

Obituary Notices.

NEWFOUNDLAND—BRIGGS CIRCUIT.

Mr. Editor.—I am always glad to read the communications which appear from time to time in the Provincial Wesleyan, from my ministerial brethren and others, detailing important and interesting facts and incidents, which occur on their various circuits, and think that a larger supply of such articles for your columns, would render their perusal, increasingly interesting to your numerous readers. I have often felt that I ought to attempt something in this line, but a very strong disinclination from the business of writing, and a great lack of interesting matter, in my neighbourhood, have hitherto kept me silent. Of late however, a few occurrences have taken place, which I brief reference may not be unacceptable. I will commence the detail by observing that I write this in our new parsonage, which has long been a great desideratum in this circuit; the former one being old, contracted, inconvenient, dilapidated and altogether discreditable. The present parsonage is respectable in its appearance, and commodious in its arrangement; and when well furnished, will afford quite a comfortable home for my successors. For its erection we are indebted to the kindness and interest of our friends, Messrs. Nathan Norman, John Norman, Abraham Bartlett, Azariah Munden, William Whelan, and Samuel Wilcox, who kindly consented to become the building committee, and took upon themselves the entire pecuniary responsibility connected with it. With the names and persons of these good friends, many of my ministerial brethren in the Province are acquainted, and I doubt not will be highly pleased with this proof of their unabated attachment to, and appreciation of our cause. By means of an amount which has lately fallen into my hands, I have been enabled to make arrangements for the erection of commodious out-buildings, which will soon be commenced. I believe that it is the intention of our kind lady friends, to follow up the zealous and praiseworthy efforts of the above named gentlemen, by furnishing the new parsonage in a comfortable and respectable style. Our school-house at Cupids has lately been secured to our Conference, and its completion considerably advanced. Our Sabbath school at Briggs, has lately been reorganized, and I trust, quite an impetus been given to its efficiency and prosperity. The Watch Night and Covenant services were interesting and profitable, and the number of our communicants at the latter service was augmented by an addition of three of our leading friends. This addition, though small is unusual, and is felt to be quite an encouragement. Sickness and death have been rare in this community of late, and highly interesting death bed scenes have been witnessed, which I trust will be rendered permanently beneficial to many in this community. The first to which I shall refer is that of Miss Emma Bartlett, eldest daughter of Mr. Abraham Bartlett, the most liberal supporter of our cause in Briggs. Her constitution which was naturally feeble received a severe shock four years ago by means of a serious illness which she experienced while at school in St. John's. Subsequently she became a pupil in our Academy at Sackville, where, in addition to mental culture, she received considerable spiritual benefit. During the latter part of her stay at the Academy, she became rather unwell, and in consequence of a cold which she took on her way home last summer, her disease became seriously aggravated, and soon after it became painfully evident that she was doomed to end her days in lingering consumption. Her sufferings were complicated and very painful, and, in the estimation of christian charity might be deemed quite sufficient to be pleaded in excuse of any tendency to irritability, that she might have laboured under. She was unfortunately, rather reserved in reference to her spiritual state, and it was not until the latter part of her illness, that she made any satisfactory disclosures of her feelings and prospects. Then, however, she gave me and others, a distinct assurance that it was well with her, and that consequently she was not afraid to die, but that rather she desired to depart and with Jesus which is far better. As her end drew nigh, her perception of christian duty and privilege became clearer, and consequently, that she might comply with her Saviour's express command and gather strength and comfort for her soul, she desired to partake of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, which accordingly was administered to her, together with her sorrowing parents and friends, and we, believe, not without profit. She expressed an earnest concern for the religious improvement of her brothers and sister, exhorting her parents to bring them up in the fear of God; and to her affectionate and indulgent father and mother, she left a dying request to meet her in heaven. To one of her youthful companions, then, like herself, on her dying bed, she sent an affectionate farewell, adding, "Tell her that I shall be in heaven only a short time before her, to welcome her there." She continued to suffer most severely till the last, when, committing her soul to the hands of God, she passed away from earth, to be, it is trusted, "Far from a world of grief and sin, With God eternally at his side."

Her death was attended to be improved, in the presence of a numerous congregation, from Isaiah xi. 6, 7. The next decease in point of order, which I shall notice, is that of Miss Margaret E. Nuttall, youngest daughter of J. C. Nuttall, Esq. Sub-Collector of H. M. Customs, &c. She was on terms of intimate friendship with Miss Bartlett and it is a most blessed alleviation of the sorrow of their bereaved friends to be able to rejoice in the thought that their companionship which was for a while interrupted by death, has been renewed under circumstances which preclude all possibility of its future interruption, and that they now together "Range the sweet plains on the banks of the river, And sing hallicujah for ever and ever." In consequence of a cold which she caught some time last winter, she became troubled with hoarseness and other unfavourable symptoms, which, as time progressed, became more and more serious and alarming until the conviction could no longer be resisted that the insidious and fatal disease, consumption, had marked her for its prey. During the progress of her disease, she became awakened to her situation as a dying creature, and began earnestly and penitently to seek the Lord. Being favoured with the counsels and prayers of a pious mother, who has kept a consistent member of our church from her early days, and eagerly listening to the instructions and exhortation of the ministers and other christian friends who visited her, she obtained clear views of the plan of salvation, and trusting only in the merits of her Saviour's death and making full surrender of herself to him, she soon happily received redemption through his blood even the forgiveness of sin, accompanied by a blessed change of heart and a glorious hope of immortality. The reality of this blessed experience became conspicuous in its results with regard to her subsequent spirit and demeanour. As far as circumstances would admit, she exhibited the fruits of the spirit in a most satisfactory degree. Love beamed in her countenance, and obedience in her words. "O," said she, on one occasion when she had been richly favoured with

divine influence! "I love everybody!" but, said I, "Jesus most of all." "Yes," she replied with glowing emphasis, "Jesus most of all." Her joy was unexpressed and full of glory, and often amid her deepest sufferings, and in the lonely hours of the night did her happy soul break forth in strains of rapturous and grateful praise. The passive graces of her lovely religion were beautifully exemplified in her. By no look or gesture was an impatience manifested, and not one murmuring expression escaped from her lips. Patience had in her its perfect work, and it is believed that she had no wish or desire separate from the will of God, to which she was sweetly and entirely resigned. Once or twice she was in heaviness through temptation, and the most remarkable feature in her case at such seasons, was the proof of her ardent attachment to her Saviour, in lamenting her inability to realize his presence. "O I can't see Jesus," "I want to see Jesus." And he who has kindly said, "I will not leave you comfortless," did not forget this tender lamb, and by renewed manifestations of himself to her soul, banished her complaint, and enabled her in strains of sweet melody to adopt the triumphant utterances of the pious Dr. Watts—

"In darkest shades if thou appear, My dwelling brighten, Thy art my soul's bright morning star, And thou my rising sun."

Many of her utterances on her dying bed will, I trust, make an indelible impression on the minds of those who were favoured with the privilege of listening to them. To her relatives and friends that visited her from time to time, she repeatedly expressed her affectionate concern for their eternal happiness. "O, I want you all to go to heaven. Won't you try to meet me in heaven?" "Mama don't weep for me; I am too happy to weep—I am going to heaven, Mama." God bless you my child, "said her affectionate father to her a short time before her death." "God bless you Papa; God bless your gray hairs," she earnestly responded. "George," said she to her youthful brother, "get religion." "Try to be a good man, and if you live well you will die well, and go to heaven." She repeatedly called the servant also to her bedside and gave her most suitable counsel, warning her not to neglect the salvation of her soul, and exhorting her to pray more frequently and perseveringly. Some days before her death, through excessive weakness, and other effects of disease, she became the subject of rather distressing mental aberrations from which, however, she recovered, to the great relief of her dear friends, a short time before her departure, when it appeared that she was still in possession of the consolations and hopes of the Gospel; and soon after in compliance with her earnest invitation of, "Come Lord Jesus, come quickly," and in fulfilment of his own promise, the Saviour came and received her unto himself, that where he is, there she may be also.

"Happy soul, thy days are ended, Go by angel guides attended, To the bright Jesus' home."

The occasion of her death was improved by the Episcopal Minister, to whose congregation her father belonged, from the weighty and impressive command of the Saviour, "Therefore, be ye also ready." It next became my mournful yet pleasing duty to notice the demise of Captain Stephen Percy, junr., son of Captain Stephen Percy, sen., and brother-in-law of the Rev. J. S. Phinney. He was from an early age, the subject of occasional attacks of severe illness, which is believed, operated beneficially in the way of restraining him from many of those improprieties which youth is exposed, and influencing his mind in favour of the claims and duties of religion. "He was," to use the language of his beloved father, "always a good child," dutiful and affectionate to his parents and kind to his brothers and sisters. Being favourably situated in reference to the means of religious instruction, and blessed with a pious and praying mother, he was repeatedly the subject of gracious impressions and desires, to which however, he did not fully yield, to his great and sincere regret, until he was overtaken by his last illness, during which he earnestly sought and abundantly realized the consolations and hopes of "the glorious gospel of the blessed God." While on the coast of Labrador last summer, he sustained an attack of paralysis; from which he recovered so far, as to be able to reach his beloved home. For a while after, hopes were entertained that he might possibly regain to a good degree, his former state of health. This hope was however not to be realized, as in about six weeks from the time of his first seizure by paralysis, another attack supervened, by which he entirely lost the use of one side, and for a while his power of speech. Immediately on the approach of the symptoms of his last illness, he became sensible of his consequent danger, and at once, he exclaimed in deep and sorrowful anxiety, "O Mother! I am dying, and my sins not pardoned. Pray for me, O pray for me!" Soon after it appeared from the expression of his countenance and other signs, which he was enabled to make, that prayer had been answered, his fears removed, and mercy obtained. For several days after, his death was almost hourly expected; but a little contrary to this expectation, he rallied and partially recovered his speech, and expressed his assurance of acceptance with God. At his request the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to him and with earnest feelings of devotion did he participate in it. But soon after, in consequence of mistaken views on the subject of a proper preparation for it, he was sorely tempted with the suggestion that he had eaten and drunk unworthily, and was for a while almost inconsolable. Shortly after, however, through the aid of Christian counsel and prayer, he was enabled to entertain clearer views of the gracious method of Salvation, and on being more clearly convinced, that not by works of righteousness which he had done, but according to God's mercy, he was to be saved; and that him that worketh not but believeth on him that justifieth the ungodly, it faith counted for righteousness," he was led to cast himself more fully on the merits of Christ, and was "filled with peace and joy through believing." From that time he held fast the beginning of his confidence, steadfast to the end, and was enabled to bear a glorious testimony to the ability and willingness of Christ to save. But his cup of suffering was not yet full, and in the course of a few weeks after he was called to endure most excruciating pain through the recurrence of aggravated symptoms of heart disease. His agony was at times almost overwhelming and could only be partially alleviated, by most desperate measures; but he was enabled to endure as seeing him who is invisible, and in his seasons of deepest suffering the reality of his Saviour were on his lips. He joined most fervently in the exercises of devotion, and, to the astonishment and delight of his friends, would, until his strength utterly failed, unite in singing hymns of praise and triumph, and heartily responded to the various petitions presented at the throne of grace. He felt an ardent desire to see his father, (then absent at sea), and on his arrival a few days before his death, and after a brief and affecting interview with him, during which his spiritual interests were not forgotten, he joyfully exclaimed, "Now I can go." Most affectionately and impressively, did he counsel and exhort his friends in reference to their reli-

gious concerns, and, it is to be hoped, not in vain. Altogether, his death bed presented a most instructive and interesting scene, and we glorified God in him." His last audible utterances were, "Precious Jesus, Precious Jesus." In Thess. 4th. ch. and 13th 14th vers., constituted the foundation of the remarks made at his funeral.

To the foregoing obituary notices I may add the following of one of our Sabbath Schoolers lately deceased, viz. Ruth Bartlett, grand-daughter of Mr. Joseph Bartlett, senr. She was an amiable and interesting child, and by her kind, quiet and gentle demeanour, secured the kind regard of all who knew her. In the exercises of the Sabbath School and in the means of grace generally she manifested much interest, and it is believed that in them she sought and found that grace, which she so evidently exhibited in affliction and death. From the commencement of her affliction a few weeks ago, she seemed to have the impression that it was unto death; and on being asked if she was not afraid to die, replied, "No; for Jesus died for me." She was much engaged in prayer during her sickness, and was enabled to speak of death with great composure, and of heaven as her home. In her last moments, after having taken an affectionate leave of her widowed mother and other dear friends, she calmly fell asleep in Jesus.

Yours, &c. THOMAS SMITH. Briggs, Jan. 29th, 1861.

MY DEAR BROTHER.—Death has again broken our ranks. Our long tried friend, and only Local Preacher here, the venerable JOSEPH SPRATT, died suddenly on the 29th inst., in the 72nd year of his age; and while his aged widow and family mourn their loss, they rejoice in hope of his everlasting happiness. Although the naturally strong constitution of our beloved brother had evidently been giving way for the last two years, he retired to rest on the night of his death in his usual health apparently. But a little after midnight he complained of pain about his chest; simple remedies failing, the doctor was sent for; but before doctor or next door neighbours could reach him, he had exchanged mortality for life. The immediate cause of his death (as is supposed) was an affection of the valves of his heart, these ceasing to shut and open caused an intermission of the circulation of the blood through the heart and system.

His father Spratt was a native of Chester, England. There he was brought to a saving knowledge of Christ, and joined the Wesleyan Church; and being a sensible, active and lively youth, he soon became useful in the prayer-meeting and singing-school—being a first class singer. He subsequently became a Local Preacher and Class-Leader for over fifty years he was a most acceptable Local Preacher of the Wesleyan Church.

Some forty-two years ago next spring, brother Spratt and his family removed to Miramichi, and after a few months settled on Bay Du Vin, where he resided about nine years, preaching the Gospel to the people every Sabbath. About thirty two years ago our brother and family removed to this town. Here he witnessed the planting and watched the growth of Methodism, and assisted in building our excellent chapel; and from that time till death he sustained the offices of Trustee, Leader, and Local Preacher. For some twenty-five years he preached every Sabbath morning to our Chatham congregation without any temporal reward. He stood closely connected with all the temperance movements and institutions of the town; was a strong advocate of Temperance, Sabbath Schools, Singing Societies—in short every measure that tended to improve the social, intellectual and moral condition of the people. Hence our friend was greatly beloved and respected by all who knew him, and his death is deeply felt by all, but especially by our own Church and congregation.

Our departed friend was a most remarkable man: he had a strong mind—a good memory—was well read in all general knowledge—full of anecdotes relative to old times, events, and persons—had a good taste—was an excellent judge of good preaching and writing—was fond of good poetry: his two most favorite hymns in our collection were—

"The God of Abraham praise, Who reigns above, Ancient ever-lasting days, And God of love, &c."

"And as I born to die? And to be buried with Nature's stern decree."

Brother Spratt had often prayed to be saved from a lingering sickness and trouble to his friends, and God granted him his request. He preached on Sunday morning the 20th inst.—addressed the Sabbath School in the afternoon—and assisted in the singing at night. He visited some of his old neighbours on Tuesday afternoon; and before two o'clock on Wednesday morning his soul had taken wing to the mansions above. "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of His saints." "The righteous is taken away from the evil to come."

About six weeks ago MRS. RALPH, of English Settlement, after suffering long and severe pain, died happily in the Lord, aged about 56 years. Sister R. was brought into the enjoyment of religion and joined the Church under the ministry of the Rev. C. Lockhart—and thus continued till death.

She died of an inward cancer in her breast: endured great distress—but her end was peace. "Happy are the faithful dead, Whom from all their toils are freed."

G. M. BARRATT. Miramichi, Jan. 31st, 1861.

MILL TOWN CIRCUIT. MR. EDITOR.—The year 1861, like all its predecessors is rapidly furnishing its bills of mortality, and among the dead in Christ is now found the name of SARAH, the beloved wife of William Robinson, of Mill Town, St. Stephen, who left this transitory life for a better and permanent one on Saturday the 18th inst., in the 40th year of her age. Our departed sister was awakened to a sense of her guilt and danger, under the ministry of the Rev. Rd. Shepherd, when she was 16 years old, and immediately availed herself of the privilege of connecting herself with the Wesleyan Society at St. Stephen, where she then resided, as one who desired to flee from the wrath to come. It was not however, until after marriage, and under the ministry of the Rev. Henry Daniel, that she was enabled to believe with the heart unto righteousness, and to testify with multitudes of happy believers, that the blood of Christ was able to purify the heart from an evil conscience; and that being justified by faith, she had peace with God through the Lord Jesus Christ. Receiving the spirit of adoption and grace, she proceeded to build upon that foundation a superstructure of personal and social, experimental and practical piety, such as abundantly justified her profession. She loved the house of God, and delighted as well in the private and social, as in the more public means of grace: the class-meeting especially she attended with a regularity, which proved that a means of grace so admirably adapted to edify the spiritually minded was highly appreciated by her. In the several relations of life, which she

was provisionally called to sustain, whether as wife, or mother, or sister, or friend; she endeavored conscientiously to discharge with all good fidelity the sacred and important duties arising therefrom. The prosperity of the cause of Christ was in her estimation supremely desirable, and holily did she deplore the existence of evils which hinder in their operation an adverse influence, while her joy abounded in proportion as sinners were brought to repentance and believers were edified in faith. She was eminently a woman of a meek and quiet spirit, and while she keenly felt the various afflictions and bereavements she was called to suffer, she found the grace of Christ sufficient to sustain her.

Considering the present state of our discipline, where the passive graces of the spirit are to be brought into exercise and the soul matured by grace for heaven, she un murmuringly received the cup which her heavenly father put into her hand. Feeling her need of entire sanctification, and believing that Christ was both able and willing thus to bless her, she pleaded in swelling faith the sacred and inviolable engagements of her faithful covenant keeping God to sanctify her wholly; but now the great enemy of souls assailed her peace with fearful violence, suggesting that she was the subject of spiritual deception, and that after professing religion for so many years she would finally be lost.

The shield of faith, and the sword of the spirit were however in her case, as in multitudes of other and similar ones, able to quench the fiery darts of the devil, and it was with great pleasure that her husband and pastor received from her the power of utterance was gone, unmistakable assurance that her soul was saved on God and kept in peace.

It was about 4 o'clock in the morning, and while her husband with his family around was commending her to God, that she calmly fell asleep in Jesus.

WILLIAM SMITH. ANNAPOLIS CIRCUIT.

Died at Granville on 16th Jan. MR. VALENTINE TROOP in the 82nd year of his age.

Mr. Troop was one of the oldest members of the Wesleyan Church in the Annapolis Circuit. He was a truly excellent man, the community in which he resided had long awarded him its unbounded confidence and its general esteem. He was brought to a saving knowledge of the truth at an early age, and during his protracted sojourn on earth was noted for his consistent walk and unaffected affability.

He cordially believed and personally tested the fundamental principle of Christianity—that we are saved by grace through faith, and not for our own merits or deservings; he also as firmly believed, the no less important one, that those who name the name of Christ should depart from iniquity, abstain from all appearance of evil, and be careful to maintain good works. In these Scriptural and Wesleyan beliefs he lived; adorning the doctrines by the practical development of his virtues.

His general religious experience, owing probably to his natural disposition or temperament of mind, was not that of lively joyous character which it is the privilege of the believer to realize, yet it was evident that his Scriptural morality was the growth of a regenerated heart, and demonstrative of "the root of the matter in him."

As he was remarkably unobtrusive and cautious of speech, perhaps, fearing to say too much in relation to his religious engagements, he may have gone to the other extreme, and deprived himself of the more joyful states of the inner-life by his reluctance to communicate.

He faithfully and affectionately discharged the duties of life in its varied relations, as a husband and father; and in return, was greatly beloved and respected by those who gave his memory a lasting enshrinement among their hearts' dearest treasures.

For a few years the infirmities of advancing age confined Mr. Troop to the bounds of his own dwelling, and for some months preceding his decease rendered him almost helpless.

Gradually, calmly he descended the declivity of life and approached the river of death; the scenes of immortality stood revealed on the other side; leaving on the shores of time a pious example and an unblemished reputation; his spirit departed in the peace of Jesus, and the Christian hope of entering into the rest and sharing in the immediate enjoyments of those who, through faith and patience, inherit the promises.

Servant of God, well done! T.

Provincial Wesleyan.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRU. 13, 1861.

In consequence of the official relation which this paper sustains to the Conference of Eastern Nova Scotia, we require that Obituary, Retiral, and other notices addressed to us, from any of the Churches within the bounds of the Conference, shall pass through the hands of the Superintendent Minister. Communications designed for this paper must be accompanied by the name of the writer in confidence. We do not undertake to return rejected articles.

TO BE, OR NOT TO BE; Dissolution and Destruction of American Republicanism; or Union, Freedom, and Progress, as "the star of the Empire Westward moves!"

This is the question of the present moment, agitating America from the Hudson's Bay Territory north, to Peru and Chili in the far South. The American Republic now presents the likeness of a great city under repeated shocks of an earthquake. Buildings totter; fissures yaw; chasms and depths unfold, and it is dangerous to walk beneath the threatened downfall of gorgeous palaces. Another such shock and ruin is inevitable. Men's hearts fall them with fear. "Shall we have a civil war?" is now a question in every man's mind. Will Northern States coerce and drive back the seceding States South into the Union? Or will the contending parties agree to separate and form separate Governments? Our last telegraphic dispatch announced "war inevitable in thirty hours." But we put this among the many flying rumours not to be heeded. It is very evident that there is intense excitement in the whole Union. A perfect and bitter hatred exists between the slave-holding states and the free North. The hatred, the fear, the cry of blood in the South. The North is calm, deliberate, and determined to maintain the Union inviolate. "We will not coerce," say the North: "We will not fight, unless you attempt to seize Washington, the seat of Government. You may, one and all, secede, if you think well; you may form your own government; extend slavery where you like and as you please; but you leave Washington, with its time-honored associations, in our hands." The plot for seizing Washington, assassinating Lincoln, and appropriating the whole of the federal property in the political capital, is now abandoned. It was a most important part of the traitorous designs of the slave-holders. The hasty steps of Carolina, and the resignation of Secretary Floyd, exposed and destroyed this horrible conspiracy. General Scott is in Washington, taking every precaution to preserve the city. The patriotism of the North and South is increasing daily. "The

Union must be preserved," is the cry of thousands in the South as well as in the North. A reaction is taking place. "What can we do if we secede?" ask the serious and sober-thinking men of the South. "We have not wealth sufficient to maintain a war with the North; and if we had the means of war, what are we fighting for? Our cause is bad; it is not so fashionable as it was an hundred years ago. England, France, Holland, Portugal, and even Russia, are all hating their slaves; and all we fight for? Alas! we would lose the very thing for which we go to war! We dare not fight! In fact the fighting would be among us. With 4,000,000 slaves and coloured free men among us, we should be as men fighting on a powder magazine." If the South fights, her first gun is the signal for her own destruction. The North knows this, and therefore as bold as she is calm. What, then, will be done? That there is a most tremendous disruption—dis-union in the widest and worst sense of the term—is a fact! Compromise is out of the question now. Mr. Crittenden put out both arms to seize and hold together the two contending parties by his celebrated compromise; but the revolution was too strong, and he was flung off with violence. Webster and Clay obtained their greatness by compromising and staying off the evil day. But the dragons of the teeth they sowed, now leap upon their prey who would attempt to approach them with the sop of compromise. The world looks on with wonder and applause at such equestrians as Webster, who rode those two fiery steeds, the North and South. He managed them with consummate address in the great circus of the Republic. But the admiring audience saw not the "cotton band" which bound the two steeds together. The negro slave and his clasp between the two horses cut the band—Crittenden in vain attempts to drive them round the course. As a specimen of American eloquence, contempt of compromise, and speech-plemy, we note the following from the speech of Mr. Lovejoy of Illinois: "There never was a more causeless revolt since Lucifer led his host of spoliating angels against the throne of God; but I never heard that the Almighty proposed to compromise the matter by allowing the rebels to kindle the fires of hell south of the celestial residence of thirty-six, thirty." This no doubt is an extreme man—a true "black Republican." But then the South utterly repudiates compromise. For the information of our readers we give a copy of Mr. Crittenden's compromise, as a specimen of the last effort to "Unite the pair so long disjointed."

Let us say one word in conclusion: this is no time to retaliate upon America the wrongs and the insults she heaped upon us when our brave warriors lay dying and dead upon the heights of Alma and the vale of Tchernaya. We will not remember the secret joy thrilling through the States when the horrors of the Indian mutiny bowed Great Britain to the dust before God. Let us say: "It was not the real American who rejoiced over us in the hour of our adversity." Let us remember that thousands in America love, honour, and envy us. It is our duty to pray that God will bless America by purging her system of vile slavery, and restoring to her the spirit of Union and strength that, like her sire from whom she springs, she may be "Great, Glorious, and FREE."

Substance of Mr. Crittenden's compromise:—"In all the territories now or hereafter acquired north of 36° 30' slavery or involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, is prohibited; while in all the territory south of that latitude, slavery is hereby recognized as existing, and shall not be interfered with by Congress, but shall be protected as property by all departments of the territorial government: during its continuance."

All the territory north or south of the above line may become slave territory, provided a majority of the inhabitants wish it. Congress shall have no power to abolish slavery in any State. Congress shall have no power to hinder the transportation of slaves from one State to another. Congress shall have power by law to pay an owner who shall apply, the full value for a fugitive slave, in all cases when the Marshall is prevented from discharging his duty by force or rescue after arrest. In all such cases the owner shall have power to sue the County in which he committed the offence, and the County who committed the offence, and the Burns be pursued as far as Boston, and be rescued, Boston must pay down his full value to his owner. This compromise is rejected by the South and North. What more could the South desire? According to the substance of a sermon preached in New Orleans by the Rev. Dr. Palmer, of the Presbyterian Old School, and largely circulated through the Union, slavery is

I. Divine in its origin. II. Scriptural in character. III. And evangelic in its tendencies. In other words, Slavery is a grand Missionary Institution.

Our Privileges and Obligations. Among the temporal blessings which we enjoy, those of free freedom and personal security occupy no mean rank. The population of these Provinces may not in general be wealthy, but what they have is their own, and neither lawless mob nor reckless tyrant may attempt to despoil their possessors. In this respect our condition is very different from that of most nations. Even those who bear the name of Christians, would for the greater part, but ill compare with us. Since the year 1848 the old European States have been passing through political changes the most startling character. And these have been effected amidst bloodshed and desolation. First, there was the Revolution in France whose influence passed over into the German Confederation, and for a time also compelled the Pope to retire from the Vatican, and gave Rome to the Romans. But this was soon succeeded by Napoleon's coup d'etat, his seizure of the reins of Empire, and his determined and too triumphant attempt to crush down the rising spirit of liberty. Then came the Russian war, whereby our own fatherland suffered so severely. More recently still occurred the terrible though short struggle between Austria on the one hand, and Sardinia and France on the other; and again this has been followed by the conflict between Garibaldi and the oppressors of Italy, whose armies he has defeated, and whose subjects he has emancipated.

But awful as has been the amount of suffering entailed by these events, we have known it only by report. Before the wave of horror reached our shores, it had well nigh spent its force. We have felt its effects only by occasional variations in the provision market, or by the temporary stagnation of our commerce. Our fields have not been stained with human blood, our homes have not been burned, our families have not been slaughtered, nor exiled, nor drafted by conscription into the army. Peace has been written within our borders. Prosperity has generally smiled upon our labours, and there has been but little complaining—and less occasion for it—in

our streets. But it may be questioned whether we have duly estimated our privileges as Colonial Britons, or discharged the obligations which on this account we owe to the world. Our remoteness from the arena of war, will not justify our apathy with reference to those who are engaged in it. And it will be a sad thing if our energies and resources are expended upon township or even Provincial politics, which by interested partisans may be magnified into subjects of overwhelming importance.

The condition of the North American Republic has a lesson for us, and it will be well if the proximity of such events as are there now transpiring, shall make the salutary impression both deep and effectual. Our neighbours have boasted immoderately of their freedom, but they have not improved it. Even the moral strength of the North has been wasted upon factions, each striving to gain the ascendancy in, and to derive the emoluments of their respective Municipalities and States. Even the abolition movement has obviously been prosecuted upon political rather than Scriptural grounds. Temporary expediency, and not the legitimate right of the negro, has been the motive of this party. A coloured saint is just as obnoxious in Boston or New York, as in Baltimore or Charleston, in the house of God such arrangements are made as to prevent the possibility of contact between the two classes of worshippers. And the North has long pandered to the South. Concessions have been made again and again, rather than risk the trade of the Slave States. Hence the intricate and complications of the present time. Every party is now alternately hoping and fearing. Yet none of them seem to have formed the design of obeying implicitly the whole will of God, and of leaving the results to His providence. The accused thing must not be tampered with, nor confined to a certain latitude, but put away. This is the only remedy for the troubles which now afflict one of the greatest nations of the world, and we can but hope that it may be speedily acknowledged as such and acted upon. Meantime let us exert upon them all the moral influences in our power. If we comply to disown childish things, and to apply ourselves to the cultivation of our hearts, and to the dissemination of righteousness and peace in our respective localities, we may become one of the finest illustrations, and most powerful agencies of that true philanthropy which brings glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men.

For the Provincial Wesleyan. Revelation ab Extra. Orthodox Christians believe the Christian Revelation is the only Divinely authorized rule of faith and practice; others of the class of the Germanic rationalists and Pantheists entertain the opinion that man's own conscience and reason are higher authorities and all sufficient guides. The former believe that God reveals his Will to man in the objective truths of the Bible and by His Holy Spirit enlightens our minds and disposes our hearts to understand and receive divine truth in the love thereof; the latter, that all the light we receive from God is independent of the Bible, and is revealed subjectively in the human conscience or derived from human reason—and that by the exercise of these, he is able to fulfill the end of his creation. But if it can be proved that a written outward revelation is indispensably necessary and the best adapted to man's moral nature and wants, and without such a revelation that nature cannot be righteously and perfectly developed, nor those wants satisfactorily supplied; it follows that subjective revelation so called, or the internal intuitions and developments of conscience and reason as the only lawful and sure guides and perfectors of human nature, are the mere puffings of vain imaginations.

The vegetable and animal creations require a power superior to and independent of themselves to cultivate and perfect them for the use and service of man. Even in the beginning, before the Garden of Eden was stained with sin, Adam was commanded "to dress and keep it." Man, we all admit, is superior in his nature and endowments, being the lower lord of creation, made in the image of his Creator; but we ask, how could Adam have known by intuition and reason that the Garden of Eden was stained with sin, Adam was commanded "to dress and keep it." Man, we all admit, is superior in his nature and endowments, being the lower lord of creation, made in the image of his Creator; but we ask, how could Adam have known by intuition and reason that the Garden of Eden was stained with sin, Adam was commanded "to dress and keep it." 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many things of God from crease... But it is certain that they...

January 1861. Mr. Morrison moved on...

Mr. Johnson, who is laboring... Mr. Morrison moved on...

ment with great severity. His defence... Mr. Morrison moved on...

On Friday the House met at 12 o'clock... Mr. Morrison moved on...

Mr. Morrison moved on... Mr. Morrison moved on...

General Intelligence. Colonial. Domestic. STEAM FIRE ENGINES.—His Worship...

Latest from Europe. ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA. The Royal Mail Steamship Company...

At Liverpool, several American vessels... Mr. Morrison moved on...

The P. & O. Company... Mr. Morrison moved on...

United (1) States. The Royal Mail Steamship Niagara... Mr. Morrison moved on...

General Intelligence. Colonial. Domestic. STEAM FIRE ENGINES.—His Worship...

DEATH OF THE REV. J. P. HETHERINGTON. We cut the following from the Watchman...

At Liverpool, several American vessels... Mr. Morrison moved on...

The P. & O. Company... Mr. Morrison moved on...

United (1) States. The Royal Mail Steamship Niagara... Mr. Morrison moved on...

General Intelligence. Colonial. Domestic. STEAM FIRE ENGINES.—His Worship...

Commercial. Halifax Markets. Corrected for the "Provincial Westglean" up to 10 o'clock, A. M., Wednesday, February 13.

At Liverpool, several American vessels... Mr. Morrison moved on...

The P. & O. Company... Mr. Morrison moved on...

United (1) States. The Royal Mail Steamship Niagara... Mr. Morrison moved on...

General Intelligence. Colonial. Domestic. STEAM FIRE ENGINES.—His Worship...

Commercial. Hantsport Ladies' Seminary. TEACHERS. C. D. Randall, A.M., Principal.

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Our Children's Corner.

Red-Time. A CHILD'S EVENING HYMN. Before I close my eyes to sleep, Lord, hear my evening prayer...

Though young in years, I have been taught Thy name to love and fear; Of thee to think with solemn thought, Thy goodness to adore.

That goodness gives each simple flower Its scent and beauty too, And feeds it in night's darkest hour With heaven's refreshing dew.

Nor will thy mercy less delight The infant's God to be, Who through the darkness of the night For safety trusts to Thee.

The little birds, that sing all day In many a leafy wood, By Thee are clothed in plumage gay, By Thee supplied with food.

And when at night they cease to sing, By Thee protected still, Their young ones sleep beneath their wing, Secure from every ill.

Thus may'st Thou guard with gracious arm The couch whereon I lie, And keep a child from every harm By Thy all-watchful eye.

For night and day to Thee are one, The helpless are Thy care; And for the sake of Thy dear Son, Thou hear'st an infant's prayer.

The Plain Path. "Show me a plain path," Nettie Ellis replied again and again, as she sat steadily looking into the bright fire that glowed Sabbath evening.

"But when he has forgiven so much for you, even before you asked, can you not try to do a poor little girl like Abby, who has had no little instruction, even though she has wronged you?"

"I did do very wrong," said Nettie, "and I mean in future to ask God, not only to show me a plain path, but help me to walk in it." Monday came, and Nettie did not forget to pray for strength to walk in the plain path.

O how cold it was that morning as Nettie lightly trod to school in her warm clothing and overboots. The snow was nothing to her, and that happy face, peeping out from her blue hood, hid defiance to Jack Frost.

But there was another, not quite so happy, going in the same direction. No nice overboots or warm mittens to make her comfortable, only an old worn hood and shawl.

"Why, Abby, how cold you look!" said Nettie as she met at the school-room door. "Let me warm your hands for you." So, so, throwing down her shawl, she took the chilled hands between her own, and held and rubbed them till they were quite warm again.

"Are you very cold now?" said Nettie, as she saw the tears were still chasing each other down her face.

"No, I am quite warm now," she said, but the tears came faster and faster. "Can I do anything more for you, dear Abby?"

Hats & Hats.

It is a mistake for a pastor to suppose that he can have his people take an interest in the religious movements of the day, without having a religious periodical circulated among them.

It is a mistake for any one to suppose that he can, by the same expenditure in any other way, bring as much religious information before his family, as by subscribing and paying for a well-conducted religious paper.

It is a mistake for a man to begin to practice economy by stopping his religious paper. To do this, is to deprive himself and family of a great benefit.

It is a mistake for any one to suppose that a paper can be made exactly what every one would like it to be. The general taste and wants must be consulted.

It is a mistake for any one to think that editors can, by any possibility, admit to them columns every article that is sent to them.

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Salting Butter.

It is often necessary, and always profitable to salt butter at certain seasons; but there are times of the year more proper than others.

In general, the butter of the early part of summer is not so good for salting, and that of no time is so good as what is made from the middle of August to the latter end of October.

The first difference that is to be observed, is when it is taken out of the churn. Fresh butter, that is, such as is intended to be kept fresh, is often put into a pan of water and there worked to get out the buttermilk; but in the butter intended for salting no water must be used for this purpose.

It is to be put out of the churn into an empty pan, and there worked between the hands to squeeze out the remainder of the water part.

This done the butter is to be mixed with salt, which is to be worked in with the hands, the more the better; when the whole is well mixed, the butter thus prepared is to be put up in jars or barrels.

For large quantities barrels are more proper; but for lesser quantities jars are more proper; but they must be well glazed, otherwise the brine will set into them.

In jars it is proper to lay in a thin bed of salt before the butter is put in, and when it is put up then to lay another bed of salt over the top of it.

When large quantities are barreled up it is customary to pierce holes through with a stick, and make a very strong brine, to pour it over the butter and let it run down these holes, which is of great service in preserving the whole.

Some, instead of a bed of salt upon the butter when they have potted it, pour over it a quantity of strong brine; and this is no bad method.

As for the keeping, which is the great purpose for which salt butter is designed, though it must not be washed when taken out of the churn, yet a great deal depends upon the getting the work well out, which can only be done by working it thoroughly in the hands.

And this is the more material, because otherwise it would dissolve and carry away a great part of the salt that was used in preparing it, so that it would fail.

As to the quantity of butter reasonably to be expected in proportion to the number of cows, accidents will make a great difference; but in the butter countries they generally account, what they may, one year with another, expect from ten cows, a firkin and a half of butter in a week in summer, and from the same number a firkin in winter.

The difference of feeding makes a great variation in the goodness of the butter, and none is worse than such as is made when the food is between wet and dry, as is the case in the beginning of spring and the latter end of autumn, the food being at these times between grass and hay, and that irregularly having a great effect to the disadvantage of the milk.

There are two ways of making salt butter fresh when there is occasion for it, and it is possible, by salting up the butter in cheap tins, and freshening it when desired, to make some advantage.

The method for the service of the family is by beating it up with new milk; but when it is done by way of profit, and for the market, the way is to cut it into thin slices and put it into the churn where cream is beating for fresh butter.

A good quantity may be added in this manner. A good quantity may be added in this manner. A good quantity may be added in this manner.

Evangelists.

Recently a conference was held at the Congregational Library, London, to consider suggestions to the American Missionary Society.

One of the speakers was the Rev. Mr. Samuel Morley, who occupied the chair, and there were up of seventy ministers and influential gentlemen present, many of them having purposely come up to town from distant parts of the country.

After a conversation, in which the Rev. T. Binney, Mr. Alderman Herbert, of Nottingham, John Crossley, Esq. of Halifax, Mr. T. E. Plint, of Leeds, and others, took part, a resolution was unanimously agreed to, which asserted the need of additional evangelistic agencies to meet the moral wants of England, such as mentioned by the speaker, and a subcommittee appointed to consider the matter.

The Churches to provide such an agency, through their various associations, for promoting Home Mission work.

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Valuable Real Estate.

The Subscriber offers for sale at a very low figure, two very superior and comfortable Brick Dwelling Houses.

And another, in more than North Square, containing eight rooms, with a garden, and a new range of buildings, has been new painted, and the whole new papered, fitted up with one bathroom, and a complete set of furniture.

The front windows facing the street, fitted up with Venetian Shutters; and from ornamental balconies, and Iron Stairs and Balconies, the building can be recommended, in a good repair; healthy and pleasant, neighbourhood respectable.

Any person requiring a good and comfortable dwelling would do well to embrace the present opportunity, as the price is low. About two-thirds of the amount can remain in the building Society which has only a little over 7 years to run.

For particulars apply to Wm. Robinson, Broker, Bedford Row, or H. G. HILL, Esq., No. 9, Brunswick St. December 5.

40 Years JOHNSON'S NERVE ANODYNE Liniment. HAS STOOD THE TEST!!!

It has been found by experience to be the best INTERNAL and EXTERNAL remedy ever presented to the public. It has no superior for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and all other Inflammations, and Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Stomach, Bowels or Side, Diarrhoea and Dysentery.

As an external application it is decidedly superior to any other Liniment or Pain Killer. For Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all Rheumatic complaints, for Cuts, Burns, Sprains and Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Chapped Hands and Chilblains. In all the above complaints it seldom fails to give relief.

At all seasons of the year this Liniment is found useful, especially in the autumn, winter and spring, and many colds and coughs, which might prove fatal, are cured by a timely use of this Anodyne Liniment. It should be kept in every family, and thus avoid the dangerous delays occasioned by sending out for a doctor or a Physician. And while this efficacy it is perfectly safe if administered according to directions, for children or adults, either internally or externally.

Hundreds of leading cities throughout the country have testified to its wonderful effects, and every one who uses it can call for testimonials. For sale by all Druggists. No. 14.

THE WALKING SKELTON, COVERED WITH ROSES. Before the introduction of RADWAY'S REGULATING RESOLVENT on the coast of South America, the late Valparaiso, Santiago, Lima, Rio, and other popular cities, where the work with poor and decrepit, worn-out runnins-on humanity, covered from head to foot with frightful sores, discharging filthy and corrupt humors.

The use of RADWAY'S REGULATING RESOLVENT has purified, cleansed and healed the sick in every case, no more crippled and disabled lepers, no more foul and sore-tormented loaves are to be seen in the public streets; for in RADWAY'S REGULATING RESOLVENT added in the more severe cases by the Ready Relief and Regulating Pills.

PHILIP'S SALT RHEUM SKIN ERUPTIONS, FEVERISHNESS, WHITE SWELLINGS, NODS, ERYSIPELAS, SORE THROAT, SORE EYES, SORE MOUTH, GONORRHOEA, CANCERS, SEVERE CHRONIC COMPLAINTS, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, ACUTE QUICKLY AND EFFECTUALLY CURED. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS.

As a HOUSEHOLD REMEDY. In cases of colds, influenza, diseases of the bladder, stone, kidney complaints, chronic catarrhs, congestion of the liver, heart disease, dyspepsia, indigestion, &c. two of RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS are as sure to cure as the rising and setting of the sun. They have never failed in a single case.

IF DR. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, REGULATING RESOLVENT, AND REGULATING PILLS, have affected such wonderful and startling cures in the hot regions and tropical climates of the East, India, and elsewhere, it is not surprising that they should cure the same class of diseases in their milder forms in our temperate latitude.

DR. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, REGULATING RESOLVENT, AND REGULATING PILLS, are the only SUBSTITUTES FOR CALOMEL, MERCURY AND QUININE. The Radway Pills will take the place of all other. These Pills are the only article of this class.

Removal.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO. HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW DRUG STORE, 'PENTAGON BUILDING,' ORDNANCE SQUARE, FOOT OF NORTHUP'S HILL, Where, as they buy altogether for CASH, they can sell.

THE BEST ARTICLES AT THE LOWEST PRICES. December 19.

A Novelty in the Art World Photography upon Porcelain. Secured by letters patent in the United States, England, France, and Belgium.

The American Photo-graphic Porcelain Company, No. 781 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, having secured their novel and ingenious invention of PORCELAIN PHOTOGRAPHY, are fully prepared to execute all orders for

Miniature Likenesses of Persons on China-ware, presenting all the attractive and advantageous features of ordinary photographs, the brilliancy and permanency of which are equalled by the sustained quality of durability, by being rendered as imperishable as the natural properties of the articles upon which they are produced.

As the patented process of the Company enables the reproduction of Photographs, not only on plain surfaces, but upon such as are rounded or of any degree of irregularity, such as reproduced with facility accuracy, and delicacy of delineation, upon Porcelain, ware of any description and dimension used as articles of luxury or of household utility, such as

Urns, Vases, Breakfast Caps, Toilet Articles, &c. &c. thereby securing faithful portraits and preserving a permanent and exquisite representation of articles in domestic use.

In order to furnish facilities for the gratification of the public, and to the great benefit of the patrons of the Fine Arts, dealers of having Portraits on Porcelain, the Company have imported from Europe the most superior porcelain, and manufactured by their own order, which they sell at moderate prices.

As the American Company are owners of the rights of the process, and consequently the only persons authorized to use the process, they have determined, in order

To afford People in every section of the Union an opportunity to possess

Portraits on China. To make the following proposition to Residents in the Country, who are unable to visit personally the Atelier and Galleries in New York.

Persons sending a photograph, ambrotype, or daguerotype, to the office of the Company in New York, accompanied by

FIVE DOLLARS, will receive in return by express, free of other charge, A RICHLY ORNAMENTED BREAKFAST CAP, AND A TOILET ARTICLES, TRAIT TRANSFERRED THEREON. By transmitting a cheque \$10 and TEN DOLLARS, they will secure in like manner a handsome French Vase or Toilet Article, with the portrait reproduced by the patented process. By sending a pair of daguerotypes and

FIFTEEN DOLLARS, they will receive in return a pair of rich Sevres Vases with the portrait engraved equal to miniature paintings; and, in like manner, portraits can be reproduced on porcelain ware, or Vases of every quality of finish ranging in price from twenty to one hundred dollars.

N.B.—Be particular in writing the address, town, county and State distinctly. All letters to be addressed to Manager, American Photo-graphic Porcelain Co., 781 Broadway, New York. Oct 24 3m.

LUBIN'S PERFUMES. Just received from Paris by BROWN, BROTHERS & CO. PENTAGON BUILDING, ORDNANCE SQUARE. By Jockey Club, West End, By de la Reine, West End, By de Caroline, New Morning Hay, Sweet Fox, Magnolia, Spring Flowers, Violettes.

Good News.

THE TRUE BALM OF GILEAD AND THE PHYSICIAN THERE. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS. THE MEDICINE OF MEDICINES. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. RADWAY'S REGULATING RESOLVENT.

The question is not, what malady and evil they can cure, but what they can do for the world, and in each case to be found the world-famed.

Radway's Ready Relief, Radway's Regulating Pills, Radway's Regulating Resolvent, Radway's Ready Relief, Radway's Regulating Pills, Radway's Regulating Resolvent.

In the Empire of Brazil the cures effected have been more than miraculous. The great City of Rio Janeiro has been the scene of the most successful remedies ever first introduced into the Empire.

Hon. Henry A. Wise, late Ambassador to Brazil states that other medicines were used by the Emperor in his family, and that during four years' residence, he himself was preserved from death by the use of the capitol, New-Orleans, of which he is the captain, New-Orleans, of which he is the captain, New-Orleans, of which he is the captain.

When honored by a catholic physician for cures effected in the most difficult cases, while they drew from pockets their sacred vestments, bottles labeled "Radway's Relief," or "Radway's Pills," saying by the act that they had used such and such a medicine, blessed by Divine Providence.

A high official functionary at Quito writes as follows: "God knows that the sufferings of the poor and afflicted have been very great through the seasons of turbulent civil war, but they have been spared their severity by what seemed to be a messenger from Heaven, but which was in reality only the agent of Dr. Radway, of New York. He dispensed Ready Relief, Regulating Resolvent, and Regulating Pills, and cured thousands of the most afflicted, and as if it had been the breath of the Old Testament, all who looked upon it lived. So here, all who used Radway's great medicines were saved. The wounded soldiers used it, and was healed."

In Lagways, the seaport of Caracas, on the north coast of the Andes, and according to the late Baron Humboldt, who visited it in 1804, the hottest place in the world, the cures were most extraordinary. According to a report made by the commander of the place, blind people were made to see, their eyes were cured as if by magic, by the Ready Relief, Regulating Pills, and Regulating Pills.

By Radway's Pills and Relief were the minor evils of headache, Heart-ache, Toothache and Colic were relieved in a few minutes. Persons who were seized with the cholera, and who had lost sleep were restored to a refreshing sleep, as soon as they had used the pills, after using only other pills, and having tried the cholera cures altogether. Earring-riding, cold, and wretched, depressed feelings of long continuance were cured by the use of Radway's Pills.

The American Agency of Affairs at Bogota, also wrote to Dr. Radway's Agency a curious letter, in which he says that he had used the pills, and cured some of the most remarkable cases in Bogota, by means of Radway's Ready Relief, Regulating Pills, and Regulating Pills.

"Your medicines," he says, "have cured me of the most distressing cases of cholera, and have saved human life and relieved human misery by using your great Remedies."

GREAT CURES OF FEVER AND AGUE, YELLOW FEVER, DYSENTERY, BILIOUS COLIC, BITING OF MOSQUITOES, STINGS OF RHIZOMYXIM.

CURED BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS. Dr. Wamster, of Caracas, writes to the special Agent of the Agency, in the following manner: "This is one of the most unobtainable places in the world—most of the names of the most remarkable cases in Bogota, by means of Radway's Ready Relief, Regulating Pills, and Regulating Pills."

"Your medicines," he says, "have cured me of the most distressing cases of cholera, and have saved human life and relieved human misery by using your great Remedies."

THE WALKING SKELTON, COVERED WITH ROSES. Before the introduction of RADWAY'S REGULATING RESOLVENT on the coast of South America, the late Valparaiso, Santiago, Lima, Rio, and other popular cities, where the work with poor and decrepit, worn-out runnins-on humanity, covered from head to foot with frightful sores, discharging filthy and corrupt humors.

The use of RADWAY'S REGULATING RESOLVENT has purified, cleansed and healed the sick in every case, no more crippled and disabled lepers, no more foul and sore-tormented loaves are to be seen in the public streets; for in RADWAY'S REGULATING RESOLVENT added in the more severe cases by the Ready Relief and Regulating Pills.

CHEAP BIBLE DEPOSITORY.

A LARGE STOCK. WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND AT THE WESLEYAN BOOK ROOM. BERRY'S QUARTO FAMILY BIBLE, with references and illustration index, &c. 4s 6d. BERRY'S QUARTO FAMILY BIBLE, with references and illustration index, &c. 4s 6d.

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