar only 7½d.
None better at any price.

TEAS, TEAS, TEAS.

Sound CONGO, 1s 9d, good do 2s
Full Flavoured SOUCHONG 2s. 3d.
Very superior TEA, 2s 6d, rich mellow Tea 2s. 9d.
Best Black do 3s., Oolong warranted good, 2s 6d.
Howquas warranted good, 3s., very best do, 3s. 6d.
Mixed Green and Black 2s 6d and 3s.
Greens, 3s, 3s 6d, 4s, and 4s. 6d.

FLOUR, MEAL, MOLASSES, CURRANTS, Raisins, Bisquits and Crackers in endless variety, CHEESE, Butter, Hams, Tobacco, Cigars, Nuts, Rice, Barley, Soap, Soda, Blue, Starch, Mustard, Figs, Oranges, Apples, Lemons, Dates, Prunes, Vinegar, Brooms, Buckets, Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, &c.

—ALSO—

SPICES, OF THE BEST QUALITY,

Warranted Genuine.

Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Allspice, Mixed Spices, Mace, Peppers, &c.

ALL OF WHICH CAN BE HAD AT

The Renowned Tea, Coffee, and Grocery Mart,

37 BARRINGTON STREET,

OPPOSITE THE PARADE,

E. W. SUTCLIFFE, Proprietor.

March 27 4in

MARK THESE FACTS!

The Testimony of the whole World.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Sores, and Ulcers

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

Diptheria Ulcerated Sore Throat Scarlet and other Fevers

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

Piles, Fistulas, Strictures.

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

Indiscretions of Youth;—Sores and Ulcers.

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

Dropsical Swellings, Paralysis and Stiff Joints

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

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

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

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

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

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

Oct 17

W. E. HEFFERNAN'S Furniture Hall,

NEAR MARKET SQUARE,

HALIFAX, N. S.

Is the cheapest and best place to buy Household Furniture, Feather Beds, Mattrasses, Looking Glasses, &c.

January 16. 1y.

R. R. R.

HOUSEHOLD BLESSINGS.

It is highly important that every family keep a supply of

Radway's Ready Relief

always in the house. Its use will prove beneficial on all occasions of pain or sickness. There is nothing in the world that will stop pain or arrest the progress of disease, as quick as the Ready Relief. It is pleasant to take as a tonic, anodyne or soothing lotion. Where epidemic diseases prevail—such as Fevers, Dysentery, Cholera, Influenza, Diptheria, Scarlet Fever, Small Pox, Pneumonia, and other malignant diseases—RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will, if taken as directed, protect the system against attacks, and if seized with sickness, quickly cure the patient.

One application externally, or a few drops taken internally, will instantly free the sufferer from the most violent Fever and Ague, Coarseness and Pains and restore the weak, feeble, and prostrated frame to strength and vigour.

Radway's Ready Relief will cure the most obstinate cases of RHEUMATISM, PARALYSIS, LUMBAGO, GOUT, NEURALGIA, SWOLLEN JOINTS, BURNS, SCALDS, RUSH or BLOOD TO THE HEAD, &c., in the most marvellous quick time. Giving unto the bedridden victims of some cruel complaint ease and comfort by one or two applications, in cases where the skill of the best physicians in the country, and the most popular medicines in use have failed in giving even temporary relief. No matter what the pain may come, from, Radway's Ready Relief will surely relieve the patient from its cruel pangs, and speedily restore the invalid to health, ease and comfort.

BOWEL COMPLAINTS.—Looseness, Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus, or painful discharges from the Bowels, are stopped in fifteen or twenty minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.

ACHES AND PAINS.—For Headaches, whether sick or nervous, Toothache, Pains and Weakness in the back, Spine or Kidney, Pains around the Liver Pleurisy, Swellings of the Joints, Pains in the Bowels, Heartburn, and Pains of all kinds, Radway's Ready Relief will in a few minutes change the miseries you suffer to joy or pleasure, and give you good signs of returning health. It will enable you to shuffle off the infirmities of sickness, feebleness, and decripitude, and give to the aged the vigour and elasticity of ripe and vigorous health.

R. R. Relief is sold by druggists everywhere, at 25 cents, 50 cents and $1 bottle.

HOUSEHOLD BLESSINGS, NO. 2.

R. R. R. No. 2.

A new principle discovered in medicine to cure old diseases, Scrofula, Bad Humour, Syphilis, Frightful Sores, Ulcers, Fever Sores, Sore Eyes, Scald or Sore Head, Sore Legs, Cancers, Salt Rheum, King's Evil, Erisipelas, Eruptions of the skin.

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT

A Cure for Sores.

This famous remedy cures every kind of Sore, from the loathsome and putrid Ulcer, Fever Sore, Cancer, Syphilis, Scrofulous Leprosy, down to the Pimple, Blotch and Tetter. It quickly heals the most obstinate and angry sores, and will leave the skin without a scar.

It cleanses the system from all corrupt Humors, *purifies and enriches the blood.*

If your bones, joints or limbs are diseased in any manner, or enlarged, or drawn out of shape, or shrivelled, crippled or crucelled, Radway's Renovating Resolvent will resolve away the diseased deposits that inflict their miseries upon you, and restore each member of your body to its natural and healthy condition.

PURE SKIN—CLEAR COMPLEXION.—The continued use of Radway's Renovating Resolvent for two or three weeks, will change a rough, swallow, discolored and unhealthy skin, to a clear and heathy complexion.

Infants and young children afflicted with Red Gum, Sore Heads, Eruptions and Breakings Out Cancers, &c., will derive immediate benefit by the use of the Resolvent.

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOVENT IS A GREAT LUNG AND STOMACH REMEDY.

Bad Cough, Hacking Dry Cough, Stitching or Wrenching Pains in the side, Sudden Pains around the Heart, Shortness of Breath, Hard Breathing, Sharp Pains when taking a Long Breath, and all other painful symptoms, are quickly removed by the Renovating Resolvent.

BRONCHITIS—SPITTING OF BLOOD.—In all cases of Bronchitis that we have known the Resolvent to be used for, it has quickly cured the patient: it never fails. Likewise in Hemorrage from the lungs or throat, R. R. Resolvent is the most safe and prompt styptic in use. Those afflicted with dyspepsia of long standing are especially recommended to it as a never failing remedy.

Price of R. R. Resolvent is $1 per bottle. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

HOUSEHOLD BLESSINGS, NO. 3.

Radway's Regulating Pills are the only Vegetable substitute for Calomel, Mercury, Antimony, Quinine, and their kindred mineral poisons, in use. Radway's REGULATING PILLS are elegantly coated with Medicinal Gum—30 Pills in each box, dose, from one to six—warranted to operate in six hours.

Radway's Regulating Pills are the most perfect Pills in use, and the only Pills that possess any new Medicinal properties or regulating powers that have been discovered during the present century.

THE WEAK GROW STRONG.—The first dose of Radway's Pills sows the seed of health in the sick and diseased system, and in fifteen minutes after a dose is swallowed, will check the progress of disease; and in six hours an evacuation of the bowels will follow, when the patient will grow better; every day the patient will gain strength. The sick become healthy, and the feeble strong; every organ in the diseased body is resuscitated with new life and vigour, and health and regularity will reign throughout the whole system. The liver will be regular in secreting bile, the skin regular in its functions, and the heart regular in its beatings, the pulse regular in its motions, and the bowels regular, at a regular hour in discharging their contents. Let all who have occasion to take physic, take a dose of Radway's Pills. If your system is out of order, two or three of Radway's Pills will establish regularity.

The following ailments Radway's Pills will quickly cure, and free the system from irritating humors, and leave every organ in the body a natural and healthy condition:—

Constipation of the Bowels, Inflammation of the Bowels, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Headache, Nervous, Headache, Sick, Measles, Small Pox, Costiveness, Billiousness, Dyspepsia, Irregularity, Hysteria, Whites, Influenza, Piles, Kidney Complaints, Bladder Complaints, Indigestion, Scarlet Fever, Typhus, Fever, Pleurisy, Bilious Fever, Heart Disease.

Unhealthy drains, Loss of Memory, Loss of Energy, and Loss of Strength.

Important to Ladies. Ladies suffering from Irregularities, Monthly Suppressions, Retentions, &c., should take one or two of Radway's Regulating Pills every night for one week before the expected period. They will remove all *diseased obstructions* and insure a healthy discharge at the proper time.

Price of Radway's Pills 25 cents per box; Coated with Gum; pleasant to take; 30 Pills in each box. Sold by Druggists and Merchants everywhere.

SCARLET FEVER, PUTRID SORE THROAT, INFLUENZA, CROUP, MEASLES, WHOOPING COUGH, and SMALL-POX, and other malignant fevers. It is well known that the system of medication adopted by the regular Faculty in the treatment of malignant fevers—and more especially scarlet fever in its several forms—is uncertain, for the majority of the patients, afflicted with the more severe forms of this disease, or scarlatina malina—die under the treatment of the most experienced physicians and where there is a recovery, leaves the patient often deaf and shattered in constitution.

POSITIVE CURATIVE.—In Dr. Radway's Regulating Pills and Ready Relief we have a positive curative of each form of scarlet fever, as well as a preventive against its attack. As a proof of the positive curative qualities of these medicines in every form of malignant fever, from the terrible yellow, typhoid, ship, bilious, scarlet fever, intermittents, and remittents, and in all cruptive fevers where these remedies have been administered, they have always saved the life of the patient.

HOW TO CURE.—If the patient is seized with scarlet fever, in the form of putrid sore throat, full doses of Radway's Regulating Pills should be given every six hours, or until free evacuations from the bowels take place, after which the bowels are to be kept open—the surface of the body sponged with the Ready Relief and tepid water—the Ready Relief applied clear to the throat, neck, over the chest, and back of the head.

In the second place, 10 to 15 drops of the Ready Relief, mixed with water, should be given as a drink, when required, which invariably has the effect to bring the rash to the surface, much to the relief of the internal organs.

THIRDLY—a gargle of the Ready Relief, and water sweetened with honey, should be frequently administered, by the means of a small swab, to the inside of the throat; by so doing we neutralize the acrid sloughing discharge from the ulcers, and cleanse and purify them. It is this discharge from the ulcers being swallowed by the patient that brings on a distressing acrid form of diarrhœa, and also irritates and causes the running from the nose and fretting of the upper lip.

HOW TO PREVENT SICKNESS.—If Radway's Regulating Pills are given, and the Ready Relief applied to the throat, chest, neck, and head, on the first symptoms of scarlet or other malignant fevers, or when pains in the head or back, sore throat, lassitude or languor, weariness, cold chills, and vomiting take place, and the eyes become red and swollen, and watery discharges from the eyes and nose, the disease will be speedily arrested, and no further difficulty will follow.

The treatment we have advised will bring the patient through safely without subjecting him to the dangerous dropsical effusions that often follow scarle fever.

MEASLES, MUMPS, CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH.—The prompt action of Radway's Ready Relief and Regulating Pills in arresting these troublesome and oft-times fatal diseases, should induce every family to keep these remedies always in the house.

Hundreds of lives have been saved by the application of the Ready Relief in croup. We refer the reader to the following instance where these remedies have saved the lives of patients after all other medication failed.

Dr. Frederick B. Page a distinguished physician in Mississippi, has met with great success with RADWAY'S PILLS AND READY RELIEF in the treatment of scarlet fever, measles, and other malignant fevers.

Mr. Thos. Curtis, of Leedsville, Va., lost four children by the regular mode of practice. He had two others who were seized with this disease, and expected they would die, he, however, administered RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS AND READY RELIEF, and saved their lives. Mr. Curtis was instrumental in saving the lives of several other children, by giving Radway's Pills and Ready relief.

CROUP.—In this distressing complaint, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF AND REGULATING PILLS have never failed in saving the life of the patient On the first symptoms of croup, give from one to four pills, according to the age of a child, and bathe the throat and chest freely with the Ready Relief, and no danger need be apprehended.

John Hogg, Esq., of Collingwood, C. W., writes us:—"That a child of his that was seized with croup, and given up as incurable by the physicians, was speedily cured by Radway's Ready Relief and Regulating Pills."

Dr. Jas. W. Stewart, a practising physician in Louisiana, under a letter dated Jan. 23, 1858, states that, in all cases of Scarlet Fever, Measles, Croup, Whooping Cough, and even Small Pox, he has always succeeded in saving the lives of his patients by administering Radway's Pills and Ready Relief.

SMALL-POX CURED.—Mr. Elijah West, of Hokah, Min., writes us:—"That he was cured of a severe small-pox and live complaint by the use only of Radway's Ready Relief and Regulating Pills."

SORE THROAT CURED.—Mr. B. L. Potter, of Laurens, C. H., S. C., writes us—"That he has been confined to his bed one week with a malignant sore throat, his doctor could do him no good, he told the doctor he was determined to try Radway's Ready Relief, the doctor laughed, Mr. Potter used the Ready Relief, and was cured in one night."

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF AND REGULATING PILLS will always afford relief. Let the sick give them a trial. They are sold by druggists and storekeepers everywhere. Price 25 cents per bottle and box. Principal office, No 23 John street New York. RADWAY & CO.

☞ Sold in Halifax by Morton & Cogswell, H. A. Taylor, G. E. Morton, Avery, Brown & Co John Richardson; R. Guest and A. M. Homer. Yarmouth, Shaw & Parker, Windsor; and J. D. B. Fraser, Pictou. May 29.

MRS. WINSLOW,

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

SOOTHING SYRUP,

For Children Teething,

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

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS

Depend upon it mothers, it will give rest to yourselves

Relief and Health to your Infants.

We have put up and sold this article for over ten years and can SAY IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH OF IT, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED IN A SINGLE INSTANCE TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary all are delighted with its operation, and express themselves in the strongest terms of its magical effects and medicinal virtues. We speak in this matter WHAT WE KNOW AND HAVE KNOWN FOR TEN YEARS, AND FEAR NO CONTRADICTION. WE SPEAK WHAT WE DO KNOW, AND WHAT WE HERE DECLARE, that in almost every instance where an infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief is obtained in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED & SKILFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with never failing success in

THOUSANDS OF CASES

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

Griping in the Bowels, and Wind Colic

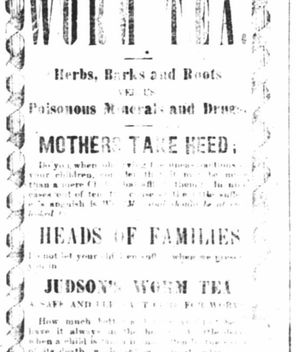
and overcome convulsions, which if not speedily remedied end in death. We believe it the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be SURE—yes ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine if timely used. Full directions to using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world

Principal Office, No. 13 Cedar St., New York

Price only 25 Cents per Bottle

September 5. 1y ins.


JUDSON'S,
MOUNTAIN HERB
WORM TEA
Herbs, Barks and Roots
Poisonous Mineral and Drugs
MOTHERS TAKE HEED,
HEADS OF FAMILIES
JUDSON'S WORM TEA
HERBS AND ROOTS
Calomel or Mercury
IS USED IT.
POISON
TO
YOUR CHILDREN.
JUDSON'S WORM TEA
KILLS WORMS,
Never Harmed a Pleasant to Take.
GET A PACKAGE—PRICE 25 CTS.