MAIL COACHES,
HORE ROUTE.
Halifax and Shelburne,
LEAVE ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS, AT 6 O'CLOCK, A. M.
Having taken the Contract for the conveyance of the mails on the above route, beg to notify the travelling public that I am prepared to carry passengers at the following rates:

Chester,	$2
Bridgewater,	$3
Liverpool,	$5
Shelburne,	$7.50

Will also leaves Mahone Bay for Lunenburg on arrival of the Mail from Halifax. Leaves Lunenburg on the following morning for Mahone Bay, and Bridgewater, to connect with the Mail for Halifax and Liverpool.
Agents—Halifax: Somerset House, Lunenburg: Mrs. J. Zwicker, Bridgewater: James Starritt, Liverpool: W. Scott.
ALBERT GRAVES.

PAIG MICROSCOPE!
The most wonderful Invention of the Age.
PRICE ONLY $2 50.
For further particulars, see Halifax Morning Journal, or address the Agent, Nova Scotia.—M. A. BUCKLEY, Bookseller & Stationer, Clifton Block, Windsor, N. S.
Halifax—A & W MacKinlay, R T Kitchen, Book-seller, Granville Street, J. Burton, Druggist. Aug 3

PORTABLE
WATER BATH.
At a Trifling Cost.
Allen & Towl's Celebrated
SEA SALT.
From the careful manner in which it is collected and preserved, contains all the Iodine and Bromine, together with the Sulphates of Sodium, Magnesium, and Lime, in a perfect state of preservation, retaining their virtues to water when used as liquid, thereby producing a genuine Sea Water Bath!
Persons who have heretofore refrained from Sea Bathing, owing to the danger incurred (in summer) by exposing delicate patients to the common bathing houses, will find the trouble in obtaining sea water and difficulties are now removed by the use of Allen & Towl's Real Sea Salt,
which will enable all to enjoy that luxury in the private bath rooms.
It has been proved sea water to be an invaluable strengthener for infants and invalids; and for preserving the health of those who reside at inestimable blessing
It is especially recommended to those who reside in the interior, where salt water cannot be obtained.
Seven pound packages at 1s stg. A liberal discount to wholesale buyers.
J. F. EAGAR,
Agent, Halifax, N.S, Wholesale Agent for North America.
Agents wanted in every town and village. Address J. F. Eagar, 151 Hollis street, Halifax. March 30

CONSUMPTION.
Disease is not Incurable.
MR. HARRISON, of Black River Centre, New York, after being cured of the worst form by an English doctor of the doctor the recipes, and now offering a remedy that will cure Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, and all Lung Diseases. Many have already proved the
TESTIMONIALS.
Stebbins.—Having been suffering with bronchial difficulty, attended with spitting of blood, and having tried many remedies without effect, I used Wm. Harrison's Balsam and Pills of Rev. Wm. Stebbins, Oneida county, N. Y., and received benefit, and am now enjoying better health than for three or four years past. We believe that his medicines are excellent for Bronchitis, and Catarrh.
Rev. G. Happood, Pastor of the M. E. Church of Madrid, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. July 31, 1863.
Rev. G. Happood, D. D. Madrid, N. Y. Mr. Harrison—I recommend your medicine. I have ever used for the Consumption.
GEO. G. HAPGOOD.
Robert Flint, Stebuen, N. Y. Rev. Sir—I have tried your medicine for throat diseases, and can certify that it had excellent effect. I was much afflicted, and it was painful to me. I could preach at all. But one bottle has done me so that I can preach every day without injury to my throat. I can heartily recommend it to all.
ROBERT FLINT.
A. Salsbury, Vermont, St Lawrence Co. Bro. Harrison—My wife has used your medicine in my family, and it proves the best thing for the throat and lungs I ever used. I would therefore gladly recommend it to all my valuable medicine.
SILAS BALL.
Skeel, Hannibal, N. Y. From Mr. Harrison's medicine in my family, I find its excellence.
H. SKEEL.
W. Coope, Auburn, N. Y. I am sure of the merits of Bro Harrison's Balsam for the throat and lungs. I have received more benefit from its use than all other medicines.
JOHN W. COOPE.
W. T. Rogers, New Hampshire, N. H. I have used Bro. Harrison's Balsam in my family with good success. It is a very good medicine for chronic complaints. I recommend its use to all afflicted.
Pills, including Mixture, Balsam $1 per package, and can be had of Mr. John McMurray, Wesleyan Book Room. Orders, accompanied by the cash, will receive prompt attention.

THE
PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN,
ORGAN OF THE
Methodist Church of E. B. America.
John McMurray.
Nathaniel Chamberlain.
GRANVILLE STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.
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Religious Miscellany.

Your Mission.

If you cannot on the ocean
Sail among the swiftest fleet,
Rocking on the highest billows,
Laughing at the storms you meet;
You can stand among the sailors,
Anchored yet within the bay,
You can lend a hand to help them,
As they launch their boats away.

If you are too weak to journey
Up the mountain steep and high
You can stand within the valley
While the multitudes go by;
You can chant in happy measure,
As they slowly pass along,
Though they may forget the singer,
They will not forget the song.

If you have not gold and silver
Ever ready to command,
If you cannot towards the needy
Reach an ever open hand;
You can visit the afflicted,
O'er the erring you can weep,
You can be a true disciple,
Sitting at the Saviour's feet.

If you cannot in the conflict
Prove yourself a soldier true,
If, where fire and smoke are thickest,
There's no work for you to do;
When the battle-field is silent,
You can go with careful tread,
You can bear away the wounded,
You can cover up the dead.

Do not then stand idly waiting
For some greater work to do!
Fortune is a lazy goddess,
She will never come to you;
Go and toil in any vineyard,
Do not fear to do or dare;
If you want a field of labor,
You can find it *anywhere*.

The Bible in Schools and Families.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "HOME TRUSTEES."

"Holy Bible,—Book of Truth,
The support of age, the guide of youth,
The index to a world above,
Where all is peace, and joy, and love."

Nine reasons why the Bible should be the text-book in schools and families:

1. Because it is God's book—the Book of books—the Book above all books—the best of all books.

"The Bible! in this book alone,
We find God's holy will made known;
And here his love to man is shown."

2. Because it is a fountain of purity; and all the streams issuing from this fountain must be pure. "Doth a fountain send forth at the same place, sweet water and bitter?"—James iii, 11. "The words of the Lord are pure words: as silver tried in a furnace of earth, purified seven times."—Psalm xii, 6. Everything from a pure and holy God must be pure and holy.

3. The Word of God is *life*; it is *spirit*; it is *power*. It *convicts*, *converts*, sanctifies, purifies—makes meet for Heaven, for glory eternal. No human composition is comparable to the Bible in searching the heart, convicting "of sin, of righteousness, and of judgment to come." "For the word of God is quick and powerful, and sharper than any two-edged sword, piercing even to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit, and of the joints and marrow, and it is a discerner of the thoughts and intents of the heart,"—Heb. iv, 12. All the sinners that have been awakened to spiritual life—regenerated, sanctified, glorified—have been made thus pure, holy, and glorious through the instrumentality of the Word of God—its light and life-giving, soul-kindling power. "Seeing ye have purified yourselves in obeying the truth, through the Spirit, unto unfeigned love of the brethren, see that ye love one another with a pure heart fervently." "Being born again, not of corruptible seed, but of incorruptible, by the Word of God, which liveth and abideth forever,"—1st Pet. i, 22, 23. "That was the true Light, which lighteth every man that cometh into the world,"—John i, 9. "Of his own will begat he us, with the word of truth, that we should be a kind of first-fruits of his creatures,"—James i, 18.

4. The Bible should be made the text-book in all families and schools, because God has left us recorded examples of the saving power of His Word, in saving the rising age, even from infancy. The instruction imparted by Hannah, in training little Samuel, her first-born, the child of many prayers, was, doubtless, drawn from holy inspiration. She had no human authors on the subject of family discipline, from which to receive light in rearing the tender thought, nor was it necessary. Had she the same facilities that we have at the present day, the numerous publications on the subject of family government, Hannah would never have substituted one of them for the law and the testimony—the fire, flint, and hammer of God's Word. Mark the happy result of her decision, and the fulfilment also of covenant vows to lend Samuel to the Lord forever. Who was Samuel? what his life? his death? What the glory that followed? What light shone brighter, even to the perfect day? Young Timothy was another beautiful example of Bible teaching. He was made wise unto salvation, through the medium of the Holy Scriptures, from his childhood. God has left these "apples of gold" on record, and many others, for our instruction, saying, "Parents, teachers, go ye, and do likewise!"

5. Another reason for the text-book in the impartation of light and life to children and youth, is that it is a most beautiful, sublime, and perfect specimen of composition. Although many hundreds of thousands of books have been written in different ages, by wise and learned men, even the best of them will bear no comparison with the Bible, in respect either of religion, morality, or purity and sublimity of composition. Perhaps no man was ever better qualified to pronounce his judgment in the matter than the late Sir William Jones, who was one of the most learned men that ever lived. He says, "I have regularly and attentively read the Holy Scriptures, and am of the opinion that this volume, independent of its Divine origin, contains more true sublimity, more exquisite beauty, purer morality, more important history, and finer strains, both of poetry and eloquence, than could be collected within the same compass from all other books that ever were composed in any age or nation." "The finest productions of human art, after a few perusals, like gathered flowers, wither in our hands, and lose their fragrance; but these unfading plants of paradise become, as we are accustomed to them, still more and more beautiful: their bloom appears to be daily heightened, fresh odors are emitted, and new sweets are extracted from them. He who hath once tasted their excellencies, will desire to taste them again, and he who tastes them oftenest will relish them best."

"The Bible is the Christian's prize,
The source of all his happiness;
He feeds upon its sacred truths,
And drinks the streams of heavenly bliss."

6. Again, the Bible should be the text-book or foundation of all intellectual and religious training, for wherever its blessed doctrines and precepts are embraced, treasured in the heart, and carried out practically in every-day life, there true grace prevails, true wisdom shines, and what things soever are true, honest, just, pure, lovely, and of good report. To verify the proof of this assertion, instance Scotland. Here

"The Bible! the Bible! the valleys shall ring,
And hill tops re-echo the notes that we sing;
Our banners, inscribed by its precepts and rules,
Shall long wave in triumph, the joy of our schools."

7. The Bible should be made the text-book in our schools and families from the fact that "the Bible just now is assailed by a most remarkable multiplicity and diversity of enemies. Atheism, denying God; Atheism, doubting God; Deism, dreaming of God; Pantheism, generalizing God; and Polytheism, analyzing God, are all, with nearly equal inveteracy, still, as ever, opposed to the revelation of God. But, besides these ancient and gigantic hostilities, innumerable, inferior, arrogant, and artful agencies of infidelity are constantly at work around us, insidiously sapping the foundations of our highest and noblest hopes. The Bible is itself the best antidote to this poison.

8. Again, the Bible should be the first, midst, last, always, in educating the rising age, for God himself indicates the fact, gives line upon line, precept upon precept, here a little and there a little, from Genesis to Revelation. For want of space, we recite one passage only, by way of illustration: "And the words which I command thee this day, shall be in thine heart. And thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children, and shalt talk of them when thou sittest in thy house, and when thou walkest by the way, and when thou lest down and when thou risest up. And thou shalt bind them for a sign upon thine hand, and they shall be for frontlets between thine eyes. And thou shalt *write* them upon the posts of thy house, and on thy gates,'—Deut. vi., 6, 7, 8, 9.

9. Finally, the Bible should be the text-book, the first thing and the last thing, in the cultivation of the youthful mind and heart, for by it we are to be judged at the final day. "He that rejecteth me, and receiveth not my words, hath one that judgeth him: the word that I have spoken, the same shall judge him in the last day,"—John xii., 38. "The Bible is, beyond all controversy, the best book of education in the world. It is the best book for the formation of children's minds; the best book for the acquisition and preservation of a pure idiomatic style in their native language; the best book to promote and secure the purposes of family government; the best book to make our children enlightened and good citizens; the best book, in fine, to preserve them from all evil, and train them up in all good. Our education needs a religious element; for it is not education alone that will save us; it will merely train a skillful race of gladiators for the arena of political strife. The only source of that element of safety is the Word of God. And if you take the Word of God from your common schools, you are teaching infidelity and practical Atheism to the whole nation. You are filling the mind with elements, that without the safeguard of Divine truth, are sure to become fiery, bitter, and poisonous." In its general influence over the minds of our children, and over the whole business of education, the Bible in our schools is invaluable.

"The Bible! the Bible! we hail it with joy;
Its truths and its glories our tongues shall employ;
We'll sing of its triumphs, we'll tell of its worth,
And send its glad tidings all over the earth."

Coming to Christ.

I dare say you think coming to Christ is some terrible thing; that you need to be prepared before you come; that he is hard and harsh with you. When men have to go to a lawyer they need to tremble; when they have to go to the doctor they may fear, though both those persons, however unwelcome, may be often necessary. But when you come to Christ, you may come boldly. There is no fee required; there is no preparation necessary. You may come just as you are. It was a brave saying of Martin Luther's, when he said, "I would run into Christ's arms, even if he had a drawn sword in his hand." Now, he has not a drawn sword, but he has his wounds in his hands. Run into his arms poor sinner. "Oh," you say, "may I come?" How can you ask the question? You are *commanded* to come. The great command of the gospel is, "Believe on the Lord Jesus." Those who disobey this command disobey God. It is as much a command of God that man should believe on Christ, as that we should love our neighbor. Now, what is a command I have certainly a right to obey. There can be no question, you see; a sinner has liberty to believe in Christ, because he is told to do so. God would not have told him to do a thing which he must not do. *You* are allowed to believe. "Oh," saith one, "that is all I want to know. I do believe that Christ is able to save to the uttermost. *May* I rest my soul on him and say, sink or swim, most blessed Jesus, thou art my Lord?" *May* do it, man! Why, you are commanded to do it. Oh, that you may be enabled to do it. Remember this is not a thing which you will do at a risk. The risk is in not doing. Cast yourself on Christ, sinner. Throw away every other dependence and rest alone on him. "No," says one, "I am not prepared." Prepared! sir? Then you do not understand me. There is no preparation needed; it is just as you are. "Oh, I do not feel my need enough." I know you do not. What has that to do with it? You are commanded to cast yourself on Christ. Be you never so black or never so bad, trust to him. He that believeth on Christ shall be saved, be his sins never so many, he that believeth not must be damned, be his sins never so few. The great command of the Gospel is "Believe." Your business is to believe on Christ and trust him; to cast yourself into his hands. And may God the Spirit now sweetly compel you to do it. Now, sinner, hands off your own righteousness. Drop all idea of becoming better through your own strength. Cast yourself flat on the promise. Say—

"Just as I am, without one plea
But that thy blood was shed for me,
And that thou bid'st me come to thee;
Oh, Lamb of God! I come, I come."

If there were a number of persons here in debt and if they were to say, "If you will simply trust to me your debts shall be paid, and no creditor shall ever molest you, you would understand me directly. How is it you cannot comprehend that trusting in Christ will remove all your doubts, take away all your sins, and you shall be saved eternally. O Spirit of the living God, open the understanding to receive, and the heart to obey, and may many a soul here present cast itself on Christ. On all such, as on all believers, do I again pronounce the benediction, with which I shall dismiss you. May the God of all grace, who hath called us into eternal glory by Christ Jesus, after that ye have suffered a while, make you perfect, stablish, strengthen, settle you.—*Spurgeon.*

The Charm of Life.

Come, let me show you a man whose career was one succession of trials and self-mortifications—who crucified every earthly ambition—who went from prison to prison, from persecution to persecution, clear on to a martyr's bloody grave. And yet, to this hunted, hounded victim of human malice, *life never lost its charm for a moment!* What was the charm of life with this brave old hero? I will tell you. Or, rather, I will leave him to tell you. Here it is: "FOR ME TO LIVE IS CHRIST."

PAUL had just one idea in life—one sublime master purpose to live for. This one glorious thought unified, inspired, ennobled, purified, and sanctified his whole existence. Did he need any other? Did he ever lack employment, or motive power, to propel all his fine faculties? Did he ever suffer from that terrible want—the want of something to do? Did Paul ever get "the blues?" Did he ever grow sullen, and gloomy, with no one to love and none to love him? Did he ever feel like making way with himself? Did he ever throw down his tent-needle, or fling his books and his parchments into the fire, and say to himself, "My soul is weary of my life?"

Hark! Hear the glorious old man shouting down to us from the sunny hights—"For me to live is Christ. I fought a good fight; I have kept the faith; I have finished my course; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness." The *charm of life with Paul was Jesus Christ.* He counted it great wealth to possess Christ—great honor to serve Christ—great joy to suffer for Christ. There was a charm to him in studying Jesus, in imitating Jesus, and in preaching Jesus. There was a charm in holiness. He found a blessed luxury in doing good. Paul was a happy man. He loved to live; for him "to live was Jesus Christ."

What Paul experienced in his lofty measure, millions have experienced in humbler degree. I know of scores in my own church who cheerfully testify, "I never was a happy man until I became a Christian. I never knew peace until I found it at the cross. I am never so happy now as in doing good." The charm of their lives is to live for Jesus. And bear in mind that this happiness is not the *end* of Christian living. The Christian does not live *for* happiness; he lives for Christ, and happiness comes to him as the consequence. Religion does not consist so much in joyful emotions as in the constant exercise of devotedness to God, and in giving ourselves up to the good of others. A new convert's happiness consists mainly in this—that life has now a new charm to him, and that charm is found in living like Christ, and not for himself, but for Christ Jesus.

Reader! are you dissatisfied with your life? Then it is because you have nothing to live for. Your soul is hungry. You are making no one better—no one happier—no one holier. Life has no charm to you: God will not let you be happy as you are. You need to do two things. First, *seek Christ.* Give him your heart.

"Well, what next?" The next thing is, *begin to make yourself useful.* Christ's whole earthly career hung down like a burthened citron-tree, laden with golden usefulness. Be useful! Did you ever see a thoroughly useful person who was sick of existence? Begin today to do somebody good. Here before you are two heaps: one of human misery; the other of human happiness. Now, if you can take one single kernel out of the dark pile of wretchedness, and add it to the pile of joy, you have gained a point. Put Christ into your life, and it puts on an instant charm. Raffaelle never painted a picture as beautiful as the career of Florence Nightingale. Handel never composed an oratorio that can compare with the life of WILLIAM WILBERFORCE. It was a symphony played by the angels of love on human heart-strings. It was a strain caught from the life and love of the LORD JESUS.—*Cuyler.*

"In Remembrance of Me."

On a communion day we should not come to our Lord's table with heavy hearts and sad faces, as if performing funeral rites for a departed friend, but with souls full of joy and gladness that the expiratory sacrifice has been made, that the full price of our ransom has been paid, and the doors to everlasting glory thrown open for our entrance.

We meet to contemplate, not so much the death and sepulture of Christ, as the fountain he has opened, which is still flowing on through this world's wilderness, making, "the desert rejoice and blossom as the rose;" to contemplate, not the darkness, but the light that arose from that setting sun, still increasing in splendor, and spreading all over the earth; to dwell, not upon facts past and gone, but living facts, as potent as ever in their influence on mankind for time and eternity. And if there is a time in our life when, above all others, we should be filled with joy and gratitude, it is when we celebrate our Saviour's love in completing His redemptory work. When we sit down to a feast with a dear friend and benefactor, we do it with joy and gladness. When we commemorate heroic deeds and illustrious names, we do it with thanksgiving and praise. And when we meet Christ at his table, and commune with Him, we should be filled with a sense of His exceeding love and compassion, and sweetly trust in His power and willingness to save.

I am inclined to think that the most of us fail to receive in its fullness the blessing this sacrament is designed to bestow, by not fixing our minds on Christ. It is no time to think of ourselves, it is no time even for self-examination or repentance; these are preparatory duties. We come to remember Christ, not ourselves; to bring back our hearts to the one great sacrifice to which all the prophecies and temple offerings pointed, and to which all the redeemed in heaven will look back with everlasting praises, as they sing, "Worthy is the Lamb that was slain."—*Am. Presbyterian.*

A soul may truly go to Christ, though with a trembling heart; and may truly receive Christ, though with a trembling hand.

Religious Intelligence.

Friendly Islands.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. F. Frith, dated Vavau, Feb. 20th, 1864.

THE WORK OF GOD.

I will endeavour to give you a short account of the work of God amongst us during the past two or three months, as I have not been able to transcribe my journal or notes from it.

As you aware, we returned from the District Meeting, January 3rd, and the king recommenced meeting in class, Monday, January 4th, in Vavau. We had a long interview with him in the afternoon of that day. He received us graciously, and conversed freely with us, and we have reason to hope that the religious counsel administered was blessed to soul.

I am glad to say that the reviving influence of the Holy Spirit continue to be felt among us. In the December quarter we had an increase of eighty-four fully accredited members, and upwards of a hundred and fifty on trial. We have therefore cause to rejoice. But we do so with trembling—sin abounds on every hand, and the enemy is using every means to turn some from the simplicity of the Gospel. He leaves nothing untried, but goeth about indeed as a roaring lion, seeking whom he may devour.

THE EFFORTS OF POPERY.

The Superior of the French Mission has been staying in Vavau for some time, and they have again commenced their systematic Sabbath-breaking. The Papists assemble on the afternoon of the Lord's Day to sing songs, and play different games. This is not permitted by the law, but they have done it on the Catholic Mission premises, *as a part of their religion* to keep them (the people) out of mischief. Such conduct reveals more fully the character of the Papacy, and does not answer the real purpose for which it has been established. Some few carnal, half enlightened ones are allured by these godless means of making converts to their system; but they are in general the worst of the worst, and they simply connect themselves with the Papist cause to accomplish their own bad purposes. The priests need not expect to convert the Tongues by such means while we have a living Church I will just copy an *outline* of a conversation which took place a short time ago, between one of the priests and a Local Preacher in this town.

After the usual Tongan salutation, the "Father" asked Daniel if he would go and look at their chapel, (which he described as for spiritual purposes,) to which he consented. This, of course, was decorated in Popish style, though perhaps more profusely than is general in more civilized lands. The priest, with solemn looks and in the most devotional manner, described first one and then another painting, and at last, coming to one representing Christ bearing the cross, he said, "We look on this, and by that means the love of God is produced in our hearts." "Indeed," said Daniel, "but *we* do not so." "What then?" inquired the priest. To which Daniel replied, "We go and hear the Gospel preached, the Spirit applies it to our souls—produces repentance in us—we believe in Jesus—and God for His sake pardons our sins—and regenerates our souls, and by this means the love of God is originated in our hearts. We love Him, because He first loved us." "Regenerate your souls!" exclaimed the priest, "you are quite mistaken on that point." Daniel very calmly said, "Then do you not believe in regeneration? Does not Christ say, 'Ye must be born again?'" To this his would-be teacher answered by referring to the Popish doctrine of baptismal regeneration. "But come into my house said he; "I have got your text and will explain it to you." So bringing out our New Testament, (they have none of their own,) he turned to John iii. 5, and read, "Except a man be born of water," &c. "Now," said he, "you see regeneration is produced by baptism;" to which Daniel with much simplicity replied, "But read on a little," which he did (verses 5 and 6.) Daniel then said to him, "What is the meaning of the last verse you have read? 'That which is born of the Spirit is spirit.'" The priest was confounded, and, after a few moments said, Why, "perhaps you are right;" sitting for some time without speaking, and as if an arrow from the Almighty had pierced his soul. Daniel addressed him thus. "I wonder at you: you come as a teacher of God's truth to these islands; but it is as Christ said to Nicodemus, 'Art thou a master in Israel, and knowest not these things?'" At this the unregenerated, uncommissioned, conscience-stricken priest (so called) was aroused, and expressed displeasure at such an application of truth being made to himself. Daniel after apologising, returned home, leaving the Reverend Father to reflect on one of the most important doctrines of our holy faith, after having been reproved by a simple but divinely enlightened Tongan Wesleyan Local Preacher, for his basely substituting the outward and visible sign for that inward and spiritual grace, without which no man can enter into the kingdom of God. I have transcribed this to show that, notwithstanding the attractions there may be to the carnal mind, yet while the propagators of such abominations as the games conducted here have to contend with native Christians like Daniel, there is little prospect of much success attending their efforts.—*Wes. Miss. Notices.*

From the Montreal Witness.

POLYNESIA.—The Protestant missionaries and native teachers of the Island of Lifu, Loyalty Group, have been the victims of violence and oppression. The French Governor of New Caledonia has prohibited all public instruction and Christian worship there; the schools have been suppressed, and the native Christian Evangelists put in chains, conveyed as prisoners to a French man-of-war, and sentenced to early banishment from the Island.

MADAGASCAR.—Christianity is here advancing in strength, although Missionaries meet with some discouragements. The Rev. R. G. Hartley reports the opening of an important chapel on Andaholo, to which the people have largely contributed. He says:—"One of the members has given $50, another $30, three or four $20, and several $10. Much, too, has been given by officers living in the neighborhood, who are not professed Christians. A subscription list, amounting to upwards of $3000, is certainly a new and wonderful feature among a people so fond of money as the Malagasy are. It must be remembered, too, that a subscription of a few dollars from a Malagasy officer of middle rank, is equal to the whole of his ordinary money expenditure for as many weeks."

CHINA.—Uninterrupted missionary labor has been carried on in the great city of Pekin. At one station eight persons have been baptized. Three of these belong to the household of Prince Le; another is an old school-master. At another station, besides a school, there is a female class, with ten regular attendonts. From the hospital six have been baptized, and the whole number of converts is now over twenty.

THE FIJI ISLANDS.—In the Wesleyan Missionary notices we find some interesting particulars with regard to the evangelization of these islands. The missionaries first became acquainted with the Fijians about forty years ago, by meeting some of this remarkable race assisting at the royal pageants celebrated by the chiefs of the Friendly Islands. After due inquiry, some of the good men resolved to settle among these savages. Their mission has proved successful. Now the people are no longer pagans and cannibals. One half of the inhabitants of Fiji have embraced the profession of Christianity; many are happy in the enjoyment of personal religion; and the most remote regions of these islands have heard of the Gospel. As an illustration of the change in the habits of the people effected by missionary influence, we subjoin an account of the treatment received from them by the survivors of a shipwreck. When they landed the natives hid themselves, supposing that the new comers were slavers, but, says the writer of the narrative:—

"At last we succeeded in attracting the attention of one of them, as he was leaving the house by the back door. He saw our helpless condition at a glance, and in a few minutes many more came from their places of concealment and gathered around us. None of us could speak a word of their language, neither could we understand anything they said, with the exception of one word; it was the word 'Missionary;' but this word made us feel perfectly safe. They conducted us to a small village, leading and supporting us all the way, and seeming to vie with each other in their unremitting attentions to us. The kindness of these natives was remarkable. The took us into their houses, and they seemed to anticipate our every wish; and evinced the greatest delight in being allowed to minister to our wants, holding the reviving cup to our lips, and supplying us with abundance of food. We succeeded in making them understand that there were more of our comrades still on the beach, and many of them went with torches, (as the moon had now gone down, and brought them to the village.

"On the following morning some of the natives went to inform Mr. Nettleton, a gentleman belonging to the Wesleyan Mission, and residing twelve miles from the village. He came to see us on the next day. This was a happy meeting; he prayed with us, and we cried like children. We learned from him that we were on the Island of Kandavu, one of the Fiji group, and that we must have come between four or five hundred miles in the punt. He also told us that if we had not made this island we must have perished, as this is the outer island of the group, and we had struck on the most southern point of it. The natives showed great reluctance to part with us, but Mr. Nettleton took us all away in boats to the Mission stations, and afterwards sent them presents in return for their kindness to us. He left half of our number with his brother Missionary, Mr. William Fletcher, about eight miles from where we had landed, and took the others to his own place."

General Miscellany.

Hammer Away.

BY REV. EDWARD HOPPER.

A brawny-armed blacksmith worked at his trade,
In his wayside shop, 'neath an old oak's shade,
And hammering away, a good living made,
Till caught in a trap in a gin-shop laid.

His customers then began to drop off,
Some of them saying, in words rather rough,
He'd put the nigh shoe on the off horse's hoof,
Of which kind of rum-work they'd had enough.

Others, too gentle to scold or to swear,
Grew tired of finding him present so rare;
They came where he was and he wasn't there,
So they took their jobs to a shop elsewhere.

His customers thus from many were few,
And shortly from much he'd nothing to do,
And all his affairs began to look blue,
Taking their color from his common hue.

With nothing to do he shut up his shop,
Went to the tavern and there made a stop,
And soon had nothing to put in his crop,
And drew very near the very last drop.

His wife and two children, wasted and thin
With pinching, starving, and taking work in,
And crying about the days that had been,
At last found a refuge among her kin.

Just then came one of a tribe who believes
In helping a man who falls among thieves;
The good man's name was Uncle Ben Reeves;
The blacksmith once cured his horse of the heaves

Says old Uncle Ben to the blacksmith then:
"How are you my friend?" says old uncle Ben;
"You dont look as well nor as thrifty as when
You worked in the shop down here in the glen."

By little, the blacksmith told of the evil
Which led him from work to the tavern revel,
And said he felt, with the beasts, on a level,
And knew he couldn't be far from the devil.

"But I can't help it now; the evil is done;
I've nothing to do—my custom is gone,
And money, and credit, and friends every one,
And I'm as weak as a reed in the sun."

"Go to work!" says old Uncle Ben, says he;
"I want you to work a full month for me.
I'll pay in advance; here's the money you see,
And your work very light, at first will be.

"Throw open your shop, and in your shop stay,
Just as you used to, the whole working day,
And hammer your anvil, hammer away,
He easy at first, for you're weak, you say.

"But hammer your anvil day in and out,
That they who pass by may know you're about,
And give them a smile, but no one a pout,
And hammer away with a song and a shout.

"I'll do it!" he answered—and did it too,
Next morning ere yet the grass lost its dew,
He lit up his fire with his coals very few,
And he hammered away as he used to do.

He felt very weak the very first day,
But felt his strength coming, as one might say,
And ere a week passed he began to feel gay,
By hammering away, and hammering away.

The passers-by heard his old anvil ring
Day in and out and the news took wing,
And one and another soon came to bring
A horse to be shod or some such like thing.

For they knew he used to work with a skill
Which very few had, and worked with a will,
And never charged twice the same job in 's bill
Till he was troubled with the worms of the still.

His wife's gentle heart, when the news she heard,
Just fluttered, and skipped, and sang like a bird,
And, first bowing down to thank the good Lord,
She went like a sunbeam, to bless his board.

How happy they lived with labour and song,
At church on Sundays good people among,
Respected by all, both old and young,
I'd like to relate, but 'twould take too long.

What now, in conclusion, I wish to say
Is, Hammer away, boys! hammer away!
Whatever your task, be it hard as it may,
You're sure to win if you hammer away.

If you'd be healthy, and wealthy and gay,
With hearts as pure as the blossoms of May,
And names as sweet as the smell of new hay,
Why hammer away, boys! hammer away!

Or, if you'd retrieve what you've lost some day,
Or keep the old devil himself at bay,
Or climb up and sit where good people stay,
Why hammer away, boys! hammer away!

Style in Composition.

A little learning, says Pope, is a dangerous thing, and ever since the poet wrote that line, mankind has been engaged in the effort to establish its truth. But with so poor success, that it is frequently made the text for learned disquisitions on the excellence of barely knowing any thing. Magazine articles without number, very brilliant and readable, have borne this train.—And every day the opponents of a liberal culture are seemingly strengthened in their position. We do not mean to rank ourselves with these innovators, but as impartial journalists we feel bound to record the evidence on one side of the controversy as well as that on the other. Apart from its bearing on this question, an incident related by Fitz-Green Halleck well deserves the careful study of every person who takes a pen in hand to indicate thoughts, however transient or important.

"A letter fell into my hands," says the veteran poet, "which a Scotch servant girl had written to her lover. Its style charmed me. It was fairly inimitatable; I wondered how, in her circumstances of life, she could have acquired so elegant and perfect a style. I showed the letter to some of my literary friends in New York, and they unanimously agreed that it was a model of beauty and elegance. I then determined to solve my mystery, and I went to the house where she was employed, and asked how it was that in her humble circumstances of life, she had acquired a style so beautiful that the most cultivated minds could not but admire it."

"Sir," she said, "I came to this country years ago. Then I did not know how to read and write. But since then I have learned how to read and write, but I have not learned how to spell; so always, when I sit down to write a letter, I choose those words which are so short and simple that I am sure I know how to spell them." There was the whole secret. The reply of this simple-minded Scotch girl condenses a world of rhetoric into a nutshell. Simplicity is beauty. Simplicity is power.

The value of a good style is rarely appreciated. It is common to think that in religious matters, especially, anything well-meant and honest is good. Few comprehend how necessary it is to have the most heartfelt emotions expressed (if expressed at all) in accordance with the well established rules that govern our communication with each other. A natural God-given style of great beauty and force is itself a most excellent educator. Or rather such a style is not given except to persons of great natural abilities, however misused or unimproved. But the chief lesson to be learned from the Scotch girl's remark is to *keep within one's powers* while endeavoring to express a thought, and suffer no ambitious desire of appearing more then we are to clog the mind or ruin the style.

The Power of Books.

Henry Ward Beecher, in a recent address on "The Religious Literature needed for the Future," paid an eloquent tribute to the permanent power of books, in contrast with the power of living men, which is transitory:

Men die—books don't. Men have the bronchitis—books don't. Men have the dyspepsia—books don't! I wish some of them did! Men grow weary—books don't. A man, having worn out his genius, can never be reproduced. He lives for his time, but that is the end of him. The series begins and ends with one. But if a book wears out, stereotype plates can make another just like it, or a thousand just like it. You can multiply that book-man a million times, and send him all over the world, to speak in a thousand languages. He never grows tired. If you burn him, he has a brother to take his place. The unmartyrable books have great advantages over the frail living speaker, while the speaker, in enthusiasm and present power, has a great advantage over books. We need more of both. We need more preachers of the Gospel—professional and lay preachers; but we need more than we ever did before, the silent preaching of the page.

Anecdotes of Handel.

Augusta Brown Garrett, in an article in the *Musical World*, relates some very entertaining anecdotes of Handel, the great musical composer:—

Handel was also extremely passionate, and had so remarkable irritability of nerve that he could never endure to hear the tuning of instruments, which process, therefore, was always completed before he arrived in the orchestra. A musical wag, who knew how to exact mirth from his irascibility of temper, stole into the orchestra on a night when the Prince of Wales was to be present at the performance of a new oratorio, and untuned all the instruments, some half a note, others a whole note lower than the organ. As soon as the Prince arrived, Handel gave the signal of beginning *con spiritio*, but such was the horrible discord that the enraged musician started up from his seat, and, having overturned a double-bass which stood in the way, he seized a kettle-drum, which he threw with such violence at the leader of the band, that he lost his full-bottomed wig by the effort. Without waiting to replace it, he advanced bareheaded to the front of the orchestra breathing vengeance, but so much choked with passion that utterance was denied him. In this ridiculous attitude he stood staring and stamping for some minutes, amid a convulsion of laughter, nor could he be prevailed on to resume his seat, till the Prince went personally to appease his wrath, which he with great difficulty accomplished. The trick, although productive of amusement to the perpetrators, was a cruel piece of heartlessness, and any one who could so sport with feelings so wrought to the highest pitch of intensity, with an author who had so much at stake, merited the unbounded reprobation of every amiable and sympathising person.

Handel (or *Mister* Handel,) as he is styled in some of my aged music books, was likewise one of the most humorous of mortals. The witty stories and manifold eccentricties related of him would suffice to fill a large volume. Strange to say, his best jokes were perpetrated during the frequent and uproarious bursts of passion. One of the richest is the following:—

Having occasion to bring out one of his oratorios in a provincial town of England, he began to look about for such material to complete his orchestra and chorus as the place might afford. One and another was recommended as usual, as being a splendid singer, a great player, and so on. After awhile, such as were collectable were gathered together in a room, and, after preliminaries, Handel made his appearance, puffing, both arms full of manuscripts. "Gentlemen," quoth he, "you all real manuscript?" "Yes, yes," responded from all parts of the room. "We play in the church," added one old gentleman behind a violoncello. "Very well, play dis," said Handel, distributing the parts. This done, and a few explanations delivered, Handel retired to a distant part of the room to enjoy the effect. The stumbling, fumbling, and blundering that ensued is said to be indescribable. Handel's sensitive ear and impetuous spirit could not long brook the insult, and, clapping his hands to his ears, he ran to the old gentleman of the violoncello, and shaking his fist furiously at the terrified man and instrument, said, "You blay in de *church!*—very well; you may blay in de *church*—for we read, De Lord is long suffering of great kindness, forgiving iniquity, transgression and sin; you eal blay in de church, but you eal not blay for *me!*" and, snatching together his manuscripts, he rushed out of the room, leaving the astonished performers to draw their own conclusions.

Obituary.

MRS. CAROLINE FITCH OF PUGWASH.

Died at Pugwash, Jan. 2nd, in the 50th year of her age, Mrs. Caroline Fitch, daughter of Mr. Oliver DeWolf, formerly of Horton.

Our sister's pathway through life was rugged. In early youth she was left an orphan, and, for many years before her death, was the subject of severe personal and family affliction. These providences, however, led her to rely upon the Divine "friend that sticketh closer than a brother." A christian relative, in whose family she once resided, writes, "When about fifteen years of age, after a very serious and becoming deportment from childhood, Caroline made a public profession of religion, which she adorned by a consistent and upright walk and conversation."

On her removal to Pugwash, sister Fitch declared herself still on the Lord's side. Partial deafness, for a long time prevented conversation with her except by means of an ear-trumpet and deprived her of the benefit which results from listening to "the preaching of the cross," and the exercises of the social means of grace. Though comparatively isolated by this affliction, she had the testimony that she was accepted of God, and making the Bible her constant companion, died depending upon the merits of the Redeemer of whom it speaks.

The occasion of her death was improved by a sermon which was preached on the evening of her interment. C. J.

Pugwash, Feb. 18, 1865.

Provincial Wesleyan.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1865.

The Dalhousie College Grievance.

To numerous inquiries on this subject, from various sections of the Province, we reply in brief terms, reserving further observations for a future occasion. What we now have to say is, that the Committee appointed by the Conference to deal with this question have not been neglectful of the duty assigned them—that a sub-committee have the matter now in charge—and that the Petition from the Conference, a copy of which we annex, has been presented to both Branches of the Legislature.

The Petition of the Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church of Eastern British America,

HUMBLY SHEWETH:—

That the Ministers and members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Nova Scotia view with great dissatisfaction the operation of the Act "for the regulation and support of Dalhousie College" by which a Provincial Institution has been transferred to the Presbyterian denomination, thereby constituting it in effect a Presbyterian College.

That for one body of christians to obtain possession, to a largely disproportionate extent, of property and advantages belonging to the whole Province, involves great unfairness and injustice.

That some of the existing and flourishing Institutions of learning have been built up, and heavy responsibilities incurred, in good faith in the principle of denominational Colleges, long since affirmed by the people and Legislature of the Province, precluding the possibility of acceding to the terms proposed by the present Dalhousie College Act.

That disclaiming all political aims or bias, and all sectarian animosity, the Conference entertains the strong conviction, that unless the Dalhousie College grievance as now existing be redressed on principles of equal justice to all parties, it will never cease to be a matter of most undesirable political and ecclesiastical agitation.

Your Petitioners therefore beg your Honorable House to take these premises into favorable consideration, and to adopt such measures for the removal of this occasion of complaint as in the wisdom of your Honorable House may be consistent with a due regard to the claims of all denominations.

Signed on behalf, and by order of the Conference.

WM L. THORNTON, M A., *President.*
JOHN MCMURRAY, *Secretary.*

Contemporary Opinions on Provincial Confederation.

The religious papers of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have declared in favour of the Confederation of the Provinces. Upon the reasons of the very gravest character influencing such a decision, it is not our present purpose to enlarge; but we copy at some length from two of our contemporaries on this subject, in compliance with the wishes of respected friends in the country, deeply interested in the discussion of the question, and desirous that the best views on both sides should be presented by the religious Press. We gave expression to our personal sentiments upon Provincial Union some time since, and have neither heard nor read anything, among the large amount of discussion which the subject has received, to give our mind a different bias; on the contrary, the result of calm inquiry, as far as information is within our reach, goes to strengthen our convictions that the Union of the British North American Provinces is *a necessity*, and should be effected, not with undue haste, and yet at the earliest period at which the Provinces are prepared for its adoption.

Amid the prevailing excitement upon Confederation, and the free ventilation given to it by the secular Press, we deemed it prudent to allow the agitation to progress with but little interference on our part, fully convinced that when the subject has received the full and impartial investigation which its importance demands, and by which some of the fog now enveloping it may be dissipated, the good sense of Provincialists will lead them to a right conclusion. Moreover we feel that those who have confidence in an over-ruling Providence, should be able, calmly awaiting the issue, to leave the important interests now pending, in the hands of Him whose protection and guidance we invoke, and who is wonderful in counsel and excellent in working.

In giving insertion to the views of two of our contemporaries favourable to Union, we should have had no hesitation in copying also something able on the other side, had we been fortunate enough to have had any thing come under our notice on that side of the question, which we could commend to the consideration of our readers. No doubt there are some men of sound judgment and of rare ability arrayed against Confederation, and it would be refreshing to get from their pen something really worthy of the interests involved in this great project, instead of the feebleness, the inaccuracies, the partisanship and the personal invectives which have been given forth as reasons for opposing the Union scheme.

From the Colonial Presbyterian.

The great political topic is now in every mind. To many men of the broadest views, Confederation appears by far the most hopeful means of consolidating British power and conserving British institutions in British North America, as well as developing the resources of these fine Provinces, and increasing their trade by the interchange of commodities and manufactured goods, to be facilitated by a large outlay for railway expenditure, apportioned in such a manner as not to be burdensome upon any section of the Confederation. That some men who are not friendly to British rule in Ireland, and others who do not exhibit much British tone in dealing with our relations with the United States, oppose Confederation, even though an analogous union has proved so beneficial to the last named country, are suggestive considerations bearing favorably upon the merits of Confederation. These are, however, somewhat neutralized in their influence by the no less undoubted fact that some of the most intelligent men in the Lower Provinces, and some of the most loyal, are opposed to the proposed Confederation, and look upon it more as a scheme for giving coherence to heterogeneous political parties in Canada, than for benefiting British North America. We would have some of those who take this view, to consider, first, whether the fact that Confederation might tend to the solution of political difficulties in Canada, necessarily proves that the scheme is bad, and, second, whether the approval—we might say the very cordial approval—of the British Government, ought not to have great weight with those who prize British connection. We cannot believe that we should be utterly indifferent to the question of defence, or that we can deal with it as well by half a dozen of Legislatures as by one, or that we can secure the hearty co-operation of the British Government as well by remaining as separate Provinces as by entering the Union. We think, also, that while it is easy to over-estimate the prospects of gain to the Lower Provinces, arising out of free trade with such an advanced manufacturing country as Canada, we should certainly gain by the free exchange of manufactured goods in the Lower Provinces, and our mechanics would learn so to adapt themselves to the new order of things as to do a certain amount of business with Canada also. Our maritime situation would probably lead to an increase of our shipping business. It will prove very difficult, if not impossible, to obtain similar advantages, with equal safeguards, out of Confederation; and the Federal Treasury, being derived from so many various branches of trade and industry, will be less liable to violent fluctuations than the treasury of any one separate Province.

From the Christian Visitor.

While we have no personal interest to serve, we should be derelict in our duty to our country in this important crisis of its history if we failed to place upon permanent record in distinct utterances our honest convictions on this great question; and in so doing we have to say that these convictions are all sacredly in favor of

CONFEDERATION.

Having made this honest declaration of our faith, it is just to ourselves and to our readers, to assign our reasons for adopting and cherishing such a faith, and this we are prepared to do in a style that cannot be misunderstood.

1st. Confederation will give to these Provinces a national status that they cannot have in their present isolated condition. We need not stop to prove this fact, because it is patent to everybody; but the fact itself is full of significance and force. The best and highest instincts of man's nature demand nationality, and can be satisfied with nothing short of it. In all ages human blood has been poured out like water to obtain it, or retain it when possessed, and the people of these Provinces are like all the rest of the race. This is one of the instincts at least, that has induced TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND British Colonists to seek a home in the United States. They find there a country, a nation in a sense in which they do not find it at home. Give our aspiring young men a nationality to love and to defend against all encroachments and all intruders, and you present one of the strongest barriers against their annexation to a foreign country.

2nd. In confederating with Canada we cast our fortunes with a rich firm. When a man is invited to engage in a partnership business, if the proposed partner is wealthy, he feels that the prospect of success is much more hopeful than if he were poor. So in this case. We are invited to blend our interests with a country of magnificent proportions, and of boundless resources.

* * * * *

3rd. By coming into vital contact with the resources and enterprise of Canada, a powerful impetus must be given to active minds in all the departments of social and national life. When you are moping along in a coach and four, and you see your neighbor rushing on at railroad speed, you feel like exchanging the stage coach for the rail car. Thus, when our farmers, mechanics, merchants, lawyers, doctors, teachers, statesmen and ministers, &c., become wedded to Canada, they will naturally partake of her spirit of expanding enterprise and progress. The snail creep will no longer satisfy the new impulses of master bluenose. He will naturally feel that he has a race to run, demanding the full development of his best energies. This is upon the principle that every spirit begets its own likeness. These Provinces produce mind and energies of the very highest order, so far as the natural capabilities of our people are concerned; but they are cramped and stunted by the force of the limited sphere in which they are called to act. Take two young men of equal physical and mental calibre, just entering upon commercial life, and place one in St. John and the other in New York, and in ten years, other things being equal, the latter outstrips the former to an extent that admits of no comparison. Why? Simply because of its surroundings; circumstances make the man. All history proves this to be true.

4th. The advantages derivable in ten thousand ways from the "Intercolonial" and other railroads, the erection of which depends upon provincial unity. To say that we can have these railroads to any considerable extent, outside of confederation, is to say what no sane man believes. Without it where is that stability necessary to command capital? Nowhere. Isolated, we are exposed to drift away from our present moorings by any powerful current that may chance to set in against us. So true is this that any one conversant with the world's history, and with the present aspect of things, would not presume to decide as to what our future connections will be five years hence if isolation continue. Amid so much uncertainty, what government or what company will hazard money for public works upon a large scale? But give us Confederation, and then you have a basis of stability which will command both confidence and respect.

5th. This combination will be likely to perpetuate our connection with the mother country in some form for all time to come. We love the old flag under whose ample folds we first drew the vital air, and we have no desire to exchange it for any other flag. We are loyalists to the heart's core, believing most firmly that the British government, all things considered, is the very best that is to be found in this sin-cursed world. But good though it be, it requires no prophet's eye to see that these Provinces at no distant day, *outside* of Confederation, will be compelled to forswear themselves to another flag, another government, another country. *Union is strength.* Peace we heartily love: war we as heartily hate; but the way to perpetuate peace in this fighting world is to be prepared for war. This preparation we cannot have in its most effective forms without confederation. Take little Nova Scotia for example, with some eight or ten hundred miles of sea coast, and only one fortified harbour—how is she to defend herself for a day against a powerful invading army and navy? New Brunswick is in a still more helpless condition, if possible.

6th. Then the educational aspect of the case is highly favourable to the views we advocate. The educational system of Canada is one of unrivalled excellence. Educationists speak of it as being superior in some respects to any thing of the kind on this continent, and infinitely in advance of what we have in the maritime Provinces. Confederation will bring us into direct contact with these advantages of mental improvement, and must exert a most powerful influence in moulding and directing the educational institutions of every section of the confederated empire.

7th. What this *unity* does for us in the departments to which we have referred it will be likely to do for us religiously. It will stir the religious mind of the people to its depths, give a new spring to christian combination and action, suggest new plans of operation, and bring forth, in new forms of exertion, the religious instincts of the people. We say, therefore, in all honesty and frankness, we feel called upon by the matured convictions of an unbiased judgment, and after much reading, dispassionate inquiry, and earnest prayer, to give *Confederation* our unequivocal and whole-hearted support; and we venture to express the hope that in the coming political contest, voters will lay aside all narrow, political leanings, and that they will go to the hustings feeling that they have a solemn duty to perform for their God and for their country, and looking to him in earnest prayer to guide them as shall be most for his glory, and for the present and future welfare of all concerned.

[Since the foregoing was placed in hands, we have received the following interesting communication on the same subject, for which we bespeak the candid consideration of our readers. The condition suggested in the latter part of the article is probably unattainable; and if so, in case of difficulties between Great Britain and the United States, which is the better position for us to occupy, that of Confederation or isolation?—Ed. P. W.]

For the Provincial Wesleyan.

MR. EDITOR,—It might be supposed that the subject of the Union of these Provinces must, by this time be exhausted. It has been so thoroughly ventilated, and so ably advocated, and opposed, that a people so confessedly intelligent as those of B. N. A. are allowed to be, ought to have no difficulty in understanding what is true and advantageous, and imperative, or the contrary; and, therefore, a unanimous acceptance, or rejection of the proposed "Federation" might reasonably be expected I confess I am glad that such is not the case, and I am also glad to find that there is a disposition, *beginning to manifest itself*, among the advocates of Union "*to make haste slowly.*" I have no doubt, we are mainly indebted to the "opposition" for this element of prudent delay, an element of inestimable importance in view of the interests involved in the "Union question." On the Federation of these Provinces no living mon is capable of giving an infallible opinion. This, to my mind, is just the reason why the subject ought to be most carefully pondered, by all concerned, and neither hastily adopted, nor inconsiderately opposed, or rejected. If the opposition did nothing else but gain time, it is invaluable, and entitled to respectful consideration. I am also grateful to find that the religious element is obtaining a little consideration also. We may, therefore, presume Mr. Alex. James did not write in vain. I hope the very important communication from "An Aged Nova Scotian," in your last issue, will increase the feeling in that direction; and serve to counteract the *vicious* element of mere "political partisanship," which seems to have been the chief element in operation hitherto, in this Province.

The reasonableness of what England *recommends* and strongly urges on her Provinces here, is not, as far as I understand, objected to by any one. Why should the people in England be taxed, year after year, for the Naval and Military defence of "British North America" is a question to which "echo," through all the length and breadth of the land, answers, WHY? And if, as some members of the Quebec Conference have told us, England will not any longer continue to tax herself for our benefit, and will thus cut the tie which unites us to and keeps us dependent upon England, I cannot see that we should have just cause for complaint. This I am inclined to think is in substance all that England is inclined to do, all that England can legitimately demand or enforce; and happy would it have been for England, and other countries, had such consideration always characterized her policy. These provinces then have to choose one of two things. First, assume the responsibilities, and expenses of an individual government, and for this purpose let there be a Federation of all the B. N. A. provinces, but retain a Colonial Dependency on Great Britain involving unconditional subjection; or, secondly, let England cast us off and leave us to the mercy of other powers or to our own resources, and efforts. These appear to me to be the premises. Hence the *origin* of the Federation scheme, the *absolute necessity* for it if we would still be a part and parcel of the great British Empire, the desirableness and glorious advantages of it in the opinion of all admirers of British *prestige*, and British Institutions, and universal exclusive rights, or prior claims. The Union advocates have urged immediate Federation for the following reasons.

1. The certainty of England taking from us the advantages of Naval and Military protection which we have hitherto enjoyed free of all expense. I am sorry to say, there appears to be some truth in this. 2. Our utter inability if so cast off, to defend ourselves either by sea or land against foreign invasion. 3. The *absolute certainty* in that case, of our being literally devoured by the Americans, which of course would include all the harrowing details of *pillage, rapine, plunder*, and other synonymes, so ably set forth in different speeches and editorials, &c. However we may affect to despise the Yankees, as long as we live under the shade of the British Lion, there is no getting over the fact, in view of our excision, that the Americans have *at present* the greatest Naval and Military power the world ever witnessed, a power before which *all Europe would tremble did not the Atlantic roll between them.* No wonder we should be so anxious for a Federation of the Provinces, because we thus retain our connection with the mother country, and by assuming our military and naval expenses, so as to relieve England to that extent, and agreeing to bear our own burdens in all other respects, we thus secure *not our loyalty to England*, but England's loyalty to us.

4. We shall thus have promised, or guaranteed to us, British aid and protection in every time of need, as far as may be necessary or possible.

5. Thus united we shall be a population of nearly *Four Millions*, with power to add to our number *ad infinitum*, and resting on the stability of the British Government, and the valor of her invincible marines and soldiers, we shall be a nation of invulnerable dread-noughts. And what is better than all that, and ever so much besides, *is* that—6. The provincial boundary lines will disappear. We shall have *one currency—one tariff*, one rate of *postage*, one tide of immigration, and one perpetual flow of national prosperity in commerce, farming, manufacturing, mining, &c., until at length, and that before long, we shall be the glory of all lands, the "*beau ideal*" of national success and greatness. It must be admitted that all this is very fine, sketched out, as it has been, by the Quebec conference, and applauded by English statesmen. It is no wonder that our would be *Delegates* should be actually maddened by the unaccountable stupidity of the "*demented*" Nova Scotians who have hindered or retarded, for the time being, the realisation of such charming hopes, the consummation of a scheme so fraught with promises, and assurances of the greatest national blessings. There is only one thing wanted to commend the scheme to every opponent, viz., a *reliable guarantee* of all that is promised and the half of what has been prophesied. But let us shoot round the corner, and look at this Federation from the other side. Say we are united, if only for sake of settling the matter. England is by that Federation *act* relieved of a great burden of *responsibility*, and of expense right off. We are proportionally burdened with responsibility, and expense in men and means. By way of keeping up our connection with the mother country, we must accept of any person as a Representative of Majesty, England may think well to appoint; and each Province would have a *second hand* Representative of Majesty appointed by this *Representative* of Majesty. Then all our legislation must be in subordination to the interests of the English Government, and subject to the sanction of the English Sovereign. In other words England would be relieved of us, but we would be completely in the power of England. This as far as we see at present, may be just as it ought to be, and as every British subject would have it to be. But when thus united, by the sanction and authority of the British Government, but left minus her naval and military forces, suppose the Yankees say "We are going to annex those B. N. A. Provinces." We of course say No, and England says No; but the Yankees attempt to do what they say. In that case we have no nationality as a basis for separate and independent action, no corresponding force to oppose the Americans, no authority to send ambassadors to treat with them in any way. We should then have to look to England for naval and military forces and for support. The incorrigible Yankees press on their purpose and a war between England and America is the result. We then have to consider, if England could afford us the necessary aid, and if that aid would be available in time to prevent an American invasion? We are aware that a great deal is promised, but the fulfilment of those promises are so far in the future, depending upon so many *ifs*, and liable to so many contingencies, as to make it a very proper and a very important question, "Can the English Government, with all the aid we can afford her by sea and land, defend these Provinces against the naval and military power of the United States?"

Again, suppose, a not improbable case, that England and America go to war about something in which these Provinces may have no interest, and when these Provinces may have reasons for living on terms of friendship with the neighbouring Republic? Where would America attack England, and where would England meet America, but in these Provinces? The contending powers would measure swords on our soil. These Provinces would be the *battle-field*, and with *two* armies traversing the land, what can save these provinces from all the pillage, and desolation, and *violations* so frightfully depicted by the advocates of Union? Then again suppose the possibility of America being victorious, what power can prevent the annexation of these Provinces to the United States? It is all very well to boast of what England has done, of what she can do; but England, like Greece, and Rome, and other powers, can only do what she is *able*. She cannot build a better ship than the Americans, she cannot make better guns and rifles than they can. Neither can she use her ships and guns more effectively than the Americans.

But some ask for something better than the *Quebec resolutions* on the Federation scheme now before the public, and in doing so, they tell us that all the wise men, intelligent men, pious men, good men, loyal men, both here and in England are in favour of the Federation Scheme, concocted by the Quebec Conference. It cannot be very flattering to one's vanity to find himself on the opposition side after such a flourish of trumpets as that. Yet I confess a leaning to the opposition, notwithstanding, and believe that they are doing the country good service. But a safe Federation I am not opposed to; and I think I have shown grounds for regarding the proposed one, as an unsafe, and undesirable one; because of the very great probability of its bringing upon us the evils we seek to avert, in an increased ratio; and to sever that connection which we wish to retain with the Throne and Government of England.

May I then presume to suggest, or rather give it as my opinion, that the Federation of the provinces is under any circumstance a desideratum, but we want much more than that. Let us have an Independent Federation. If we relieve England, let England not subject us to a lower, and more helpless status than we at present rejoice in. Let us be in alliance with England, have the advantage of a British name and constitution; but let us also have the right and advantage, of entering into alliances with other Governments, and of saying with whom we shall make war, and on what conditions we may make peace. With such a nationality we would have a right to expect our American neighbours would let us alone and give unto us the right hand of fellowship. It has been argued that the Southern Confederacy ought to be recognized on the principle that they ought to be an independent, separate government. If their Rebellion can be thus justified, it cannot be regarded as any evidence of disaffection to the throne of England, if such a right should be legitimately, and peacefully claimed for B. N. A. Neither can it be urged that in these Provinces with our Tuppers and McCullys, such a government could not be formed and efficiently maintained. ODD FELLOW.

February 23, 1865.

Mount Allison College and Academies.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—The various exercises connected with the close of the second term of the current Educational year have just been held. We were privileged in connection with our esteemed Co-Delegate and other friends, in attending the examinations at close of the first term, of which a full report appeared in your columns, from Bro. Davies' pen. In the absence of others who might more advantageously undertake the duty, we now forward our impressions of the manner in which the students acquitted themselves, and the general results of the term just concluded. The earlier examinations of the year are important, for if they do not exhibit very decided results in regard to work accomplished—yet they indicate the method of teaching—the work which is sketched out for the students—and the manner in which they are applying themselves to that work. The exercises which have just terminated have fully justified the hopes we entertained at the close of the first term, in view of the admirable arrangements of the Principal, and our expectations have been fully realized.

The examination of the College classes was conducted on Thursday and Friday, the 9th and 10th inst., and included Latin, Greek, French, Mathematics, Moral Science, Natural Science, and Rhetoric. In addition to the oral examinations, which were pronounced satisfactory, the Collegians had to prepare papers in answer to written questions, in the various departments of study. These papers gave evidence of solid attainments on the part of the young men, and some of them were of unusual excellence, calling for special commendation from the Examiners and Professors.

Monday the 13th inst., was entirely occupied with the classes in the Ladies Academy. We were much pleased to observe an increase in the number of the students, many of the more important classes better filled, and evidences of what appeared to us, as solid and satisfactory improvement. Yet much regret was felt, in view of the admirable facilities here presented for obtaining a sound education, that the numbers were not yet more largely augmented, and that the friends of the Institution were not more deeply and perseveringly interested in filling its halls. Classes in Latin, French, Algebra, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Rhetoric, Geography, Grammar, Reading and Arithmetic were under examination during the day. The answers of the young ladies were given with much promptness, and they displayed much composure and collectedness while being examined. The classes throughout displayed an intimate acquaintance with the elementary principles of their studies, and in some instances we were much impressed with the proficiency of the pupils, the accuracy of their answers and the marked improvement made during the term. The exercises in the Academy were followed in the Gymnasium by an exhibition of the advanced class in Calisthenics. This appears to be quite a favourite study with the young ladies. The preliminary exercises which we witnessed at the close of the first term, were on Monday afternoon followed by a series of beautiful and complicated movements, conducted with much gracefulness, and calling forth the admiration of the spectators.

On the following morning, Tuesday 14th, the examinations in the Male Academy began and continued throughout the day. Seventeen classes were called up, and the studies included Latin, Greek, French, Mensuration, Rhetoric, Natural Philosophy, Book-keeping, Grammar, Geography, Reading and Arithmetic. The excellent staff of Professors in this Department fully demonstrated their ability during this examination, and the various classes under their charge gave gratifying proof of the success of their labors. In some instances the improvement was so marked and pleasing, that we are almost disposed to particularize, but where all was creditable and much praiseworthy, such a course would be invidious.

A fierce snow-storm raged on Monday and during the night, blocked up the roads and prevented the patrons of the Institution, from hearing the exercises on Monday and Tuesday. On Wednesday morning, in Lingley Hall, a goodly number were gathered, dispite the heavy drifts, to listen to the declamation of the young people and witness the closing of the term. This part of the terminal exercises is always popular, and very deservedly in our opinion, for it affords evidence of muchtalent both in speaking and writing, by the young performers.

Other associations surround this hour, for some are about to go forth from the scene of their educational training, to return no more. Others are preparing to start afresh upon their intellectual journey, and grapple with yet with more arduous studies. The Principal and the whole staff of Professors are present, and while reviewing the work of the term, and its results feel that, although the good desired has not been accomplished, yet they can "thank God, and take courage."

Parents, brothers, and sisters are there, listening with eagerness, and not unfrequently with tearful eyes, as their loved ones, take their appointed part in the proceedings.

The following is the programme, which in all its parts was fully carried out, and well sustained.

I.—Devotional exercises—Reading the Scriptures and prayer.

II.—Declamation by Academy Students, viz:

1. Wm. C. Cogswell	5 Geo. Coates
2. W. W. Allen	6. F. P. Thompson
3. J. P. Fairweather	7. E. Davison
4. D. Palmeter	8. J. Wilson.

III.—MUSIC.—Dialogue by Members of College, Junior Class.

IV.—MUSIC.—Compositions by Young Ladies, viz:—

1. "The Spirit of Song"—by Miss Fawcett
2. "The busy B's"—by Miss Chappell
3. "Jephthah's Daughter"—by Miss Buchanan
4. "Conversation"—by Miss Sancton
5. "Sea-weeds"—by Miss Seaboyer
6. "Earth's battle-fields"—by Miss Berry.

V.—MUSIC.—Declamation by members of the College, Junior Class.

1. S. A. Chesley	4. T. Hodgson
2. R. Borden	5. Seward Toddings.
3. R. E. Weldon	

VI.—MUSIC.—Oration by Mr. J. McC. Fulton, Senior Class Student.

VII. Reports, &c., Doxology and Benediction.

On this occasion, the Hall presented a new and very attractive feature, for around the walls, most tastefully arranged, were the productions of pens and pencils of the Lady students during the term. Oil paintings, Crayons, and drawings in Pencil, and water colors met the eye on every side, affording evidence of the talent of the teacher and of the taste and industry of her pupils. This exhibition of Paintings, will we trust, be repeated, for it certainly afforded much satisfaction to all who were present. The vocal and instrumental music was of a high order, and reflected much credit upon the Professor, and his Classes.

Our conviction has been deepened during these Examinations, that the beloved and honored Principal is, with his co-laborers, accomplishing a great and good work. They are pre-eminently true to the principles upon which the Institutions first came before the public, viz:—the imparting of a sound and liberal *Education*, combined with the physical, intellectual and spiritual well-being of all who are entrusted to their care.

The past term was one of rather more than average comfort and success. The Lord has been with His servants, and enabled them to labor hopefully and with some tokens of spiritual prosperity. The power of the Holy Spirit has been felt and evidenced in the willing consecration of a few to the service of Christ, and increased seriousness in others.

Again would we ask from our Ministers and all our Friends, increased prayer, sympathy and co-operation on behalf of our beloved Educational Institutions at Mount Allison.

Yours truly, * * *

February 15, 1865.

Attractive Preaching.

On this subject the London *Watchman* remarks:—

For years past the desires of many of the congregations of Methodism have been set upon a sort of preaching which has not been the best for creating or building up a living church of CHRIST. They have desired, what has been called, but has very seldom really been, "intellectual preaching;" and again they have sought for that sort of inflated and sonorous preparation which is often absurdly described as "splendid preaching." That people who wish to go to public worship regularly, but have no idea of going through anything so serious, or earnest, or "disagreeable," as the conviction of sin, or thorough repentance, or sound conversion,—what old-fashioned divines would call "the pangs of the new birth,"—should desire, at their weekly sitting in the chapel, to be pleased and entertained, is only natural. To be interested, and somewhat excited, without being too painfully or humblingly searched, too closely dealt with, too pointedly arraigned, too alarmingly and individually closed with in a conscience-grapple, this is what they demand. A little thought, a good deal of painting, any amount of pathos which does not come too close home, even a terrible pageant, *at a distance*, and with which no voice comes, crying, *Thou art the man!* no handwriting on the wall which individualizes the guilt and the fear,—such elements as these go to make up the ideal for many people, of a very desirable and "popular" Preacher. According to the demand can hardly fail in some degree to be the supply. That it has not been more largely forthcoming is owing to the good measure of godly fidelity which has prevented a greater conformity to prevailing tastes on the part of the Preachers. It is never to be forgotten that a regular chapel-going people, who remain indifferent to spiritual religion, are the least likely to relish the preaching they most need; and that in proportion as the element of middle-class worldliness prevails in Methodist Societies and congregations, the demand is likely to be for a style of preaching characterized by intellectual pretension rather than power, by show and bluster rather than by taste or true beauty, by gaudiness and glare and tinsel rather than by fidelity or true Christian and soul-moving eloquence. We need more in Methodism of earnest, naturally home-coming pulpit discourse, which flows out of the full and prayer-enkindled premeditations of a soul familiar with sacred studies, mighty in the Scriptures, steeped in evangelical love and pity, on fire with a passion for preaching Christ's truth and Gospel, and for saving the souls of men. In the pulpit the closely compacted essay and the highly wrought rhetorical display are equally out of place. The best Preachers of the Church of England never offend by producing such compositions there, and yet there are few better Preachers in England. They but seldom even read, now-a-days, and they read less and less, while they never indulge in mere finery or in sounding verbiage.

Not a word have we to say against true eloquence. Of this there cannot be too much, duly associated with clear and impressive exposition. Words cannot be too burning, so they come straight and true from the heart; sentences cannot be too clear and strong. The Preacher's sayings should often flash like the lightning, and cleave the soul like a sword; and in the passion of his melting pity, or of his flaming love and zeal, to win and save souls, his passages of remonstrance and entreaty may well now wail with the tenderest pathos, and now rush like a torrent. But in all this the hearers should not feel that they are pleased, and be looking at each other with delight; consciousness of pleasure, the exercise of critical judgment on what is spoken, should be lost in a profound inward impression, and all thought of those around, in the sense of God above.

But a yet more subtle and not less injurious error often fallen into by truly good people, is the idea that a Church is to be built up mainly, primarily, through *attractive* preaching and the consequent filling of the sanctuary with crowded hearers. No doubt to fill the chapels is a great point, but the real and right way to build up and increase a Christian Church is by the influence and activity in daily life, and in enterprises of holy charity, of the Christian Church itself. He is the best Minister who is instrumental in infusing the most earnest, active, intelligent practical Christianity into the souls of his people at large. In the end, he will be the means not only of saving more souls, but of permanently gaining more hearers, than any other to his church or chapel. No preaching, however truly beautiful, eloquent, or attractive, will avail to resuscitate a languishing Church, or to make it operate powerfully upon the unconverted, unchristian population amidst which it is placed, so long as the members of the Church continue to look to the attraction and eloquence of the pulpit as the one great and direct means of converting the people, instead of their own personal Christianity and individual devotedness to Christ and to the good of their fellow men.

Marriage a Religious Ceremony.

Marriage is a Divine institution. Its origin antedates all civil authority and government.—God ordained it in Eden. It is at once, anomalous as it may appear, the foundation and corner-stone of the whole civil superstructure. Without it, states, communities, nations would fall in ruin. It has therefore been specially guarded and fostered by all Christian statesmen, who have sought to invest it conjointly with sacred and civil authority. Our own institutions founded on the usages of English society, have usually accorded with this sentiment. There for years the right to celebrate matrimony was restricted to the clergymen of the established Church, a fact which proves with what watchful jealousy the people guarded immemorial customs. It is to be feared, in disallowing matrimony as a sacrament of the Church, many Protestants have gone into the opposite extreme, of viewing it as exclusively an institution of the State.

Marriage is nevertheless a sacred, if you please, a religious institution. It is not secular. Hence we deny the right of the merely civil functionary to celebrate the rite, how high soever, his recognised civil position. It is a little remarkable that the least ceremonial of all the sects, the Friends, never celebrate the rite, except in the presence of their organized societies—*making it an exclusively religious ceremonial.* It is no answer to these reflections, to inquire, what would we do if there were no ministers? As well ask what would we do if the sun did not shine? When that contigency shall have arrived, it will be time to determine how far the magistrate may with propriety assume the functions of the priest.

We at least hope to be spared the unspeakable humiliation of seeing as in our boyhood days, in a neighboring State, the drunken magistrate reeling from the hymenial altar, having mumblingly articulated the words, "whom God hath joined together let no man put assunder." We are thoughly convinced that our old customs and laws will not be very much improved by present contemplated legislation.—*Meth. Protestant.*

Provincial Parliament.

House of Assembly.

TUESDAY, Feb. 21.

Mr. Blanchard presented a petition for aid to build a bridge over Margaree River. M. S. Campbell presented petitions from Indian Harbour for mail accommodation, and from St. Mary's for removal of river obstructions. Inquiries were made respecting the railroad liabilities of the city, and the collection of railroad rates in Windsor, upon which Messrs. Churchill, Archibald, Tobin, and Atty. Genl. addressed the House. The Cape Breton members dwelt at some length in detailing certain grievances, and were replied to by Hon. Prov. Secy., Fin. Secy., Mr. Shannon and others. Hon. Mr. Shannon presented petition from Upper Prospect praying for a semi-weekly mail. Mr. Jost presented a petition and a bill to change the names of certain places in Lunenburg Co., and to authorise assessment.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22.

Numerous petitions were presented from various sections of the Province against Confederation, and against the present School Act. Bills were introduced for the incorporation of several

"Then, papa," said he, "give me the token of reconciliation, and seal it with a kiss." The hand was given and the kiss most heartily exchanged on each side.

men. But the healthy men of society, the man who stands erect among his fellows, the true farmer—the very green trees and gardens are visible in that face and smile of his. This is not fancy.

Ninth Edition, Revised, 480 pages, cloth, Portrait MEMOIRS OF THE REV. JOSEPH ENTWISTLE.—This is the Pastor of a class in every Methodist family.—Late Rev. Dr. Bunting. Twelfth Edition, Revised, 480 pages, cloth, Portrait Subjects at the Wesleyan Book Room, April 5

ment of the portrait is exceedingly artistic, and the Picture most unique and pleasing. The Seven Presidents are the following:—Revs. Thos. Jackson, John Hannah, D.D., S. D. Waddy, D.D., J. A. West, W. F. Stamp, John Bumpstead, and Charles Frost—Price $1.

Anti-Dyspeptic Pills are manufactured and the Magnetic Oil has removed from Canning, Cornwallis, N. S., to St. John, N. B., for greater facilities of supplying the largely increasing demand for his Medicines, where the business will in future be conducted by T. GRAHAM & CO. Carleton, St John, N. B. Aug 3

Mr. Chamberlain has every facility for executing Bills and Paper Printing, and Job Work of all kinds, with neatness and despatch, and on reasonable terms.

Mining Companies, and one by Mr. Churchill to incorporate the Commercial Bank of Windsor. Petitions were presented from Newport for a public wharf, and from Windsor on the railway rates. Mr. John Campbell presented a petition for a bridge, also one for the improvement of Milton Run.

Hon. Mr. Shannon presented the petition of the Wesleyan Conference in relation to Dalhousie College.

THURSDAY Feb. 23.

Petitions were presented for grants of land to aged teachers, and also for a grant to an aged mail courier, also from West Cornwallis and Aylesford for aid to build a wharf. Petitions against the school law were handed in, and a petition from the Pilots of Pictou by Mr. C. Brown in relation to the erection of the Yarmouth jail and court house. A Bill was introduced to incorporate the Acadia Shoe Co., and one to incorporate the New Glasgow Insurance Co. A petition was presented asking for special road grant from Strait of Canso to main road. Atty. Genl. presented a petition from Antigonishe, praying for a tax upon dogs, Mr. Blanchard one from Windsor on railway rates, Mr. Moore one from Mr. Benjamin a Militia officer, Mr. Donkin several petitions on postal accomodation, Mr. McLellan on the same subject, and one also for a Way Office at Chiganois, and one from Five Islands against Confederation. Hon. Prov. Sec. laid on the table the report of Chief Engineer on Pictou Railway, giving reasons for route adopted, and stating that the cost would be less than $2,000,000.

FRIDAY Feb. 24.

Mr. Lawrence presented six petitions against Confederation. Atty. Genl. a petition from Antigonishe against School act, and Mr. Bourinot a petition from Gabarus for daily mail to Cape Breton. Three bills for incorporating Coal and Railway Companies read a third time. Petitions against Confederation were presented by Mr. Kay and Mr. McKinnon. Mr. Archibald presented petitions from Truro and Onslow to authorise the sale of school lands. Mr. Pryor called special attention to a petition from St. Margarets Bay for a light house at Peggy's Point. Other petitions of a private nature were presented. Hon. Prov. Sec. laid on the table correspondence relating to duties levied on Labrador fishermen, upon which observations were made by Atty. Genl., Messrs. Kaulback, Jost, Locke, LeVesconte, and Archibald. Hon. Prov. Secy. laid on the table reports of Board of Works, of Poors' Asylum and of Insane Hospital. House adjourned until Monday.

MONDAY, Feb. 27.

Petitions were presented by several members in reference to mail communication and way-offices—and quite a number of petitions from different sections of the Province against Confederation. Mr. Archibald presented two petitions from parties in New York—asking for patents in reference to the extraction of gold from ore. Mr. Tobin presented a petition from the County of Halifax, complaining of large expenditure required from the county for the insane asylum, and asking that the charge be made provincial. Bills for the incorporation of Coal and Railway companies were received from the Legislative Council. The report of the Board of Agriculture was laid upon the table, upon which lengthened discussion arose, when it was referred to the Committee on Agriculture. Mr. Archibald called attention to the desirableness of progressing with public business, upon which subject Mr. S. Campbell, Hon. Prov. Sec. and Hon. Atty. Genl. also addressed the House.

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION.—The closing lecture for this season before the Association was delivered last week, by Major DeHaviland; subject, Early Jewish History. The lecture was an able one—and was well delivered, and though quite long enough for two lectures of good length, was listened to with much interest. The prayer meeting closing the course will be held on Tuesday evening next in Chalmer's church.

OBITUARY.—The Rev. John Martin, for many years an esteemed Minister of the Church of Scotland in this city, died last week, and was interred on Saturday.

ASSAULT.—Dr. Jennings in the discharge of his duty as Coroner was violently beaten by T. Hayden. The latter has given bonds to take his trial in the Supreme Court.

COASTING.—Two lads coasting last week were run over, the life of one is despaired of.

MILITIA.—The Militia Commission recommends that two companies of fifty men each be called out from each Battalion in the Province for 15 days *drill, four hours each day*, to be armed and *equipped*, and to receive 50 cents each day, for 10 days, and if the number required should not volunteer, the number to be made by drafting.

CONFEDERATION DESPATCH.—Among the correspondence relating to Confederation, and submitted to the House of Assembly, a letter from Sir R.G. McDonnell to the Governor-Gen. dated 9th Jan. is of special significance. In that letter His Excellency says that when the papers and correspondence connected with the subject of the Quebec Conference shall have been laid before the Provincial Parliament, an address to Her Majesty will be moved by the Leader of the Government, praying Her Majesty to direct steps to be taken for passing an act of the Imperial Parliament to unite the Provinces of British North America. He further says that the Resolutions of the Quebec Conference will be suggested as the basis of such union, to be carried out in such manner as may be judged by Her Majesty's Government most compatible with the joint interests of the Crown, and of those portions of the British Empire. His Excellency further observes, that it appears to himself and the members of his Government that, to avoid the probable multiplied divergence of opinion in each Legislature, inseparable from discussing a great variety of details in several independent Parliaments, despite of a general agreement in the main objects and principles of the general scheme, it is better for these Provinces to avail themselves of the friendly arbitrament of the Queen's Government and send Delegates to consult with the latter during the preparation of the proposed Imperial Bill. His Excellency also says that the peculiar views of each Legislature might, if necessary, find expression in instructions to the Delegates from each, and hopes that reposing confidence in ability and wisdom of Her Majesty's Government to arrange whatever details the Quebec Conference may have left incomplete, the Union desired may be attained.

N. AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.—A Society of this name has been formed in St. John, N. B., of which J. R. Ruell, Esq, is President, and G. E. King, Esq, Sec. The Association has issued an address to the public, setting forth the advantages of Confederation, of which the following is an extract:—

1. It secures free and unrestricted trade, not only with all the maritime Provinces, but with the extensive and wealthy Province of Canada.

2. It secures a free market for our manufactures among nearly four millions of people.

3. It secures the construction of the Intercolonial Railroad at a moderate cost to this Province—a railroad which will not only bind together the three Colonies of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, but especially benefit New Brunswick, by opening up the Country and leading to an increase of the population.

4. It secures the construction of the Western Extension Railroad, as a great portion of the money required for the purpose can be readily obtained in England if the Provinces are confederated, and can not be easily obtained there without it.

5. It secures the completion of the St. Andrew's line, as the Proprietors in England are ready to expend a quarter of a million of dollars at once, if Confederation is an accomplished fact.

6. It secures on favorable terms the money, $1,300,000, required by the Province to meet Railway engagements entered into by the Legislature at its last Session.

7. It secures a broad and ample field for the energies of the people of this province. No longer cribbed and confined within the narrow limits of New Brunswick, their labours and talents may be exercised freely over one-fifth of the Continent and under the glorious Flag of our fathers.

8. It secures and perpetuates the friendship of the Imperial Government and the Mother Land, as a measure stamped with their approval and guaranteed by them must command their warmest sympathies and support.

9. It secures the creation or formation of a State possessing at present a population of nearly four millions, and all the elements requisite for their advancement,—a State, a nation, it may be said, to which each member may be proud to belong.

10. It secures the Provinces against absorption into the American Union; as a State with a population united in sympathy and affection—with one common interest and linked with Great Britain, one of the mightiest nations of the earth—will have a destiny of its own and a strength sufficient to command respect.

11. It secures to New Brunswick a revenue which, judging from the past, is amply sufficient to cover all charges for roads, bridges and other usual local improvements.

12. It secures to the several Provinces, Parliaments empowered to transact all local business; and finally,

13. It secures all these advantages without increased taxation upon the people of this Province.

SYDNEY, C. B. CHURCH INTELLIGENCE.—We have been much pleased in our correspondence from a country friend by the gratifying accounts of a Bazaar held, in connection with the Wesleyan Church at Sydney, C. B., the actual proceeds of which amounted to $436 80 cents, whilst promised donations of four shares to the amount of $160, twenty to the amount of $400, and a Bible and Hymn Book to the value of $40, swell the the total to the sum of $1036, or £259. The diligence and energy displayed in the achievement of this undertaking were promptly seconded by the united sympathies and co-operation of the sister churches. We wish our friends "God speed," and earnstly hope that the laudable desire of erecting a suitable place of worship may speedily be accomplished, and that the town of Sydney, now likely to assume an influential and important position in these Colonies may soon be adorned by a handsome Wesleyan Church from whose Pulpit may long resound the glad tidings of "Peace on earth and good will towards men."

CREW OF THE BESSIE HATHEWAY RESCUED, AND ARRIVED AT LIVERPOOL, N. S.—The *Liverpool Transcript* of the 23rd says that on Tuesday last the *Bessie Hatheway* was spoken by the brigt Uncas, of Liverpool, N. S., while off about the N. E. end of Georgia, and the crew were, by Capt. Bartling, kindly taken off the wreck, and brought to Liverpool this day. Capt. Olive badly frozen, will lose two of his toes, and five others of the crew are more or less frozen, and all considerably chilled.

The cook died from the effects of the frost whilst on the wreck; so that Capt. Bartling has fortunately been enabled to land Capt. Olive, and nineteen officers and crew. All are now being attended to in comfortable houses. The captain and crew have saved only what they had on when taken on board of the Uncas, that the bread crumbs would not more than have covered the bottom of a bucket.

When the poop was swept by the sea, it carried every thing out of the cabin, even to the nautical instruments—not a compass being left. Decks, bows, leeside, and all aft of the ship completely broken up. Rigging carried away, and other parts so snarled up as to prevent the possibility of doing anything with it.

NEW BRUNSWICK ELECTION.—Great excitement prevails in the sister Province just now, occasioned by the coming elections. We give give the names of Candidates as far as ascertained, though for some of the counties as yet doutful. We italicise those on the Confederation ticket, to distinguish them from gentlemen in opposition to the scheme. St. JOHN, *Hon. Messrs. Tilley, Waters, Gray, Messrs. W. H. Scovil, Skinner, Quinton*; and Messrs. Troop, A. R. Wetmore, Anglin, Cudlip, Coram, R. D. Wilmot. KINGS, *Messrs. G. Ryan, Flewelling, G. P. Flewelling*; and Messrs. Scovil, Vail and Otty. WESTMORELAND, *Messrs. Chandler, Steadman, Palmer*; and Messrs. Smith, Gilbert and Landry. ALBERT, *Messrs. McLellan, Lewis, Ryan and Duffy*; and Messrs. Peck and Stiles. RESTIGOUCHE, *Hon. Surveyor Genl and Messrs. Montgomery and Barberie*. GLOUCESTER, Messrs. End, Meehan and Young. NORTHUMBERLAND, *Messrs. Johnson, Sutton, Hare, Kerr, Wilston* and Hutchinson. KENT, Messrs. M. Phelim, Des Brisay, Caie and Merzerell. CHARLOTTE, *Messrs. McAdam, Stevens, Stevenson, Reynolds*; and D. Thomson, G. F. Hill, A. H. Gilmor, Jas. Boyd. QUEEN'S, Messrs. Perkins and Romans; others not yet decided. SUNBURY, *Messrs. Perley, Glazier and Covert*. YORK, *Messrs. Fisher, Dow, Street*; and Hatheway, Allen, Needham, Fraser. CARLETON, *Hon. C. Connell, and Mr. Lindsay*. VICTORIA, *Messrs. Tibbetts and Beveridge*.

American States.

Nearly the whole sea-board of the South is now in Federal hands. Charleston was evacuated on the 17th inst., the Confederates having previously spiked the guns, fired a large part of the city, and destroyed 6000 bales of cotton. 200 citizens lost their lives by an explosion. Admiral Dahlgreen sent to the War department the following despatch:—Charleston has been evacuated, and I am now on my way to the city." There have been great rejoicings at this result. Wilmington was captured on Wednesday last, with a large number of prisoners. The Federals are hopeful that Richmond also will soon be in their possession. The bill for arming 200 000 negroes in the South was defeated in the Confederate Senate by a majority of one. This vote it is supposed, will be re-considered.

By late despatches we learn that the official despatches of the capture of Wilmington state that a portion of Schofield's forces met the rebel Gen. Hooks forces a few miles from the city and attacked and routed them, capturing 300 prisoners and two cannon. On the arrival of Schofield in front of the city the rebels burnt 1000 bales of cotton and 5000 bbls. of rosin. The total captures amount to 700 prisoners and 30 cannon. Gen. Terry is in pursuit of the rebel forces who retreated northward—Two blockade running schooners were cut out of Galveston Harbor each laden with 250 bales of cotton, another blockade runner the steamer Will of the Wisp was run ashore and destroyed. Despatches from the Army of the Potomac says there has been great activity on Rebel lines for past three days.

On the probabilities as regards the war, *Zion's Herald* observes:—

Determined on another desperate struggle, the leaders are now trying to "fire the Southern heart," and to rally the people for the final contest. "War to the knife" will be their watchword; "the sky is red and lowering." The end of this war is not yet. We must fight it through to the "bitter end." We must make up our minds for the protracted strife, and abide the necessary sacrifices. More blood must flow, more victims will fall, more fountains of sorrow, grief and tears must be opened in our land. Let the people gird themselves for the coming conflict; and while they grasp the sword with a strong hand, determine to conquer or die, let them unite their hearts and pour ardent and unceasing prayers into the ears of Him who alone can make the contest brief and decisive, and turn the tide and results of battle at once and everywhere upon our side.

Whether the war will be brief or "long drawn out," no man can tell. We should be prepared, if need be, for a long struggle, and determined to end it at whatever cost, in the interests of truth, righteousness, and free government. Give the government men enough and of the right spirit, and the war will be much shorter and less destructive, both of life and property, than if for want of an adequate supply of men, it continues to draw its slow length along.

THE Richmond *Enquirer* says:—Having, therefore, made an honest effort to open negotiations with the enemy by which peace might eventually be got, and having been met with terms degrading in their character and ruinous in their effects, the people of the States have but one course left them. *They must fight it out.* To surrender is to lose all property, liberty, life, and to enter upon a future of misery which within six months would certainly drive them again to war. There were some few persons who thought that honorable terms of reconciliation and reconstruction could be obtained, and who desired that an effort should be made. The effort has been made by three of the best statesmen that could be selected, and that effort has resulted in the insulting terms proposed by the enemy. The reconstructionists are required to become submissionists, to consent to the future equality of the negro, to his own impoverishment, to the degradation of his children. The rebel is unfit for future place of honor and trust. However much men may have desired peace, they cannot be willing to entertain such propositions. There is, therefore, but one thing left us—*fight, fight, fight!*

The Richmond *Sentinel* remarks:—We have had some who had been hopeful of peace propositions. Not realizing the full enmity of our enemies, they have deemed it impossible that their terrible thirst for our blood was not yet slaked; that their rapacious designs upon our homes and property, and their desire to destroy our liberties, were not yet abandoned or abated; and hence they have been anxious that our government should extend the olive branch. The question with these so-called peace men has been settled now. Our advance, though invited, has been met with the most intolerable of insults. We have been fairly forced to the wall, and it is plain that there is no escape from utter ruin save we shall hew out with manful swords. There is literally no retreat but in chains and slavery. There are no peace men among us now. There is no room for one—not an inch of ground for one to stand upon. We are all war men. Henceforth we must take our measures accordingly. We must summon every resource to public defence. The people must be devoted and enthusiastic; the authorities must be wise, energetic and sleepless. This is no time for trifling, no time for shrinking from duty, no time for dealing tenderly with inefficient officers. Every man to his post, and the right men in right places, and we will put forth an effort that will confound our enemies and astonish the world. We are fully able to defend our liberties, to vanquish our foes, and, by the blessing of God, we will certainly do it. All that is needed is the firm concord, that united resolve, which, if they had been wanting before, Lincoln has now supplied.

European.

The British Parliament was opened on the 6th inst. by the Royal Commission. Her Majesty expresses great satisfaction in sanctioning the action of the Quebec delegates. Strict neutrality in the American rebellion is enjoined. Earl Derby in the House of Lords, gave it as his opinion, that, the two measures which have received the sanction of the United States Senate—one for giving notice of termination of Reciprocity Treaty, and the other for giving notice of the termination of that treaty by which the force on the Canadian lakes is restrained and limited—have been adopted in a spirit of hostility to England; and conceives that the proposed abrogation of the Lake treaty looks like the first instalment of an agressive policy; he therefore sees with additional satisfaction the proposed federation of the British American Provinces, and regards federation as a measure tending to contribute a power strong enough *with the aid of the Mother Country*, to acquire an importance which separately they could not obtain.

HUNNEWELL'S

Universal Cough Remedy.

There is, probably, no line of diseases which has been more erroneously treated than *Throat* and *Lung Complaints*.

There is also not a recipe written, nor a preparation before the public for the above complaints, that does not contain *Ipecac, Antimony, Lobelia*, or *Opium*, in some form or other, which I claim to be *entirely* unnecessary in nine-tenths of such cases, as they produce nausea, cause the stomach to reject food, and allow disease to triumph over what nature requires to keep up strength.

Again, these objectionable components cause doses to be placed so far apart, that the irritation which causes the cough gets the upper hand, and the foundation of weak lungs or *consumption* is permanently laid.

A true Cough Remedy should not only be the *pocket, bedside*, or *nursery companion* of all, and to be used just as often as there is *tickling* in the *throat*, or disposition to *cough*, but to allow of its free use after the cough is checked, to clear away all remaining irritation, and make the cure perfect.

Cases of most violent *Sore Throat*, with all the symptoms of *Diptheria* have been cured by making a constant use of the Cough Remedy as a Gargle. For Hoarseness it is invaluable.

JNO. L. HUNNEWELL, PROPRIETOR,
Practical Chemist, Boston Mass.

☞ For sale by all dealers.

Avery Brown & Co., Cogswell & Forsyth, G. E. Morton & Co., Wholesale Agents, *Halifax*.

We the undersigned inhabitants of Cornwallis, having observed the astonishing effect resulting from the use of *Graham's Pain Eradicator and Magnetic Oil*, and having used it ourselves and in our families with the best success, for the removal of complaints for which it is intended, confidently recommend it to the public as surpassing any other Liniment or Pain Killer now in use.—

WILLIAM MURRAY, Pastor of the North Cornwallis Presbyterian Church.

JAMES PARKER, Pastor of the 3rd Cornwallis Baptist Church.

JAMES G. HENNIGAR, Wesleyan Minister, Canning Cornwallis.

JOHN R. KEAN, Pastor of the Congregational Church, Canning, Cornwallis.

DAVID FREEMAN, Pastor of the Baptist Church Canning, Cornwallis.

Ebenezer Bigelow, J. P.	Amasa Loomer,
Levi W. Eaton, J. P.	James W. Sharp,
John H. Clarke, J. P.	Hanley C. Shafner,
David Ellis, J. P.	S. G. Kerr,
Philip Weaver, J. P.	Charles E. Burbidge,
Peter Wickwire, J. P.	Joseph Jackson,
Thomas Lovett, J. P.	Benjamin W. Jacques
John Northup,	John W. Ells,
James Blenkhorn,	James Huntly,
Arnold S. Burbidge,	James Tupper,
George E. Eaton,	Alert Chase,
Elijah Loomer,	Thomas H Giffist
Daniel Cogswell,	David Palmer,
Foster Woodbury,	Henry Porter,
David Harris Newcomb,	J. N. Coloman,
Charles E. Parker,	Thomas B. Jacques,

Campbell Bowles,

Fernelius calls disease an affection of the body, contrary to nature: a purtubation of its habit: a derangement of its courses. What disease is, sometimes eludes human intelligence, but some diseases are known—their origin, action and even their antidotes. Whoever has discovered an actual remedy for one disease, has done something for his race. Doct. Ayer has done more, for his medicines afford us the means to control and cure several dangerous disorders. We rarely speak on medical subjects, preferring to leave them to physicians, who understand them better. But such effects as are seen in our midst, on affections of the lungs by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, on scrofulous complaints by his Sarsaparilla, and on the several complaints that they cure by Ayer's Pills, should not be ignored.—*Keokuk, (Iowa) Journal.*

feb. 15 6w.

To Subscribers and Agents.

We have carried out our arrangement in regard to the figures in connection with the address of each subscriber as far as possible, but cannot vouch for entire accuracy in this respect as to our present issue, as much more time is required to secure its completeness than we have been able to command. We hope by next week to have the whole fully reliable, and in the meantime shall be much obliged by payment from our friends who have allowed themselves to be in arrears, as it would give us great satisfaction to show them whenever they receive our paper, that they have paid up. The letters and figures will be easily understood—thus j. stands for January—ju for June, the figures denoting the year—thus ju 64 shows that payment has been made up to the 30th of June last.

Catechism of Baptism.

As numerous applications are being made for the Catechism recently published by the Subscriber, I would state that it is for Sale by many of the Wesleyan Ministers in these Provinces.

Ministers, merchants, and others, wishing to purchase by wholesale, can send their orders to the subscriber.

Price 15 cents. Large discount to wholesale purchasers. The Catechism is sent *by mail, free of postage.*

D. D. CURRIE,
Sussex Vale, N. B.

CONTEMPORARY OPINIONS.

"I never met with its equal. An 'exposure' of its fifty pages would require a volume."—REV. J. M. CRAMP, D.D., *President of Acadia (Baptist) College, Nova Scotia.*

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—North British Review, Westminster Review and Blackwood, received from Publishers, New York. See advertisement.

Horace Waters, Broadway, New York, has favoured us with two elaborate pieces of instrumental music for Piano forte by Chas. Fradell and Wm. F. Muller; also a Guitar piece—Bear this gently to my mother—by Geo. A. Russell.

Halls' Army and Navy Pencils are good and cheap.

Report of Insane Hospital, and Report of City Mission received. We heartily wish these benevolent and christian institutions great prosperity.

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

Jas. Mitchell $1.62, Rev. C. Jost (parcel ready,) Rev. M. Pickles (one new sub.) Rev. I. E. Thurlow (P.W. A. Decker $2, M. McDonald $1, Mrs. Lisk $1—$4.) A. Burbridge $2, Rev. D. Chapman (B.R. $20, P.W. C. McKay $2, J. Fellows $1—$23,) Rev. R. Weddall (P.W. Miss Grant $2, Ezra Foster $4, Jos. Palmer $2, Jas. M. Foster $4, C. Elliott $3, C. Beals $2, F. Taylor $1.68, E. R. Whitman $2, E. Hardwick $5, Thos. Harris, new sub., $1—$26 68,) Capt. Crosscup ($6—parcel sent,) Rev. D. D. Currie (P.W. Jas. Leiper $2, A. Adare $1, J. McLeod $2—$5,) Rev. G. M. Barratt (P.W. Mrs. Jno. Faulkner $2, O. Blois $2, Jos. Teasdale $4—$8,) W. H. Bent $2, Rev. J. L. Sponagle (P.W. J. Hodgson $2, C. P. all right,) Rev. E. Evans (P.W. Sampson Muttart $2,) H. Atkinson $4, Rev. E. Brettle (B.R. $11, P.W. E. Atwood $1, D. Swain $2—$14, will send by first opportunity,) Rev. F. H. W. Pickles (P.W. Jesse Dexter $2, Wm. Hagar $2, A. Hagar $2, J. King $2, S. Perry $4, C. Hagar $1—$13,) Rev. A. S. Tuttle (all right,) Rev. S. F. Huestis (address altered, Mr. C. duly credited,) Rev. S. W. Sprague (will make Mr. D's all right,) Rev. J. England (P.W. Capt. Smith $3, T. Teasdale $2—$5,) Rev. J. V. Jost (Chas. E. Henry new sub $2,—R. K. Jost—can recommend it,) Rev. J. Shenston (B.R. $4, will send to Mr. Addy by Packet,) Rev. J. S. Phinney (B.R. 26.90, P.W. J. J. Blackburn Esq. $2, A. J. McKay $1—$29.30,) Rev. Dr. Cramp, Rev. W. W. Percival, Rev. R. Duncan (B.R. $4.90, Rev. W. W. Percival $30, Mr. James Richardson for W. $16.10, for Italy $5—$100.)

Cleanses the Blood.

WITH corrupt, disordered or vitiated Blood, you are sick all over. It may burst out in Pimples, or Sores, or in some active disease, or it may merely keep you listless, depressed and good for nothing. But you cannot have good health while your blood is impure. Ayer's Sarsaparilla purges out these impurities and stimulates the organs of life into vigorous action, restoring the health and expelling disease. Hence it rapidly cures a variety of complaints which are caused by impurity of the blood, such as *Scrofula, and Kings' Evil, Tumors, Ulcers, Sores Eruptions, Pimples Blotches, Boils, St Anthony's Fire, Ross or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Cancer or Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Female Diseases, such as Menstrual Irregularity, Suppression, Whites, Sterility*, also *Syphilis, or Venerial Diseases, Liver Complaints*, and *Heart Diseases*. Try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and see for yourself the surprising activity with which it cleanses the blood and cures these disorders.

During late years the public have been mealed by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence bitter disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound "Sarsaparilla" and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. We think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistable by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. We can only assure the sick that we offer them the best alterative which we know how to produce, and we have reason to believe, it is by far the most effectual purifier of the blood yet discovered by anybody.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is so universally known to surpass every other remedy for the cure of *Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease*, that it is useless here to recount the evidence of its virtues. The world knows them.

Prepared by Dr. J C AYER's & Co., Lowell Mass,
Feb 1 3 m

Instruction in Writing.

MR. STAPLES gives instruction in Writing every day and evening at his Rooms, No. 57 Granville street. Gentlemen are taught a bold, rapid hand, or business purposes, and the Ladies a fine, rapid and pretty style of writing.

Visiting, Wedding and Address Cards furnished and written to order. All orders by mail promptly attended to.

B. F. STAPLES,
jan 18 6m Teacher of Writing.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—The family medicine chest that is furnished with these two powerful remedies needs nothing more. Eruptions, sores, wounds, ulcers, tumors, and stiff joints are infallibly cured by the Ointment, and all affections of the bowels, stomach, and liver by the Pills. Sold by all Druggist.

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

THOROUGHLY TESTED. Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylob Balsam has stood the test for twenty years. Millions of bottles sold every year. It is not a dye, and differs from all other preparations, as it contains the specific aliment which is the life of the hair. They are unequalled for restoring, invigorating, beautifying, and dressing the hair, rendering it soft, silky and glossy. They cleanse the hair and impart to it a most delightful fragrance. Every Druggist has them for sale.

THROAT AFFECTIONS.—A physician writing from Newfane, New York, speaking of the beneficial effects resulting from the use of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" says: "for alleviating that horrid irritation only felt by those who have suffered from any *Bronchial Affection*, and for Hoarseness and Sore Throat too, I am free to confess (though I am an M. D) they answer all you claim for them." To avoid disappointment, be sure to obtain the *genuine* "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Sold by all Druggist.

Marriages.

At Victoria Terrace, on the 23rd ult., by the Rev. J. Lathern. A. J. Cowie, Esq, M. D., to Maggie, daughter of W. S. More, Esq.

On the 11th ult., at Nictaux, at the residence of the bride's father, Dr. Forster, by the Rev. R. Weddall, Mr. George Sachs, of Springfield, to Miss Joanna Forster.

On the 25th ult., at Wilmot, by the same, Mr. W. H. Miller, to Miss Mary Ann Nixon, both of Wilmot.

On the 31st of Jany., by the Rev. J. L. Sponagle, Mr. Samuel F. Fillmore, to Miss Mehetabel Stonehouse, both of Westchester, Cum. Co.

At Port Mouton, on the 15th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. I E Thurlow, Mr. William McDonald, of Port Jollie, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr Gamaliel Gardner.

At St. George's Church, by the Rev. R. F. Uniacke, Robert P. Johnson, of Springfield, to Isabella, daughter of the late Robert Muirhead, of this city.

Deaths.

At New Albany, on the 30th of Nov., Avard Black, only child of Robt and Annie McKay, aged 18 months. "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

At Hunts' Point, on the 13th ult., in the hope of eternal life, Eliza, beloved wife of Mr. George Fralick, aged 47 years.

At White Point, on the 15th ult., Joseph, youngest son of Mr. John Doggett, aged 15 months.

At Lower Stewiacke, on Saturday, 21st of Janr. Eleanor, wife of Matthew Gibson, in the 75th year of her age, a native of England.—(New Brunswick papers will please copy.

At Elmsdale, on the 22nd ult., in the 75th year of his age, the Rev. John Martin, for many years Pastor of St. Andrews Church in this city, and more recently Superintendent of Missions in connection with the Established Church of Scotland.

Drowned, on the 19th ult., from on board brigt Ocean Star, from Bermuda to Halifax, W. A. Smith, of Liverpool, N. S.

On the 24th ult., Alice Olivia, daughter of S. F. Barss, aged 3 months.

Washed overboard from schr Harold, on the 14th of January, on her passage from Philadelphia to Barbadoes, Samuel, second son of Mr. Daniel Lang, of this city, leaving a wife and three children to mourn their loss.

Lost from on board the brigt Hannah, on the 3rd inst., while on her passage to Bermuda, Mr. Thomas Fox, aged 54 years, a native of Ireland.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED

WEDNESDAY, Feb 22

Schrs Daring, Mot ag, Boston; G R C, Baker, Boston; Sardonyx, Nickerson, Barrington; Peniel, Liverpool.

THURSDAY, Feb 23.

H M S Medea, Commander Preston, from a cruise; Steamers Commerce, Snow, Boston; schrs Mary Jane, Georgetown; Village Queen, Barrington.

FRIDAY, Feb 24.

Steamer Delta, Hunter, Bermuda and St Thomas.

CLEARED.

Feb 22—Brigts America, French, Boston; Queen of the North, Campbell, Portland; schr Mary, Walsh, New York.

Feb 23—Ship British Lion, Mann, Liverpool, G B; schr Telegraph, Shaw, Philadelphia.

MEMORNDA.

New York, Feb 15—Arrd ship Cezdelia, Morris, Liverpool; schr Saladin, Marsh, Curacoa; cld brig Fleetwing, Park, Mrtamoras; schr Diadem, Rawling, Mayaguez. 16th—Arrd brigt Charlas A bert, Hardy, Cienfuegos; cld brigt Reclubite, Leeman, Trinidad; brig Helen Davies, Trinidad.

New York Feb 17—Arrd barques Quindara, Stanwood, St Martins; Tweed, McDougall, Cienfuegos; Winburn, McKenzie, Havana; brigts Veteran, Gamage, Matamoras; Springbok, Smith, Demerara; Victoria, Carmichael, Cienfuegos; Peninsula, Fickett, Matanzas; schr Belle, Andrews, Anguille; Wild Horse, McCombber, Cardenas; Minerva, Fletcher, Savannah la Mar

Havana, Feb 5—Arrd brig Clio, Cratt, Boston; schr Mary White, LeBlanc, do; sld brigt Neva, Smith, Sagua and New York.

THE

Colonial Life Assurance Comp'y.

Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.

CAPITAL £1,000,000 Stg.

Head Office, 5 George Street, Edinburgh.

Board of Directors at Halifax, N. S.

Office 227 Hollis Street.

The Hon M B Almon, Banker.
Charles Twining, Esq, Barrister.
The Hon Alex. Keith, Merchant.
J. J. Sawyer, Esq, High Sheriff, Halifax.
Medical Advisers—Dr. Mott Parker, M. D.
Agent—MATTHEW H. RICHEY.

POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

Annual Income of the Company, upwards of One Hundred and Forty-four Thousand Pounds Stg.

The Directors beg to direct attention to the following advantages to Assurers:

The Local Board are empowered to accept proposals without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of premium and liberal conditions as to residence.

Premiums received in any part of the world where Agencies have been established.

Claims settled at Home or Abroad.

Unconditional Assurances upon lives of persons settled in life, who have no intention of removing to an unhealthy climate.

☞ Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.

MATHEW H. RICHEY,
General Agent for Nova Scotia and P. E. Island.

AGENCIES.

Amherst, R B Dickey; Annapolis, James Gray; Bridgetown, Charles Rice; Charlottetown P E I, J Longworth; Digby, R S Fitz Randolph; Kentville, T W Harris; Liverpool, John Edgar; Lunenburg, H S Jost; New Glasgow, E Roach; Pictou J Crichton; Pugwash, R D Chandler; Summerside P E I, James Campbell; Sydney, C B, C. E. Leonard; Truro, A G Archibald; Windsor, Jos. Allison; Yarmouth, H A Grantham.

Nov 28

Certain, Safe and Effectual.

IN no Remedy are the three above qualities so well and effectually combined, as in

Woodill's Worm Lozenges

They are CERTAIN, because when properly used they *never fail* to exterminate Worms. Are SAFE because they Contain No MERCURY or other injurious ingredient. And can be administered to children of any age, and having the two above qualities combined they must be EFFECTUAL.—Thousands have used them, and still use them, prove them to be all they are recommended to be.

Prepared only by
WOODILL BROTHERS,
City Drug Store.

☞ Price 25 cents per box. For sale everywhere. feb 15

Coughs and Colds Cured

BY a timely use of Chiswell's Pectoral Balsam or Domville's Cough Mixtures, the latter being prepared from a receipt of Dr. Domville, well known to this community a few years ago for his skill as a physician. Sold by

GEO. JOHNSON,
jan 26 143 Hollis street.

New Advertisements.

THE BEST BARGAINS IN

DRY GOODS.

AT THE

LONDON HOUSE, Hollis Street.

ALL THE STOCK AT REDUCED PRICES! DURING THE WINTER MONTHS.

Cheap Lots of Cottons,

in White, Unbleached, Stripped, and Printed.

Dress Goods,

in Camlets, Alpaccas, Tartans, Coburgs, Merinoes, Delaines, Tweeds, etc.

Velvet Bonnets, Trimmed Hats.
Paisely filled and Cloth Long Shawls.

Large Lot of Steel Skirts.

Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Feathers, etc.
Gentlemen's Ready-Made Clothing. Shirts, Ties, Braces Collars, Handkerchiefs, etc.
Doeskins, Tweeds, Broadcloths, etc.

ALL AT THE REDUCED PRICES

Great inducements to Country buyers and Wholesale Dealers.

EDWD. BILLING.
London House, Hollis Street.
Opposite lower side of Province Building.

March 1

ANNUAL

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

OF

REMNANTS

AT THE

COMMERCE HOUSE,

144 Granville Street.

REMNANTS of White, Grey, and Printed Cottons. Remnants of Towellings, Table Linens, Sheetings, Red Ticks, Cotton Flannels, Striped Shirtings, Wool Flannels, Fancy Flannel Shirtings. Remnants of Carpets, Druggets, Curtain Damasks, &c. Remnants of Cloths, Doeskins and Scotch Tweeds—many useful lengths for Mens and Boys Suits, Coats and Pants.

ALSO—Mellons, Winseys and Mantle Cloths.

A large lot of Remnants of Dress GOODS of every description, in lengths of one to twelve yards.

Remnants of Black and Colored Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Laces, Muslin Trimmings, &c. All to be cleared out before Stock taking. And among the lot will be found some

Great Bargains.

ALSO—During the Sale of Remnants, several lots of WINTER GOODS at REDUCED PRICES.

R. McMURRAY & CO.

feb 15 (monthly ad)

EVERETT BROS.,

Manufacturers and Importers

OF

HATS, CAPS & FURS.

191 Hollis Street.

KEEP constantly on hand the largest and best assorted stock to be found in the city. Much of our stock is manfacured on the premises, and is warranted superior and cheaper than the imported article.

SILK HATS made to order by the use of the CONFORMATEUR MEASURE are warranted to fit perfectly. Persons in the country who have been troubled to get a Silk Hat to fit their head with comfort, can get suited from us the article they require at a few hours notice, without extra charge.

Trunks, Valises, Bags, Umbrellas, and Leather Hat Cases at the lowest Prices.

Agents for the Empire Sewing Machine.

EVERETT BROS.,
191 Hollis St.,
Opposite Province Building.

Feb 8—mos.

Woodill Brothers

HAVE received per "Twin Sons," from Boston, a further supply of Patent Medicines, &c.

CONSISTING OF—

Radway's Pills,	Smith's Electric Oil,
Holloway's "	Barry's Tricophorous,
Brandeth's "	Davis' Pain Killer,

The Family.

The Prettiest Hand.

Give me the hand that is warm, kind and ready;
Give me the clasp that is calm, true and steady;
Give me the hand that will never deceive me;
Give me the hand that I aye may believe then.
Soft is the palm of the delicate woman;
Hard is the hand of the rough, sturdy yeoman
Soft palm or hard hand, it matters not—never!
Give me the grasp that is friendly forever!

Give me the hand that is true as a brother;
Give me the hand that has harmed not another;
Give me the hand that has not it reworn it;
Give me the grasp, that I may adore it.
Lovely the palm of the fair blue veined maiden;
Horny the hand of the workman o'er laden;
Lovely or ugly it matters not—never!
Give me the grasp that is friendly forever!

Give me the grasp that is honest and hearty,
Free as the breeze and unshackled by party;
Let friendship give the grasp that becomes me,
Close as the twines of the vines of summer.
Give me the hand that is true as a brother;
Give me the hand that has not 'wrong'd another:
Soft palm or hard hand it matters not—never!
Give me the grasp that is friendly forever.

Something about Composition.

BY DATA THORNE.

Come Lily and Milly, and Dolly and Molly, and Mary and Sarah, and Jimmy and Johnny and Charley, and all the rest of you that have a composition to write for next week, dry up the tears, put off the doleful faces, draw up the chairs close, and listen while I tell you how to do it. You can't? O yes you can, if only you know how. Such hard work? I know it is. I know all about it. Many a time I have sat an hour, with a pen in my hand, and a great white sheet of paper before me, and the only thing in the world that I could think of would be, "Spring is the pleasantest season of the year. The flowers begin to blossom; the trees put forth their green leaves; the lambs skip and play in the fields; the squirrel hops from branch to branch; and everything is glad to think spring is coming." And when I got so far, I always had to stop, for want of something more to say. O yes—you can't tell me anything bad about the matter that I don't know already. I always feel sorry for children when they come home from school with their long composition-faces on, and so I want to tell you about a class of boys and girls hereabouts, who think it is fun to write their compositions. When they have one to write they come bounding into the house to tell of it, as joyful as if they were going skating.

I wondered much what the magic was that had made play of what used to be such hard work; and so I went up to school one day, to find out. This was what I saw. In a pleasant room sat the teacher at her desk, and before her were about twenty little boys and girls. Some of them were pretty, and some were plain. Some had light hair, and some dark. The redeemer of eyes, and black eyes, and hazel eyes; but the eyes — her death was improved by a the teacher, — was preached on the evening — interment. — were blue eyes, and grey eyes, and the lips were all smiling. And this was what I heard:

"Children, how many feet has a dog?"

"Four."

"How many has a cat?" "Four."

"How many ears have they each?" "Two."

"How many eyes?" "Two."

"How many tails?" "One."

"What are their skins both covered with?"

"Hair."

"Then what is the difference between a dog and a cat?"

The children looked blank, and no one spoke.

"If there were a cat and a dog both in this room, could you tell me which was which?"

"Yes 'm."

"How?"

"They don't look alike," spoke up Eddy, rather doubtfully.

"But how differently do they look?"

"The dog is the biggest," said Johnny Fay, sure that he had found it all out.

"But suppose they were the same size—a little dog and a big cat?"

Another silence, and then Lucy's hand was raised, and her blue eyes sparkled, as she said, timidly, "She kitty would pur if you should stroke her, but the dog wouldn't."

"Well, children, you need not tell me any more now, but I want you to go home and look at all your dogs and cats, and see in what things they are different from each other, and the subject of your next composition may be, 'Why a cat is not a dog.'"

The children were dismissed, and went home; but you may be sure that all the dogs and cats in about twenty houses had to undergo a thorough examination that night. They were doubtless somewhat surprised at having their claws counted, and their mouths so unceremoniously opened, and their teeth and tongues looked at, and their eyes looked into; and the dogs wondered what the reason was that they had to be taken into a dark room, and their hair rubbed the wrong way to see if it would sparkle. But they bore it very patiently, considering that they could not be made to know what it was all for.

Then the children talked with their fathers and mothers, and rummaging the book-shelves, and read everything they could find about cats and dogs, and they remembered many little stories about them themselves; and, when next composition-day came, every one was ready, and as eager and happy as if they were about to do some very pleasant thing.

I should like to tell you what some of the compositions were; what funny things were in them, and how they all laughed. Some of the children disagreed about some things too. Harry had written that cat's eyes were always green; Emma thought they were yellow; while Josie said her kitty's were brown. Berty thought the greatest difference between dogs and cats was, that boys liked dogs and girls liked cats. Altogether, they had a merry time over their compositions; and I am sure that any one of those twenty children could tell the difference now between a dog and cat, without any hesitation.

One day, some body asked one of these same little boys why it was that he liked to write compositions so well. He twisted his button-hole with his fingers; and looked up at the clouds with his eyes, and after thinking a minute, he said:

"I guess it's 'cause I always write about what I know."

Now, there's the secret for you, children. Always write about what you know, and it will not be such hard work, after all.

Neatness in Dress.

We are almost inclined to think that every person, and especially all young persons, should be encouraged and expected to dress themselves with some degree of fresh care during the after part of each day. It may cost a little time (it certainly should not be allowed to cost much,) but it will be apt to increase a person's self-respect, and that comfortable feeling of being allied and equal to the better part of the social world, which is so desirable for all, and especially for the young. Not long since, a lady whose ideas were thought by many to be above her circumstances, would limit on all her children dressing for the afternoon neatly though plainly, but never rumpling in their morning attire. To wash, to arrange the hair, and to be always dressed in the afternoon, not for company, but for home life, became a habit of all the young people of that house from childhood, not without some remarks from less painstaking neighbors. At last, one of the children, a bright, but rather self-willed girl, remarked, "I think we all feel so much more inclined to be orderly and good when we are dressed for the afternoon." This remark, made casually to the mother, was, she said, an abundant reward for all the extra trouble and care of the arrangement.

It is not expensive, but rather economical than otherwise, to pay this sort of attention to dress. A little extra washing which it may cost is nothing to what is saved by the habitual carelessness not to soil one's clothes. The slovenly is the most extravagant, generally speaking of any one in dress. So also the time that it may take is nothing, compared to the habit of order, of system, and of having time for everything. It promotes self-respect and pleasant social feelings. The man, woman or child, who feels habitually worse dressed than near neighbors, will be apt to shrink from society and behave awkardly in it. This will make others shrink from them, and produce a sort of warfare and antagonism most undesirable, and sure to check the flow of those benevolent and social feelings which are the source of the purest and best earthly joys, and much of all our usefulness. For all this a person must have no thought or care or pride of wherewithal they are clothed while in company.

There are some would-be philosophers who cannot see the reasonableness of all this. Let them watch the effect which the Sunday attire has, especially upon the working portion of society, when parents and children all have time and dress for the Sabbath school, the church, or the private walk, or the family fire-side. Does not all this produce greater mutual respect among the members of the same family, among neighbors and friends, greater self-respect in nearly all and a quiet contentment and enjoyment of existence, most of all things conducive to order and improvement? Let those familiarizing British glect all such habits be observed have some of those almost uniformly view, to consider, first, whether waste the fact that Confederation whether who resolution of political differed, and they will sarily prove by be found disorderly, and wheel of far more than all the cost of attending to such matters.

We have known of authors who have found it necessary to dress before writing their best things, of ministers who must put on a clean shirt in order to write as well as deliver a good sermon, and of orators who felt all the more able to command their audience by being neatly and exactly dressed. No doubt there are many exceptions to all this. But those who have much to do with public life will have found that success, while not to be attained by fine or expensive clothing of a shiny newness, is yet very greatly assisted by a scrupulous neatness, and all that care and cleanliness which makes and assists a proper self-respect.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Honesty and Trust.

The following pleasant anecdote is from "Glances and Glimpses," by Dr. Harriet K. Hunt, who was once a teacher in Boston:

A cousin of mine in Charleston having passed away, it became proper that I should attend her funeral. It was school afternoon; I did not dismiss the scholars; and, as they disliked a monitor, I hit upon the following plan of leaving them: I placed in the chair the large, old-fashioned slate, (it had been my father's;) wrote upon it the names of the scholars in the order in which they sat, and arranged the needle work and reading—for I always had some interesting work read aloud every afternoon by some elder pupil—and then said: "Now, children, when the clock strikes five, leave your seats orderly, go to my chair, and place by each of your names a unit for good behavior and a cross for bad. When I return I shall anxiously look at the slate, and in the morning, when you are all assembled, I will read the list aloud, that everything may be confirmed. But I trust you!"

On my return I visited the school-room, and found but one cross upon the slate; and that, where I least expected it, appended to the name of a beautiful, open, bright, brave child, who then promised much to the world—the fact of having, risk, private being her greatest drawback. She was the last child in school that I should have thought capable of any misconduct. The morning came; the list was read; it proved truthful; but when I came to this name, I said:

"My dear child, you must explain. Why is this? What did you do?"

Looking up to me with those coleful eyes, and speaking with a soulful tone, which never made her an object of sacred interest, she replied:

"I laughed aloud. I laughed more than once—I couldn't help it—because *the slate was keeping school!*"

Leaky Roofs.

Where a house has been built by one or more additions, the occupants are almost sure to be troubled with leaks. The easiest way to stop them is to introduce suitable cement. White lead paint, with fine sand intermixed to stiffen it according to need, answers a good purpose. Gas tar or any kind of tar, similarly stiffened, will make an excellent water-proof, frost-proof application. A third, and a very good cement, is made of four pounds of rosin, a pint of linseed oil, and an ounce of red lead, to be applied hot, with a brush. Any person who knows the difference between cold, wet discomfort, and warm and dry enjoyment, should try one of these remedies for a leaky house.

FELLOWS' ORIGINAL

WORM LOZENGES!

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

INTESTINAL WORMS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

FELLOWS' WORM LOZENGES

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

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

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

FELLOWS' SPRUDY RELIEF,

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

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

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

Fellows' Dyspepsia Bitters

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

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

Fellows' Balsam of Liverwort and Coltsfoot.

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

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

FELLOWS' & CO.,

Feb 1 Foster's Corner.

A HINT

To the worthy Citizens of Canada.

BE WARNED IN TIME.

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

T. HOLLOWAY,
Aug 17. 1y. 244 Strand, London.

Just received another supply of the above Food.
WOOLRICH, Sole Agent

Tooth Ache,

INSTANT CURE.

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

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

jan 25.

A Complete Knowledge of Piano PLAYING, may be easily obtained by the use of "Richardson's New Method for the Piano Forte," 25,000 copies of which are sold every year. Its Lessons are adapted to pupils of all ages, and its exercises attractive and useful in every stage of advancement. This book has, on account of its actual merit, become the standard work of Piano instruction, and the only one which every well informed teacher and scholar uses. Price $2 75 on receipt of which it will be sent, post paid. O DITSON & CO, Publishers, Boston.

Wesleyan Book Room.

—Just received—

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

jan 11

FANCY SILK DRESSES,

$10 to $20.

All at Reduced Prices!

No. 144 Granville Street.

R. McMURRAY & Co.
COMMERCE HOUSE.

jan 26

Turner's American Express.

RUNNING to all parts of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, United States and Canada.

Expresses are made up DAILY to all the above named places, Overland, and not as a day to Windsor, and Truro, &c.

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

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

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

THE Proprietor having formed a connection with the

Atlas Parcel Express, of Liverpool,

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

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HUSE & LOWELL,
January 11 Agents.

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH.

Every Man his own Physician.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

AND

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

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

Erysipelas and Salt Rheum.

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

Bad Legs, Old Sores, and Ulcers

Cases of many years' standing, that have pertinaciously refused to yield to any other treatment, have invariably and Military power the applications of — ever witnessed, a power — remedy *Europe would* — only succumbed to a few *times the* — this powerful unguent.

Eruptions on the Skin.

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

Female Complaints.

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

Piles and Fistula.

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

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

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

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

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

There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

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

Avery Brown & Co. Agents in Halifax, N. S.
June 22.

London Drug & Medicine Store

STOCKED with a full and complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals of known strength and purity, comprising most articles to be found in a

FIRST CLASS DISPENSING AND APOTHECARY STORE

Particular attention given, by competent persons, to the preparation of all physician's prescriptions, a specialité.

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

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

WINTER CLOAKINGS,

At the "Globe House,"

85 *Granville Street.*

WINTER CLOAKINGS, in all the new materials, are selling at Reduced Prices at the above named House. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine.

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Eminent Wesleyan Ministers.

RECEIVED per steamer, and for sale at the WESLEYAN BOOK ROOM.

Portraits of Seven Presidents of the British Conference, Engraved in first class style on one *steel plate*,—(size of plate 16in. by 12in.)—faithfully copied from the latest photographs. The arrangement of the portraits is exceedingly artistic, and the Picture most unique and pleasing. The Seven Presidents are the following:—Rev. Thos. Jackson, John Hannah, D.D., S. D. Waddy, D.D., T. A. West, W W Stamp, John Hatchard and Charles Prest—Price $1.

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—AT THE—

London House,

Hollis Street, Opposite Province Building.

THREE DOLLARS PER PAIR!

Large size—All Wool—Extra heavy.

EDWARD BILLING.
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Nov 23.

LONDON HOUSE,

HOLLIS STREET.

BARGAINS in Dresses, &c., during Christmas week. Large assortment of Dresses, in checked Lustrines, Tartans, Camlets, Mohairs, Linseys, Tweeds, &c. All reduced to 1s. per yard. French Merinoes, Reps, and other better materials also largely reduced in price. Furs and Mantles at Cost.

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THE INDEPENDENT.

This weekly Religious, Literary and Family Journal, edited by

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

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TWO DOLLARS

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

One Sermon Every Week,

BY

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

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

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

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No. 5 Beekman Street, New York
October 12 For sale by News Agents

STRAIT OF CANSO

MARINE RAILWAY.

Capacity 1000 Tons Register Tonnage.

THIS RAILWAY is now completed, and ready for hauling vessels to clean or repair, and being operated by steam, quick despatch will be given. For vessels of 50 tons and under, there will be a uniform charge of $7.50. For all vessels over 50 tons, 15 cents per ton will be charged for hauling, and 25 hours on the ways. Fishing and coasting vessels under 150 tons, not occupying the ways more than three hours, will be charged one-half the thirds of the above rate or 10 cents per ton. Steamboats will be charged 15 cents per ton. Steamboats, and 15 cents per horse power. Steam. Steamer. Application to be made to the Superintendent at the works at Port Hering, or in addition. Cape Breton Advertiser, Sydney, and or to

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

HALF-DOLLAR TEA.

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

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

Also, a general assortment of

Family Groceries

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

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

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

English Pharmacy.

Attention is called to the following Articles:

Woolrich's Pick-me-up Bitters,
Woolrich's Arnica Opodeldoc for Chilblains,
Woolrich's Varnish for Autumn Leaves,
Woolrich's Pectoral Cough Mixture,
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Sole Agent for Dr Ridge's Pat Food for Infants and Invalids—great inducements offered to Wholesale buyers.

J H WOOLRICH,
Dispensing and Family Chemist—
Opposite Commercial wharf, Upper water street
Sept 23

LANGLEY'S PILLS.

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

Sold by GEO. JOHNSTON, London Drug Store, 146 Hollis street. March 16.

CHISWELLS

PECTORAL BALSAM

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

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

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

Nov 6

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Dec. 21 A H WOODILL.

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

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

From Rev. Robert Flint, Steburn, N. Y. *Rev. W. Harrison.*—I have tried your medicine for throat and lung