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Religious Miscellany.

The Name of Jesus.

One name alone in all this death struck earth,
One name alone, come down from highest heaven,
Whence healing and salvation we receive,
To sinful man is given.

Name brought by Gabriel from the heart of God,
And laid like flower seed in the adoring breast
Of her in whom the mystery was wrought,
And God made manifest.

Name of Jesus! of that lowly babe
Born on the sunny slopes of Naeth
Or in the cottage floor beside the lake
With wild flowers played:

Name of the wondrous child that in the temple stood,
With brow of meekness, and with eye all light,
While to the blinded teachers of the law
Would have given sight:

Name of the prophet, healer, master, friend;
Sorrow's chief mourner and death's perfect cure;
The fountain of new innocence for man,
That ever shall endure.

The secret, the unutterable name,
From the world's earlier ages hid so long,
Now in time's fullness given at length to be
The new creation's song.

And yet it was the scorn of Jewish lips,
And written by unholy heathen pen,
Then nailed aloft upon the awful cross,
Signal to God and men.

Not never written in the dust of death,
Nor cut upon the portals of the grave,
So quickly he that threshhold had recrossed,
Triumphantly to save.

Still from heaven, like gently falling plume,
But when the shadow of the white cloud fell
Upon the apostles' upward turned brows:
"O wherefore dwell,

Ye Galileans, gazing up so long
Into the clear blue depths ye search in vain?
This same Jesus rising to his throne,
Shall so return again."

Once more Heaven sent it down upon the earth,
When from love's central fount the accents came,
And on the persecuting Saul poured down,
In glory and in flame.

Name of value infinite! and yet
Thou mov'st our spirits with a deeper thrill,
For the dear lips that have thy music breathed,
And then grown still.

Yet thou the last gift art our lost ones leave,
Will be our comfort on our upward way:
"Love Jesus," Jesus is our only hope,"
Adoringly they say."

Like shipwrecked sailors clasp a plank, and launch
Upon the billows of a midnight sea,
These fearless souls, embracing "Jesus," plunge
Into eternity:

Then safely floated to the home of peace,
Where bright-plumed angels wait along the shore,
Still, still the name of Jesus those glad hosts
In anthems pour.

Name! that the ransomed souls forever wear,
Gemmed with pure lustre on each perfect brow,
Be thou the radiance of our earthly lives;
Transform us even now.

Name above all names the most beloved!
Richest of memories and of untold peace,
Earnest of all unutterable joys!
Yet, fond heart cease;

For Jesus is the name of the high God:
Hushed be thy thoughts, and silently adore,
When thou shalt come to see him as he is,
Thou shalt know more.

Gone Home.

The loved is gone, the eyes are closed,
The heart on which our own reposed
Has ceased on earth its beating.
She's passed from earth and earth's decay
Through death's dark night to endless day,
We hear her footsteps on the way
Like angel steps retreating.

The voice we fondly loved to hear,
For which sad memory drops a tear,
Has ceased on earth its singing;
But does it not in fairer skies,
Where angel music never dies,
Amid those harmonies arise
Which throughout heaven are ringing.

Our loss her gain, we fond believe;
And trusting this we will not grieve,
Although our souls are riven;
Her earthly troubles all are o'er,
God wanted her, one angel more,
She is at home in heaven.

The Childhood of Jesus.

In the heart of Galilee, in a small obscure town called Nazareth, a young virgin named Mary led a humble life in the house of an artisan. She was betrothed to one of her kindred, poor like herself, and earning his bread by the sweat of his brow. This was Joseph, the carpenter. Yet was this virgin the daughter of the kings of her people; she was of direct descent from the royal dynasty, and could rightfully claim David as her ancestor.

Poor and unknown as was the virgin of Nazareth, she was no less the "blessed among women," who was to give birth to the Saviour of the world. Mary is not a species of divinity in a cloud. She is truly a daughter of the earth, and the humanity which she represents is the same that we know—weak, fallible, and suffering; but she represents it in the most touching humility and the most assured faith. We give her no other glory than that radiant hope illuminating her words after the annunciation; and we leave her that vail of celestial modesty in which she hides herself when she learns her high destiny, and of which she has never been despoiled. Human poetry has no more beautiful creation than the scene of the annunciation.—When the angel Gabriel, after having announced the miraculous conception to Mary with that sublime chastity which belongs only to a pure spirit, added the words, "Therefore that holy thing which shall be born of thee shall be called the Son of God," he gives us the true commentary on that grand saying of John, "The Word was made flesh." As to the explanation of this glorious mystery, we know no other than the words, "With God all things are possible." It is enough for whoever believes in omnipotent mercy, the sole foundation of the supernatural.

This great event, the most important in the world's history, since it is its dividing point, and the pole around which gravitate all human destinies, passed unperceived like the most insignificant fact. No one cared for it except the angels in heaven and some shepherds feeding their flocks on one of the hills surrounding Bethlehem. It was at the time of the year when the softened temperature sometimes allowed them not to bring back the flocks at night to the city. It was undoubtedly one of those Oriental nights when the heavens speak only of pity.—These simple men had been chosen as the first to receive the great tidings, because they waited for them. Everything in these fields, where the young David, a shepherd like themselves, had led his flocks, reminded them of the promise made to his race, and they undoubtedly, as well as the scribes of Jerusalem, had read the mysterious oracle which announced that this very ground they trod should be the cradle of the Messiah. Suddenly in the cool air sounded a mysterious choir; they heard angelic voices, and these divine words descended to their ears:

Glory to God in the highest:
On earth peace, good-will toward men.

The shepherds believed this announcement; they were plain, simple men, who had not learned in the schools of Jerusalem to admit as possible, in the way of mercy, only what a Pharisee could comprehend. They thought it not strange—neither shall we think it so—that if there are angels, man's elder brothers, dwellers in a purer region where evil is not known, they should celebrate with their sweetest songs such an event as the birth of the Redeemer.

"The child," says Luke, "grew and waxed strong, being filled with wisdom, and the grace of God was with him." Evil has never touched him; nothing has disturbed the exquisite purity of his soul. He has never for a moment ceased to be united to his Father; his heart has opened spontaneously to the divine life, as the chest inhales the vital air. Then, as he grew older and began to reflect, he became more and more conscious of the unique relation which united him to God. As a child he fulfilled perfectly the duties of his age, which are comprised in submission to family authority. "Thus," said Irenæus, "he sanctified this age in passing through it."

Every thing tends to make us believe that he grew up in the workshop of Joseph, laboring with his hands. The loveliness of nature around him was as a book in which he read the name of his Father; he felt in all its depths the harmony which exists between the revelations of earth and heaven.

Nazareth is one of the most beautiful sites of the country. St. Jerome was right in calling it "the flower of Galilee," and compared it to a rose opening its corolla. It does not command the country like Bethlehem; the belt of hills surrounding it makes it a quiet retreat, whose silence is still broken by the artisan's hammer or chisel. The child Jesus grew up in the midst of the people, in a simple mode of life; thus could a soul like his be most harmoniously developed. He had only to ascend one of the surrounding heights to contemplate one of the most beautiful landscapes of the Holy Land. At his feet spread the plain of Jezreel, starred with innumerable flowers more beautiful than "Solomon in all his glory." It stretched between Tabor and Carmel, echoing with the voice of Elijah. Libanus is in front of Carmel, and the chain of Hermon binds its white summits to the mountains of Moab; while in the distance shines the Great Sea, which, lying beyond the national limits, seemed to open to the eye of Jesus the world he was to save. Thus living near to nature, he learned to know her familiarly.—Thence those expressive traits scattered through his discourses, which make his parables pictures full of reality and freshness.

His precocious wisdom had already revealed itself in his interview with the doctors of the temple; his questions showed such richness of feeling and thought, that these illustrious masters were confounded by it. The questions of children are often more embarrassing from their deep simplicity than the most consummate arguments of dialecticians. They go straight to truth by the royal road of candor. There was not a rabbi grown gray in the study of the law who could resist the questions of the child of Nazareth. This scene in the temple had a great significance in the development of Jesus, by revealing him to himself. He lived eighteen years after it in the most complete obscurity. We will not endeavor to penetrate their secret; it is enough for us to know that they prepared him in solitude for his great ministry. He filled them with prayers and sanctity.—*Hours at Home.*

The Eternal World.

No fragment of an army ever survived so many battles as the Bible; no citadel ever withstood so many sieges; no rock was ever battered by so many hurricanes, and so swept by storms. And yet it stands. It has seen the rise and downfall of Daniel's four empires. Assyria bequeaths a few mutilated figures to the riches of our national museum. Media and Persia, like Babylon, which they conquered, have been weighed in the balance, and long ago found wanting. Greece faintly survives in its historic fame: "Tis living Greece no more;" and the iron Rome of the Cæsars is held in precarious occupation by a feeble hand. And yet the Book that foretels all this still survives. While nations, kings, philosophers, systems, institutions have died away, the Bible engages now men's deepest thoughts, is examined by the keenest intellects, stands revered before the highest tribunals, is more read and sifted and debated, more devoutly loved and more vehemently assailed, more defended and more denied, more industriously translated and freely given to the world, more honored and more abused than any other book the world ever saw;

"Strange words fulfilled, and mighty works achieved
And truth in all the world both hated and believed."

It survives all changes, itself unchanged; it moves all minds, yet is moved by none; it sees all things decay, itself incorruptible; it sees myriads of other books engulphed in the stream of time, yet is borne along triumphantly on the wave; and will be borne along, till the mystic angel shall plant his foot upon the sea, and swear by Him that liveth forever and ever that time shall be no longer. "For all flesh is as grass, and all the glory of man as the flower of grass. "The grass withereth, and the flower thereof falleth away; but the Word of the Lord endureth forever."—*Christian Observer.*

Melchizedek.

No *person* mentioned in Scripture is enveloped in greater mystery than the being whose name stands at the head of this article. He seems to fall in the twinkling of an eye from heaven, performs one act which is shrouded in mystery, and disappears to be no more seen on earth, at least under that appellation. Once or twice he is mentioned during the prophetic period, but the mystery surrounding him only increases under the Gospel dispensation. The graphic pen of the great apostle of the Gentiles gives a particular description of him, but does not entirely lift the mystery that covers him as a drapery. Commentators and divines have attempted to clear away the mystery, but their explanations fail to satisfy the intelligent and inquiring mind. To say that a mere man could be designated King of Righteousness and King of Peace; that he had no father, or mother, or descent, because there was no record of them; and no beginning of life or end of days, and no predecessor or successor, because we have no account of it; and that he was made "like unto the son of God, and abideth a priest continually," because we have no account of his birth or death is scarcely satisfactory. These statements, it seems to me, can never apply to a mere man; and if applied to the Lord Jesus Christ, as some have been disposed to do, the difficulty is still very great. Christ, as to his human nature, had a mother; he had descent, and beginning of days and end of life. Who then can it be? St. Paul in Hebrews is not speaking of Christ as he appeared in the flesh, but of that mysterious being who appeared to Abraham. Now if we suppose it was the *Eternal Word*, the second person of the trinity, the difficulty is removed. The *Eternal Word* may fitly be styled the King of Righteousness, *and afterward* the King of Peace. *Afterward, in in the fullness of time*, when he became the reconciler. how fitly may he be styled the *King of Peace.* Then, as to his divine nature, he had no father or mother, or beginning of life or end of days, but was clothed in a body, or the appearance of one, such as, in the fullness of time, he should assume in order to fulfill the redemptive plan, and so, as the apostle says, "abideth a priest continually." But did the *Eternal Word* ever appear as man under the Old Testament dispensation? I answer, he did. He appeared to Jacob as a man at Peniel, wrestled with him, and Jacob said he had seen God face to face. At Jericho he appeared to Joshua as a man clad in armor, and said he came as captain of the Lord's host, and commanded Joshua to put off his shoes because he stood on holy ground. There are other instances of his appearance as a man under the Old Testament dispensation, but these are sufficient; then if we suppose he brought forth bread and wine as typical of the eucharist under the Gospel dispensation, it is more reasonable than to suppose that he brought forth bread and wine for the purpose of feeding and refreshing a hungry and fainting army consisting of many hundreds, and possibly thousands. Abraham, like Moses, had most likely requested God to make him understand his salvation, and how fitly such a visit as this prepares the way for the fuller explanation of God's design, as vouchsafed in the sacrifice of Isaac, which plainly typified both the death and resurrection of Christ; and with this view what significance is couched in the words of Christ to the Pharisees, "Your father Abraham rejoiced to see my day; he saw it and was glad." That is, God had made him understand his great plan of salvation. With this view how striking the words of Paul, "And blessed him that had the promises: and without contradiction the less is blessed of the better." No wonder that Melchisedek is styled "Priest of the most high God;" no wonder the Apostle says, "Of whom it is testified that he liveth;" no wonder the Psalmist and the Apostle should style him a priest for ever after the order of Melchisedek.—*Ch. Advocate.*

"I will wait till after Harvest."

I heard these words carelessly spoken, yet they rested with a sad weight on my heart, and echoed and re-echoed drearily for many days. One spoke who had advanced to manhood—that period of life when maturity is rapidly going forward, and the unmistakable signs of virtue or vice mark the chosen path.

Such an one, urged by a friend to go to church and regard the Word of God once more made answer kindly, yet carelessly, "I will wait till after harvest." And now the harvest is past, the summer ending, and the soul of such an one may not be saved.

"Tis sad to seen those who might be waymarks in society, honored by men and looked upon with approbation by God, yielding to vice against their better judgment; giving to Satan's service the talent, the time, the energy and ability of manhood; laying up no treasures in heaven, and establishing no permanent hope for the future which might make life charming, death cheerful, and heaven glorious. Waiting till after harvest ere they flee to Christ when wasted life and feeble body warn them Death is near—waiting until vicious habits and associates demoralize the heart and soul and take the energy God will claim at the last when the harvest of the world shall come. Waiting until after harvest—the summer-time of life passed in folly, the summer sun shining, not on the maturing fruit of manhood, but on the wasted wilds of life; and though the rich autumn-time comes with full garners, yet the heart is found wanting of the rich fruit of love and perfection God gives those who seek Him early.

How many are living blanks, as it were—the world absorbing all their thoughts; Time, though the tomb-builder, to them ever an unfailing surety, wherin they shall sow and reap and have space for repentance. Waiting till after harvest! How many bright, beautiful and blessed dreams have faded as the harvest waned; how many hopes of better days and deeds have fled with life's autumn-time; how many tears have been shed over wasted treasures, lost forever; how many visions of brightness have died as the harvest time closed and the summer ended, leaving the soul desolate and alone, standing garbless in the face of Death.

Why not, then, accept love and mercy *now*, so kindly offered, and begin at once a *pure* and *peaceful* life, hastening to redeem the wasted moments, losing sight of the world awhile, looking inward and above—resolving to do noble deeds, live noble lives, and make "the world the better for it?"—*Mrs H M. Lincoln.*

A Beautiful Life.

Passing down Chesnut street in Philadelphia on a wintry day last year, I came suddenly upon a superb show of flowers in full bloom behind a wall of glass, and close behind the pavement. The lady who was walking with me exclaimed, with eager surprise, 'Let us stop, and look at this; what can this be?' I answered, 'This is the conservatory of M. W. Baldwin, the rich locomotive-builder. Instead of hiding his flowers behind his house, he puts them here on the crowded street for everybody to enjoy; even the chimney sweep and the beggar's child can feast their eyes on it without money and without price. He is a noble man this is just like him.'

And that brilliant display of camelias, geraniums, and roses—on a mid-winter day—free to all passing eyes—was a beautiful type of the life and character of the Christian philanthropist who owned them. Alas! he is gone from us now! This very paper has chronicled his departure. But those exquisite flowers are a fitting emblem, of a fragrant career whose memory will be as sweet as 'ointment poured forth.' Like that conservatory that stood right in the midst of bare walls, and on a crowded thoroughfare—so shone the cheerful beauty and benevolence of Baldwin's Christian life in the crowded marts of that business world which regarded him as one of its influential leaders. Everybody in Philadelphia knew and loved Mathias Baldwin as well as they did his flowers. He had a stone in the wall of nearly every church that has been built in the city of Brotherly Love; in fact, several of the new edifices reared there by our own denomination are almost the monuments of his princely liberality. Hundreds of young men whom he has aided, have thanked God for him in their prayers. Many a widow's heart has he caused to sing for joy. When I called on him last winter to counsel with him in regard to our newly formed National Temperance Society he 'sat down quickly' and wrote out one of the first checks that ever went into the treasury. How shall we all miss him, and mourn him! The sweet flowers that bloomed in his hot house on that winter day have all withered long ere this, and fallen to the earth, but his beautiful spirit shall bloom with amaranthine freshness in the memory of God's Church.

Such men never die. They are simply transplanted to higher climes. The deeds they have wrought, the benefits they have rendered, survive to all time. Baldwin is in his grave; but thousands of souls will continue to listen to Christ's gospel in the sanctuaries that he reared. Brainerd sleeps in his new made sepulchre; but the spiritual children whom he led to Jesus will be doing their work long after his form has moldered back to dust. Good men never die. Lincoln's hand is still striking off the fetters of the oppressed; John Wesley's voice rings out every Sabbath in the music of Methodist church bells. Calvin and Edwards from a thousand pulpits are still proclaiming the transcendent sovereignty of God.—*Rev. T. L. Cuyler in N. Y. Evangelist.*

Our Mercies.

The talents which we have received are many and great. What people breathing on earth have had plainer instructions, or more forcible persuasions, or more constant admonitions, in season and out of season? Sermons, till we have been weary of them; and Sabbaths, till we profaned them? Excellent books in such plenty that we know not which to read? What people have had God so near them? or have seen so much of Christ crucified before their eyes? or have had heaven and hell so open unto them? What speed should such a people make for heaven? How should they fly that are thus winged!—And how swiftly should they sail that have wind and tide to help them! A small measure of grace beseems not such a people, nor will an ordinary diligence in the work of God excuse them. All our lives have been filled with mercies. God has mercifully poured out upon us the riches of sea and land, of heaven and earth. We are fed and clothed with mercy. We have mercies within and without. To number them, is to count the stars or the sands of the seashore. If there be any difference betwixt hell and earth—yea, or heaven and earth—then certainly we have received mercy. If the blood of the Son of God be mercy, then we are engaged to God by mercy. Shall God think nothing too much nor to good for us, and shall we think all too much that we do for Him? When I compare my slow and unprofitable life with the frequent and wonderful mercies received, it shames me, it silences me, and leaves me inexcusable.—*Christian Treasury.*

Clinching a Sermon.

I heard a sermon once, from a venerable itinerant preacher, on benevolence. I thought the effort very lean, but one thing impressed me a little. "Go," said, he, "and do something, after I have done preaching. Have it to say when I come back, four weeks hence, that you have done something, and my word and God's word for it, you will be a better and a happier man." I knew a poor widow, living on the edge of some woods about a mile from my home. Her husband had been dead two or three years, and with three helpless little girls she had a conflict with poverty. I had often spoken kindly to her, and thought my duty ended when the words were uttered; but when the sermon of the old white-headed preacher was done, the resolution was formed to go and do something.

Next day I visited the cellar, and measured out a bushel of potatoes, a bushel of apples, and a variety of other things, and having put them into a wagon, started for the cottage of the widow. A load of wood, for which I paid three dollars, preceded me. An hour's drive brought both loads in front of the house, and when my explanation was given, there were wet eyes and warmer hearts in both parties. The widow wept for joy, and the children joined in, while I, finding my feelings too much for my strength, had to give way also to tears. The act was one that gave me a new spiritual start, and when the preacher came back, I thought the discourse one of the most eloquent I had ever listened to. The charge was in myself, not in him or his preaching.

Religious Intelligence.

The Gospel in China

At a meeting last week of the Board of Missions of the protestant Episcopal Church, Bishop Paine spoke of the existence of heathenism in China, and said that the providence of God made breaches in the great wall for the entrance of the eternal word. Through the diplomacy of France, England and America, missionaries were now enabled to preach the word of God in the ancient capital of China. In India the English Government had at one time encouraged the worship of Juggernaut, but now what a happy change had taken place there! There were now five hundred and fifty one English and American missionaries, and in the Christian schools of the country no less than five hundred thousand children. Referring to Africa, he said that God had given them the same encouragement to go forward with the blessed work there. Africa, as had been observed, was regarded as the most benighted and wretched part of the world, but it was not always so. Christian missions had at an early period existed there. At the present moment there were five hundred Christian missionaries in Southern Africa; but in Central Africa the most deplorable state of things existed. The King of Dahomey had three thousand wives, and it was said of another African king that if all his wives linked hands they would reach across his kingdom. The palace of the King of Dahomey was ornamented with human skulls, and it was generally believed the mud of which his palace was build was tempered with human gore. Slavery existed all through Africa, about four-fifths of the Africans were slaves to the rest. Refering to slavery in America, he said he was glad to see the interest taken in the freedom of the South by people at the north. There was much to be done for them yet in the way of instruction. After twenty-two years spent in America and twenty-nine years in Africa, he could see that the best portion of the African race was to be found in the United States of America. He stated that the tribes at Sierra Leone would never have been brought to the knowledge of the Christian religion but for the exertion of Christian missionaries. On the west coast of Africa there were sixteen missionary societies, one hundred and four foreign missionaries, one hundred African missionaries, one hundred and ten stations, one hundred churches and chapels had been built; there were thirteen thousand children in the schools, there were nineteen thousand communicants, and the gospel was preached to ten million people. The foreign missionary and the domestic missionary spirit lived and acted with each other. It was well to leave Christ's word, but they should drink that word into their hearts. He who was worthy of the Son of God should take up his cross and follow Him. The Holy Spirit had been promised to the church, and when they went forward in that spirit they would win great moral and religious victories.

The Vaudois Mission.

The Vaudois Churches of Piedmont, among which the faith once delivered to the saints has been wonderfully preserved, doubtless because God has a work for them to do in these latter days, are making strong efforts to evangelize Italy. They have 23 stations in Piedmont, Liguria, Lombardy, Tuscany, Sicily, etc., without including those little communities, which have not yet received a regular organization. They employ 59 agents: viz., 19 ministers, 11 evangelists, and 29 teachers. They expend some 124,000 francs—or almost £25,000—of which England pays about $16,000, America $6,000, and France $800. A recent writer challenges the managers of missionary societies to give results of the mission work. He does this with a belief that no success worth speaking of can be adduced, certainly none adequate to the expenditure of life and treasure which has been made by the Church. The following extract from a history of missions in the Tonga or Friendly Islands, will show that God's preached word has not returned void: There are in these islands, "169 Protestant places of worship; 24 resident European and native ministers; 13 catechists; 214 day school teachers; 676 Sabbath school teachers; 856 lay preachers; 9822 church members; 248 day schools, containing 9712 scholars. The number of regular attendants upon public worship is about 30,000; and more than £3000 per annum are contributed voluntarily by the people for religious purposes." The native churches "meet the total expenses of the missionaries, and religious institutions amongst them"—a remarkable fact which ought to silence those whose pleasure it is to decry Christian missions and missionaries.

THE ISLES OF THE SEA.

At a recent meeting of the Wesleyan Missionaries in Australia, held at Sydney, New South Wales, a missionary report was presented which contained some interesting statements.—In the Fejee Islands, during the last year, several thousand heathen have renounced the worship of dumb idols, and now acknowledge the Lord to be God. Nearly 3000 persons have, in the past year, been added to the Church. Progress is made also in the out-lying islands. In Rotumass, several elementary books have been printed for children of the schools, and in the fact that professing Christians on the Island outnumber those who continue heathen, the missionaries have the pledge that yet a little while and the little leaven shall leaven the whole lump. Yet the light shines amid gross darkness. We are still told of wars, and fightings, of cannibalism the most revolting, of sick persons buried alive, of the strangling of widows, that they may be buried with their husbands.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The stated meeting of the Managers was held at the Bible House, Astor Place, on Thursday, the 4th instant. Twelve new auxiliaries were recognized: one in each of the States of Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, North Carolina, and Georgia, five in Kentucky, and two in South Carolina. Grants of books were made, amounting in all to 7,505 volumes; among which were Bibles and Testaments in the Bohemian language, for a colony on Long Island; many grants to different points in the Southern States; to the American Seamen's Friend Society; and three volumes in raised letters for the blind; in addition to this, donations to the value of $300 to feeble societies in Tennessee; and in funds, $1,000 were granted to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for printing Scriptures at Lucknow, in India.

General Miscellany.

Old Winter is Coming.

BY HUGH MORE.

Old Winter is coming again—slack!
How icy and cold is he!
He cares not a pin for a shivering back;
He's a saucy old chap to white and black;
He whistles his chills with a wonderful knack,
For he comes from a cold country!

A witty old fellow this Winter is—
A mighty old fellow for glee!
He cracks his jokes on the pretty, sweet miss,
The wrinkled old maiden, unfit to kiss—
And freezes the dew on their lips; for this
Is the way with old fellows like he!

Old Winter's a frolicsome blade, I wot—
He is wild in his humour and free!
He'll whistle along for "the want of thought;"
And set all the warmth of our furs at naught;
And ruffle the laces by pretty girls bought—
A frolicsome fellow is he!

Old Winter is blowing his gusts along,
And merrily shaking the tree!
From morning till night he will sing his song—
Now moaning, and short—now howling and long
His voice is loud, for his lungs are strong—
A merry old fellow is he.

Old Winter's a tough old fellow for blows,
As tough as ever you see!
He will trip up your trotters and rend your clothes
And stiffen your limbs from your fingers to toes;
He minds not the cries of his friends or his foes—
A tough old fellow is he!

A cunning old fellow is Winter, they say,
A cunning old fellow is he!
He peeps in the crevices day by day,
To see how we're passing our time away,
And mark all our doings from grave to gay—
I'm afraid he's peeping at me!

Wanted—A British American Mint

The gold production of British North America now reaches considerably over half a million dollars *per annum.* The amounts returned as the total yield of Nova Scotia have gone up from 7,275 ounces in 1862, to 24,867 ounces in 1865, and Canada is already producing 10,000 ounces per annum. So numerous are the veins and so various the ores, that it is now very desirable that a Government Assay Office should be established, or, at least, that some competent chemist, to be paid by fees, should be authorized to give official assays for the guidance of discoverers and capitalists. And in connection with this, we would suggest that it is now time to think of establishing a mint for British North America.

From the *Year Book and Almanac of British North America*, we find the Colonies have already imported minted money to a considerable extent, as under:—

	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.
NEWFOUNDLAND.			
	$	$	$
$2.00 pieces	20,000	00	00
20 cent pieces	00	32,000	00
Cents	00	00	2,400
NOVA SCOTIA.			
Cents	00	00	15,903
Half Cents	00	00	2,000
NEW BRUNSWICK.			
20 cent pieces	00	55,002	00
10 cent pieces	00	30,000	00
5 cent pieces	00	10,000	00
Cents	00	00	12,980
CANADA.			
20 cent pieces	00	146,079	00
10 cent pieces	00	121,640	00
5 cent pieces	00	96,904	00
Cents	00	00	73,020
Showing a total of	20,000	480,721	117,207

Thus, besides British, American, French, Mexican and other moneys, there are *thirteen* different coins in circulation. The coins of one Colony are hardly current, and certainly are not legal at their face value in any other; a state of things which cannot possibly be allowed to last, for with or without Confederation, these Colonies ought to have but one money, weight or measure.

Of course, it would be possible so to arrange matters as to have the new coin struck at the Royal Mint, in London, as the present ones have been; but we should much prefer to have it done in British North America. Probably it would be best to have the mint in Montreal, with a branch at Halifax. Philadelphia retained the United States mint when the head of Government was established at Washington. Montreal, which is to be the seat neither of the local nor general government under the Confederation of British America, may, perhaps, in like manner, claim the mint, to which its proximity to the Canadian gold fields gives it the added claim of convenience.

The new coinage for British America would probably reach a million of dollars, within the first year; and, on the ground of expence, it would be better to have it struck here, avoiding insurance, freight, &c., in its transportation from Europe. Besides—in connection with the Assay Office—it would establish a market at our own doors for the gold we raise, and so relieve our miners from the loss they must now often suffer from dealing with middle-men, too often foreigners.—*Trade Review.*

THERE is no perplexity, no necessity, no obligation, no expediency, which should either enforce or persuade us to any sin.

Honesty the Best Policy.

A farmer called on Earl Fitzwilliam to represent that his crop of wheat had been seriously injured in a field adjoining a certain wood, where his hounds had, during the winter, frequently met to hunt. He stated that the young wheat had been so cut up and destroyed, that in some parts he could not hope for any produce. "Well, my friend," said the Earl, "I am aware that we have frequently met in that field, and that we have done considerable injury; and if you can produce an estimate of the loss you have sustained, I will repay you." The farmer replied, that, anticipating his lordship's consideration and kindness, he had requested a friend to assist him in estimating the damage, and they thought as the crop seemed quite destroyed, fifty dollars would not more than repay him. The lord gave him the money. As the harvest, however, approached, the wheat grew, and in those parts of the field that were trampled, the wheat was the strongest and most luxuriant. The farmer went again to the Earl, and, being introduced, said, "I am come, my lord, respecting the field of wheat adjoining such a wood." He recollected the circumstances. "Well, my friend, did I not allow you sufficient to remunerate you for the loss?" "Yes, I have found that I have sustained no loss at all; for where the horses had most cut up the land, the crop is most promising, and I have therefore brought the fifty dollars back again." "Ah!" exclaimed the Earl, "this is what I like; this is what ought to be between man and man." He then entered into conversation with the farmer, asking some questions about his family; how many children he had, &c. He then presented the farmer a check for one hundred pounds. "Take care of this, and when your eldest son is of age present it to him, and tell the occasion that produced it."

Not Very Near Neighbors.

The diameter of the earth's orbit is as it were the pocket-rule of the astronomer with which he measures distances which the mind can no more grasp than infinity. This star-measurer is one hundred and ninety millions of miles in length. This the astronomer lays down on the floor of heaven, and drawing lines from its extremities to the nearest fixed star, or *a centauri*, he finds the angle thus subtended by this base line to be not quite one second! By the simple Rule of Three he then arrives at the fact that the nearest fixed star is 21,000,000,000 miles distant.

From another simple calculation it follows, that in the space around our solar system devoid of stars, there is room in one dimension, or in one straight line, for 12,000 solar systems; in two dimensions, or in one plane, there is room for 130 millions of solar systems, and in actual sidereal space of three dimensions, there is room for 1,500,000,000,000 of solar systems, the size of our own. Nay, good farmer, do not look so unbelievingly. Your boy need not graduate from the district school to prove all this. One and a half million of solar systems, as large as ours, might be set in the space which divides between it and its nearest neighbor. And if we might assume the aggregate population of our solar system to be 20,000,000,000, then there would be room enough for thirty thousand trillions of human beings to live, love, and labor in the worlds that might be planted in this same starless void.

Nay, good sceptical man, hold on a moment longer. Our sun is but a dull hazy speck of light in the great milky way, and Dr. Herschel says he discovered fifty thousand just such suns in that highway of worlds, in a space apparently a yard in breath, and six in length. Think of that a moment! and then that no two of them are probably nearer each other than twenty billions of miles; and then, that the starless space between their solar systems might contain 1,500,000,000,000 of similar systems!—Multiply these spaces and these systems by a hundred millions, and you will have numbered the world that a powerful glass will open to your view, from one point of space.

"ONE WORD MORE AND I HAVE DONE."—How we dread to hear this sentence from the lips of a speaker at a public meeting. It is a sure indication that he is bracing up for a fresh start. The "one word" is too often a half hour's discourse.

Obituary.

MRS. MARTIN, OF SAND POINT, GUYSBORO' CO.

Died at Sand Point, Manchester Circuit, Oct. 15th, 1866, Mary Ann, widow of the late Joseph Martin, aged 58 years. Early in life Mrs. Martin was the subject of religious impressions, which resulted in her conversion to God when about fourteen years of age. Though not always favoured with that encouragement which is derived from religious associations, yet from the time of her conversion her conduct was marked by a decided and unswerving devotion to the true purposes of life. She felt deeply for the spiritual welfare of her family. Her attachment to the cause of Christ was ardent and sincere. For a number of years the ministers in their stated visits found a home and a preaching place in her house.

In August 1865, she felt the first symptoms of cancer. Soon after being persuaded from its rapid development that she could not escape its fatal effects,—and while thinking about the dreadful forms which cancer generally assumes before it becomes fatal,—there was something in such a death at which flesh and blood recoiled. But she submitted to the will of God, and while passing through the trying ordeal, she calmly committed herself to the Saviour, and realized the all-sufficiency of Divine grace. Some months before her death she seemed to have been favored with a glimpse "within the vail." Listening to her speaking about what she saw beyond the "River of death," the impression was made that one who had really seen was describing that blessed abode. She had ardent longings to depart and be with Christ. On a certain day she hoped the mortal conflict would end, but having watched away the hours of suffering without being released she appeared somewhat disappointed. Receiving a fresh baptism of the Holy Spirit she was enabled willingly to suffer and wait until the Lord saw fit to call her hence; and when at length the messenger arrived, she departed in great peace to be forever with the Lord.

J. G. B.

Provincial Wesleyan.

WEDNESDAY, DEC'R 26, 1866.

Close of the Present Volume.

Our present issue closes another volume of the *Provincial Wesleyan*. In conducting this Journal, in connection with other toils and responsibilities assigned us by the Church, we have been cheered by the reflection that from week to week we have contributed to the happiness and advantage, intellectually and religiously, of our numerous appreciative readers; and we hope to pursue our work, from the commencement of 1867, for the benefit of a very much larger number, with enhanced satisfaction.

It is our earnest wish and hope, that by the system of pre-payment, which stern necessity has compelled us to adopt, not many of those will be deprived of our Paper to whom we have been accustomed to send it in the past. We would much rather not discontinue one of our old subscribers, or lose the opportunity we have had of speaking to them through the Press for their edification. It is possible that some who value the paper highly, through thoughtlessness may have allowed arrears to accumulate. Such persons will see the necessity of communicating, *without further delay*, either with their Minister, or with the Office, in order that the paper may still be sent.

The same remark applies to those who may have been punctual in payment, but who may not as yet have been applied to for the advance for next year; they will please let us hear from them, in either of the above modes, *without loss of time*. We hope that by oversight not one good Subscriber may be lost. We expect that many who may not have been up to the mark hitherto, will now be spurred to a kind remembrance of our claims; and we are certainly anticipating, that through the energy and zeal of our brethren in presenting the claims of the *Wesleyan* to the notice of everybody included in their charge, a large number of new subscribers will be placed on our List from the first of January, 1867.

From some of our Ministers we have not yet heard on this subject. We hope to hear from every one of them before New Year's Day, and to receive from each a largely increased List as a New Year's Gift. They will perceive that want of attention to this matter, will place the Office at great disadvantage. Brethren, one and all, upon your prompt and effective co-operation, it will depend, as to whether next year is to be one of success and prosperity to the *Provincial Wesleyan*.

The Christmas Festival.

"Glad tidings of great joy to all people." "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men." This was the burden of the angelic announcement in connection with the great event which the Christian world is accustomed at this season to call to mind. The Christmas festival, which has been sustained in the Church for nearly sixteen hundred years—though by no means always suitably celebrated—is invested with interest to men of every nation and of every class. The glad tidings of the Saviour's birth have lost none of their freshness; and those of the present age who piously commemorate the mystery of the Incarnation, feel themselves in sympathy with christians of by gone times who with holy joy gave glory to Jesus the Lord, God manifest in the flesh.

United in faith and love and worship with the past, we stand no less in connection with ages and generations yet to come. We cannot doubt that the Christmas celebration will be continued till time shall be no more, and that in the fulness of millennial glory it will be held the world over, and much more suitably and worthily than it has been in the past. Festivals commemorative of other grand events will fall into disuse. The remembrance of achievements of high national importance will be forgotten, but the Christmas festival will still be held in veneration; and as ages advance, and as Christianity proceeds in its march, and attains to greater triumphs and to higher spiritual power, so will there be a greater appreciation of the Advent of the Son of God, and associated with increasing joy in the prospect of His second appearing.—This same Jesus will come again as the Judge of the whole human race. Then shall His enemies feel the rod of His wrath; and then shall His ransomed people be gathered home to the Kingdom prepared for them. The Christmas of 1866 is now past; but let us cherish more and more a grateful sense of our obligations to redeeming love, and seek to evince practically toward His cause, His people and His suffering ones, our gratitude to Him, "who, though He was rich, yet for our sakes became poor, that we through His poverty might be rich."

"The Assistant Pastor."

[The N. Y. *Christian Advocate*, in publishing the following communication, regards its excellent suggestions relative to a religious periodical, as being highly worthy of consideration We commend its perusal to our readers, satisfied they will agree with us that the *Provincial Wesleyan*, if introduced more extensively among the families of Methodism in these Provinces, would prove a valuable "Assistant Pastor."—ED. P. W.]

Mr. Beecher's Church is said to be discussing the propriety of employing an assistant pastor. It is a question hardly susceptible of discussion. No one man can attend to both the pulpit and pastoral duties of such a congregation. And where is the pastor who does not need an assistant? Pulpit ministrations, however able, are not sufficient to meet the demands of any congregation, and the most faithful visiting from house to house cannot supply the ever recurring demand for religious instruction and encouragement. Such at least was my conviction during the few years the responsibilities of a pastor's office were thrust upon me. In this light I regarded the periodicals of our Church, especially the *Advocate*, and for several successive years I never failed to put one in every family represented by membership in the Church and many who were not; and now, looking back upon those years of toil and triumph, I regard no one department of labor as crowned with more permanent good results than that which furnished wholesome religious reading to the people of my charge, whether in the character of Sunday-school libraries, books for private use, or our Church periodicals. Upon no department of my labors did I ever more devoutly implore the divine blessing than upon this, ever remembering the editor as my co-laborer, and his weekly visits as so many pastoral calls, and therefore praying that he might have wisdom and grace to discharge his delicate and responsible duties profitably to the Church. Perhaps it was this view of the matter that gave me more than average success in this department of pastoral work, and which made me wonder at the apathy of many popular preachers in regard to the religious instruction of their people through the agency of the Church papers. I may be indulged in saying that, impelled by this motive, I never failed to double the list of subscribers, and in one instance multiplying it twenty to one. Of course I do not expect pastors who regard the circulation of our Church literature as a mere worldly affair, inconsistent with a high degree of spiritual attainment, or a as gross serving of tables, to be left to stewards and leaders, to give much attention to this work. Because I never so regarded it, I gave, when a pastor, great prominence to it, and during the more laborious and more thankless duties of twenty years as a local preacher, I have not otherwise acted.

The assistant pastor! He calls weekly. He comes with words of kindness and instruction to the lambs of the flock. Two-thirds of the children where the *Advocate* is read hail its weekly arrival with much the same joy that they would welcome the personal presence of their kind pastor, who never fails to speak words of kindness to them. Because they love it they read it.—Reading first the children's department, they inevitably pass to the other department, and our theology and phraseology, and a love for our economy and peculiarities, become a part of themselves. No pastor without this assistant could so "feed the lambs." In every paper there is some word adapted to almost every possible phase of Christian experience, from the babe in Christ to the mature one ready to be gathered into the heavenly garner. Who can deny his flock, or any member thereof, such faithful ministrations as this assistant pastor never fails to bring? Who can allow a member of his flock to deny himself or his family such a treasure, without much the same entreaty and expostulation as he would use were that one in the neglect of family prayer or other means of grace. From my standpoint I do not regard it a matter of indifference with the pastor whether he circulates our literature or not, any more than whether he preaches and visits or not. This duty is especially imperative upon city pastors. He is culpable beyond measure who does not see that every family has access to our periodicals. It will often require persistent beseeching, but if we may entreat with all long-suffering and patience to one duty we must for another. It may require in some instances the aid of charitable contributions. Let it, but do not therefore neglect it.

I have spoken of results. Indulge me in a reminiscence of long years ago as illustrative of my meaning. Twenty five years ago, I found a wealthy farmer, a class-leader, and the father of some eight or ten children, on one of my circuits. He had never taken the *Advocate*, but was a patron of one of the popular dollar weeklies, which was made up chiefly of novelettes and police reports. Acting upon the conviction that it was my duty to furnish that family with something better, I set about getting him to subscribe for the *Advocate*. I failed the first second and third attempts I could not give it up; and after much importunity I succeeded, but not until the close of the year. At the time of taking the annual missionary collection I stated the case as well as I could, whereupon the class-leader arose and informed me that they did not believe in taking up missionary collections at that appointment. What they believed in was no business of mine, so I took my hat and passed through the congregation. I got just one dime!

Several years afterwards, traveling on a steamboat on one of the western waters, I met the old class-leader. Soon after the usual greetings, and inquiries about mutual acquaintances, he called my attention to the abortive missionary collection, adding: "But it is not so now. You induced me to take the *Advocate*. I have read it attentively ever since. I understand the missionary work now as I did not then. *Every member of my family is now a regular contributor.*" Good, faithful assistant pastor! You had been doing your work during these long years of absence, and had done what the poor pastor had failed to do. That reclaimed class-leader subsequently gave a son and a daughter to the itinerancy, and other children are now occupying prominent places in Church and State, all remarkable for their systematic liberality.

Traveling among the hills of southern Indiana, twenty-four years ago, I came to the cabin of a settler, and received the hospitality so well shown by these men. When I departed I left a copy of Carvosso, and took the name of mine host as a subscriber for the *Advocate*. Ten years afterwards I found a son of this settler struggling through college, working for his board nights and mornings, and paying for his tuition by the proceeds of Saturday's extra labor. He has since filled important places in the army and in civil life. The *Advocate* more than any one agency led him to seek the education which enables him to be one of the most useful preachers in the West. No bread have I ever cast upon the waters whose gatherings afterwards were more manifest than this solicitude for circulating the literature of the Church.

How can any pastor look with indifference upon the labors of such an assistant? Why should not the editors and publishers of our Church papers be remembered in our prayers? Alas! the local preachers, they are too often regarded with cold indifference, as if beyond the pale of ordinary sympathy, forsooth, they are not in the "regular work." Regular work!—Thereupon I could hang an ewer true tale, but I will not now; it does not belong to this essay on the assistant pastor.

From our English Correspondent.

State visit of the Queen—Episcopal Charges—Progress of the Reform Movement—Fenianism in Ireland—Severe hurricane at the Bahamas—State of the work of God.

Since my last communication an event of great public interest has taken place in the reappearance in public life of our beloved Sovereign the Queen. This took place at Wolverhampton, on Friday last, on the occasion of the unveiling of a beautiful equestrian statue, erected to the memory of the late Prince Consort. It is now five years since her Majesty's painful bereavement, and from that time to this she has never taken part in any out door State ceremony in England, except at the opening of the new Parliament. The rigid isolation which the Queen has so long observed has been a matter of general regret; but the profound respect and ardent affection of her loyal and loving people have repressed the spirit of complaint, and there is now universal rejoicing that the long continued restraint has been broken through. Five and twenty years ago Wolverhamptom was a place of very little note, but it is now a very wealthy, populous and influential town, and may be considered as representing on a large scale, the vast manufacturing industry of South Staffordshire. The municipal authorities and the inhabitants at large, spared neither expense or labour to show their Sovereign how thoroughly they appreciated the distinction she had conferred upon their town. The streets traversed by the Royal procession were decorated from end to end—from pavement to house roof. Triumphal arches, flags, festoons of evergreens and flowers, and loyal devices of every conceivable kind met the eye on every side.

Her Majesty certainly never had a more cordial reception on the occasion of any State visit, and she seemed deeply moved by the affectionate greeting with which she was so heartily welcomed. Thousands poured into the town from the surrounding district, and the people, who crowded every available spot in the densely thronged streets, were reckoned at a quarter of a million. After conferring upon the Mayor the honor of knighthood, the Queen said to him "Tell my loyal subjects in Wolverhampton with what delight I have visited them, and that I consider the arrangements perfect." After the ceremony of uncovering the statue, which is a noble specimen of bronze art, raised on a lofty pedestal of granite, a costly bracelet, composed of diamonds and amethysts, was presented by the ladies of Wolverhampton to the Princess Christian, more familiarly known among us as the Princess Helena. The following description of the Queen by a person who stood immediately in front of her as she faced the statue, which woke up such tender recollections of bygone years will, I think be interesting to your readers. "During the trying ordeal while the Bishop (who offered up an appropriate prayer,) made reference to the event which brought Sovereign and people together, beyond the trembling of the eyelid, and a firmer compression of the lip, no outward sign of the feelings excited were given, and, at the close of the prayer the graceful curtsy made to the Bishop showed the entire self-possession of the Royal lady. She stood with admirable patience while the address of the Corporation was read, and when the statue was unveiled, after one glance at the image of her husband, with quiet tact she addressed herself to the Princess Helena, and so hid the emotion she could not fail to experience. In a moment she recovered herself, and with much animation, with a face beaming with pleasure, and a manner more than usually gracious, she walked toward the statue, saying a word to the Bishop, congratulating the sculptor, and jovially conversing with Mr. Villiers and the Earl of Derby.

One of the gentlemen who had the honour of being presented to the Queen, was Alderman W. D. Fowler, son of the late Rev. Joseph Fowler. Mr. Fowler is a man of rare gifts, high character, and considerable local influence, and also an uncompromising Methodist.

During the past week public attention has been drawn to three important Episcopal charges proceeding from the Bishops of London, Oxford, and St. David's. The last mentioned prelate, who is generally claimed on the side of the "liberal" school of thought both ecclesiastically and politically, condemns very strongly the practices of the ritualist party in the Church of England. Among other outspoken words, he remarks, "Nothing in my judgment can be more mischievous, as well as in more direct contradiction to notorious facts, than to deny or ignore the Romeward tendency of the movement. The Bishop of London, who from ill health was unable to deliver his charge, has published it in the form of a pamphlet; it is a carefully prepared document and its *Protestant* tone is clear and emphatic. Dr. Tait speaks in language worthy of a bishop of the *Reformed* Church of England, and truly observes that "the patience of the Church is well nigh exhausted," with the men who are introducing the ceremonies of Romish worship. He says, "If these practices are persisted in, it must be settled, even though the settlement be incomplete, by some controlling authority, judicial or legislative, how far the liberty of altering the outward form of worship thus boldly claimed is to be allowed or stopped. He admits, and it is very strong language for a proverbially cautious Bishop to use, that there are churches in which the ceremonies are so much like those of the Romish communion that it would be difficult to detect the difference. Indeed I saw a case in point reported of a Roman Catholic gentleman, who by mistake entered one of our churches, and did not discover until the close of the service that he had made any mistake at all. The Bishop also disavows all sympathy with those who like Dr. Pusey are so anxiously seeking a reunion with the corrupt churches of Rome and the East. He plainly declares their departure from the faith of Christ is so flagrant, that union with them is utterly out of the question except they renounce their deadly errors and superstitions, and return to the pure faith of the Gospel. He speaks respectfully and kindly of those in this country who are not members of the Church of England, and observes that this is the direction toward which the spirit of reunion ought rather to look. Let me give you one brief extract: "Beginning at home, first to repair the consequences of that great mistake of the last century which separated from us the Wesleyans; then to try to win back the Non-conformists, who probably never would have left us had it not been for the levity with which Charles II., joyful in his restoration, the promises made in his adversity, and the asperity with which the spirit of intolerance sought to impose a uniformity of thought, as well as outward worship on men, some of whom were the great champions, in an unbelieving and dissolute age, of pure doctrine and a saintly life." These earnest utterances from the Episcopal chair of England's chief diocese are most seasonable. It must, however, be added that on the "Broad Church" aspect of matters, these are sentiments which do not keep up a proper distinction between fundamental truth and error.

The Charge of the Bishop of Oxrfod, delivered last Monday, is an elaborate and lengthy production,—characteristically subtle, and I can hardly help saying, though reluctant to use a harsh epithet, double-tongued. After a fashion, he censures ritualism, but he then explains that it is only the excess to which it is sometimes carried that he disapproves, and from what I know myself of practices in the diocese of Oxford, it is pretty plain that a clergyman might go very far in his imitation of Rome before Dr. Wilberforce would consider that he was carrying things to *excess*. Besides, any condemnation of "excessive ritualism" which the Bishop pronounces, is so softened down by honied compliments and commendation of the zeal of the ritualists, that practically it cannot fail to promote the cause which nominally it discourages.

The organ of the Liberal party consider that the Reform movement "grows space." It would perhaps be more correct to say that it slowly though surely gathers strength. A gigantic gathering has been held at Manchester, at which several members of Parliament were present; and on Monday last there was a great Reform demonstration of the Trades and Friendly Societies. Large preparations were made for a procession through some of the principal streets of the metropolis, which it was thought would number towards 200,000 people. But the day turned out most unfavourable; it rained almost incessantly, and the mud was almost ankle-deep. In the face of such weather it was difficult to kindle anything like enthusiastic feeling, and although there was a goodly show of banners, scarfs, brass bands, drums and fifes, the anticipated procession did not appear to have consisted of more than 25,000 people. The proceedings passed off in a very orderly manner. On the following evening a Reform meeting was held in St. James Hall, when Mr. Bright delivered a powerful speech. At the close of the meeting he gave a dignified rebuke to one of the speakers, an M.P., for some disrespectful remarks he had made about the Queen, the entire audience sustaining him by tremendous cheering, waving of hats and handkerchiefs, and the singing of the National anthem.

A remarkable revival of Fenianism has made its appearance in Ireland. It was generally thought that the prompt and active measures of the Government would have been sufficient to exhibit both the hollowness and the mischievousness of the enterprise. So far from this the spirit of disaffection has broken out afresh, and considerable excitement and anxiety have been created. Reinforcements of troops have been despatched, and the force on the Island now amounts to 22,000 men.

The misguided Fenians are meditating a revolt in which they calculate upon the practical sympathy of the United States Government. Extensive seizures of arms and ammunitions intended for their use have been made. A few days ago a meeting of no less than 240 magistrates was held at Cork under the presidency of the lord lieutenant of the county, to consider what steps ought to be taken to prevent any disturbance of the peace. So Ireland still remains England's great difficulty.

We have received sad tidings of a destructive hurricane in the Bahamas. The tornado swept over the Islands with terrific violence. Our new and beautiful chapel at Nassau, New Providence was laid in ruins. Buildings of all kinds were blown down in all direction, and of the shipping in port 93 vessels and boats were destroyed, and 97 were seriously damaged.

In Nassau alone there were 617 dwelling-houses destroyed, and 609 damaged; five places of worship destroyed and three damaged; seventeen warehouses destroyed, and one thousand and thirty-four persons rendered homeless. The loss of life and property is frightful. The Missionary Secretaries have made an appeal on the behalf of the sufferers by this calamity, and to aid in the restoration of Mission property, and this weeks' *Watchman* advertises a first list of contributions amounting to about £2000.

I have heard lately of some instances of revived religious power among us. At Bolton in Lancashire, and at Funstall, in Staffordshire, a good work has taken place. Here and there elsewhere also conversions are occurring. Our beloved President is actively engaged, almost beyond his strength. Evening after evening he is preaching in various parts of the country, and, at the close of the public service holding Society Meetings. We cannot be sufficiently thankful for a man of so much intellectual and spiritual power.

December 7, 1866.

Letter from the United States.

[From our own Correspondent]

CENTENARY.

Our Centenary Services are nearly completed, but the returns of the amounts subscribed as centenary offerings are not all received. We shall not get the complete returns till the first of January. What the final footing up will be, it is impossible now to say, though there is but little doubt that it will reach nearly, if not quite, *five millions*. The last number of *Zion's Herald* reports the sum of $3,671,784, but this falls far short of the sums subscribed, as but little is known as yet what has been raised in the California, Oregon, and several other Conferences. Besides, large amounts have been raised to build and repair churches and parsonages and for the payment of debts on church property, not included in the returns for the centenary objects proper. In many churches, more has been raised for the former, than for the latter. We know of one church that raised $3000 to pay a debt on its house of worship, while it raised but $200 for objects specified by the Centenary Committee. Including all that has been raised for the centenary and other objects, it cannot fall much short of $8,000,000,—our opinion is it will exceed that sum.

BENEVOLENT COLLECTIONS.

Our benevolent collections have exceeded in amount those of any previous year. The amount raised for Missions is $671,090—an increase of $69,025;—for worn-out preachers, widows and orphans of deceased preachers, $107,892—an increase of 14,743; for American Bible Society, $107,238—an increase of $1,326;—for Sunday School Union, $19,850—an increase of $782; for Church Extension Society, $59,262 27—total $988,483 27—being an increase for the year of $91,073. The Centenary and Benevolent collections will amount to about $9,000,000. And when we consider that the current expenses of supplying the worship of God have been about double to what they were four years ago,—the increased expenses of living, and the heavy war taxes, we think we have done a great thing in raising money,—what no other Church has ever done in a single year.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

Contrary to expectation, our periodical literature is in great demand—never perhaps, more so. This is especially true of our monthly periodicals. Among these, and one deserving special consideration for its great usefulness, is the *Eclectic Magazine* published by Rev. W. H. Bidwell, New York. It is about to enter upon its twenty-eighth year with an increasing public favor and patronage. It gives monthly the best literary productions of Great Britain and Continental Europe, selected from their periodical literature. Choice selections are made from the French and German periodicals, translated expressly for the *Eclectic*. This is a new feature and greatly adds to the interest and value of the work. It constitutes a library of choice literary reading, and all for $5 per year. Mr. Bidwell, the Editor and proprietor, is a gentleman of great culture and taste, and evinces great skill and wisdom in his selections. Its engravings are superb—each number contains one or more—and are worth the price of the work.

NEW LITERARY ENTERPRISE.

Messrs. Hurd & Houghton, propose to furnish the reading public with a *Library of the Old English Divines*, consisting of the works of South, Baxter, Barrow, Bunyan, Hooker, Howe, Stillingfleet, Jeremy Taylor, Cudworth, Waterland, &c. These were mighty men—giants,—their writings are a rich legacy to the church, and if their numerous vols. can be placed side by side, in a uniform, beautiful library—printed with large readable type—it will be an invaluable blessing. Such a work is what this enterprising house proposes to *do*; and at an early day the works of South, already in press, will make their appearance. The christian public are anxiously waiting for this library of the old English Divines, and will devour it with a good relish.

RELIGION.

The past year has been one of religious interest in the M. E. Church. The General Minutes of the Annual Conferences, report 1,032,184 members, being an increase during the year of 102,925—*over eleven per cent.* There are 7,576 traveling, and 8,602 local preachers—total 16,178—an increase of 610. In some portions of the work, the revival spirit has been experienced largely. In Baltimore, during the month of October, one thousand souls were converted to God, and the work is still in progress. In other places, it has been equally powerful and glorious. The prospect of the continuance and increase of the revival spirit among us is most encouraging.

CECIL.

Dec. 15, 1866.

Bermuda Correspondence.

The great bard of Avon has said:—

"And enterprises of great pith and moment,
With this regard, their currents turn away,
And lose the name of action."

In view of the *argument* of No. 1 "Bermuda Correspondence," your readers may have come to the legitimate conclusion, that more things than *enterprises*, occasionally "lose the name of action." Such have been the occurrences during the lapse of the last few months, that what may be denominated pleasant *extraneous* duties have not only been interfered with, but the way to the discharge of the ordinary duties and obligations of ministerial life, has often been through trying and intricate places. We thankfully take the passing opportunity of satisfying, if possible, the voluntary promise made so long ago to the perusers of your interesting columns. How shall we introduce our next topic?

Well, a company, known as the "Virginia Company," dazzled by the reports which from time to time reached them, of the situation and advantages of the Somer Islands, were induced to seek an extension of their charter so as to include the Bermudas in their boundaries. This was granted by King James I. on the 12th of March, 1612. Shortly subsequent to this, the Company sold their claims upon the Islands to one hundred and twenty gentlemen, who, detaching themselves from the Virginia proprietors, formed a company under the name and style of "The Governor and Company of the city of London for the plantation of the Somer Islands." A grant to that effect was readily obtained from James, and a kind of constitution formed. An extract or two from the original grant will suffice to give one an idea of the jurisprudence and the Anglo-Saxon language of that day. It commences:—"James by the grace of God King of Englande Scotlande Fraunce and Ireland Defender of the Faithe &c To all whom these presents shall come Greetinge, WHEREAS at the humble suite of divse and sundrie lovinge subjects as well Adventures as Planters . . . . . All the Islands Parcell of and conteyned in this our laste recited Guifte and Graunt, formerlie called by the name of the Bermudas . . . . . and now called the Somer Islands, beinge not at that tyme actuallie possessed by any prince or estate whatsoever but remayninge altogether desolate and voide of inhabitants . . . . . In Witnes etc. Witness ourselle at Westm, the nyne and twentieth daie of June," &c. Sir Richard Moore was immediately sent out as Governor for the Bermudas. His administration was active, mild and popular. He laid the foundations for several forts, and had the Island for that time, well prepared in case of aggressive hostilities on the part of England's colonial foes. He removed the seat of Government from Smith's Island, where he first landed, to St. George's Island, where now the town of St. George stands. He built the first Government house, which was a small cabin thatched with palmetto leaves, presenting, we opine, a somewhat different appearance from the present spacious Government-house at Mount Langton Moore was succeeded by Daniel Tucker, in May 1616. This is a distinctive period in the history of the Islands, inasmuch as a Court of General Assize was held at St. George during the second month of Tucker's administration. This was the first *real* attempt to establish anything like law and justice in the Somer Islands. This measure was not very palatable to the then *do as we like* inhabitants; and a Frenchman named John Wood, was hanged for speaking "many distasteful and mutinous speeches" against the Governor. Tucker however proved a tyrant in his way, and becoming intolerable chose to return to England of his own accord, and the Company accepting his resignation, appointed in his room, Captain Nathaniel Butler, who with 500 men and four ships arrived in Oct. 1619. Butler gave great and general satisfaction. He fashioned his administration on the principle of the home government. On the 1st of August 1620, at the suggestion of the company, the first General Assembly for the despatch of public business was held at Saint George. It consisted of the Governor, Council, bailiffs, burgesses, secretary and clerk. Thirty-two laws were enacted; but fifteen only received the sanction of the proprietors in England. These fifteen acts were highly creditable to the new legislators. The colony continued to possess a praiseworthy reputation; and during the period of civil commotion at home, along with Virginia, was the resort of many noble and high-born emigrants. But the offspring must resemble the parent. Bermuda must look and *be* like England. Hence for a long series of years the struggles for liberty in the mother country, under the unfortunate line of Stuarts, were duly imitated, though in miniature, in the small and far off "*still vex'd Bermoothes.*" To notice one per cent. of the vexed questions, which from one decade to another convulsed the little colony, would be to impose a burden upon your readers, intolerable. In August, 1764, George James Bruere, Esq., arrived in Bermuda as Governor and Commander-in-Chief. The first communications between the Governor and Assembly were highly pleasing and agreeable; but soon a breach was made which, instead of being repaired, only widened too rapidly during the whole of his unhappy ministration. The disaffection waxed worse and worse, until the Governor "let no opportunity escape him to accuse the Bermudians of disloyalty." It is, we believe, agreed that the little colony was never in a more unsettled and wretched condition than while passionate and troublesome Governor Bruere bore rule. In 1800, under the administration, and at the instigation, of Governor Beckwith, the Rev. John Stevenson, Wesleyan Missionary, (as we shall have occasion to notice more particularly hereafter) was thrown into prison for six months, and fined fifty pounds, besides the costs of court, for daring to preach in the name of Jesus. Sir William Lumley is another name *unworthy* of mention. The garrison chaplains of St. George's had been accustomed to perform service at an early hour on Sunday mornings for the troops, as their numbers would not admit of attendance at the usual hours of divine service. Lumley ordered the aisles of the church, narrow and unsuitable, to be appropriated to the use of the troops, to the certain inconvenience and annoyance of all the worshippers. This was resisted in the proper way by all these affected; but there was no redress. Other measures of a like distasteful character soon followed in rapid succession, until the Governor terminated his unhappy ministration, by embarking for Halifax, on the 6th June, 1825, to the supreme satisfaction of all the Mudians. In 1839, Lieutenant Colonel William Reid, C. B., assumed the government, and did not quit it till near the close of 1846. Governor Reid did more, undoubtedly, to elevate the Colony, than any other Governor who has ever possessed the power. One of his first efforts to bless the population generally, was to set on foot the establishment of a Public Library, at Hamilton. This passed into a law, and the library flourishes to-day, a boon to all who run and read. Governor Reid seems *first* to have taught the people, that it was no disgrace for a man, a *gentleman* to return from his well tilled acres, with brawny arm, "sun-burnt and swarthy though *he* be." We need not say Governor Reid was both feared and loved. Our present Governor is His Excellency Colonel Harry St. George Ord, C. B., R. E., &c. It will now be necessary to glance briefly at the present Constitution of Bermuda. The Legislature consists of three branches—the Governor, who is the Queen's representative; the Legislative Council, consisting of a limited number appointed by the Queen; and the General Assembly, consisting of thirty-six members elected by the people. The same persons who compose the Legislative Council form the Executive and Privy Council also. The three branches of the Legislature enact laws, in a manner similar to the Queen, Lords, and Commons at home; yet any colonial act may be set aside by the Queen's prerogatation. The members of the Assembly and Council are each paid eight shillings sterling per day when on duty; and small as the sum appears, when the months are reckoned which are occupied yearly in the transaction of the affairs of the Colony, the expense is heavy. The Islands are divided into nine parishes, and each parish sends four members to the House of Assembly. What will the inhabitants of some of the larger counties in Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, represented by from two to four members, think of a country some 24 miles long and from *nothing* to a mile and half broad, about the dimensions of a small corner of one of the counties of the Provinces, represented by 36 members? The representative may be a person qualified, by possesing real estate to the value of £240 stg., and an elector must have a qualification of £60 stg., real estate. General elections take place once every seventh session, of which time *only*, shades of the old parties, Whig and Tory may be discerned. Those who act in a public capacity in Bermuda are well paid for their sevices. The Governor's salary, the greater part of which he receives from England (which is also true of other officials pay) amounts to £2746 stg.; Chief Justice £800 stg., and Colonial Secretary £700 stg. The revenue meets fully the expenditure of the Colony. The total revenue for year ending 31st March 1865, was £24,079 4s. 1d. stg. There is probably no country where taxation is lighter, all things considered, than in Bermuda. Consequently you see we are a complete little world in ourselves. Such is something like a fair showing of the past and present of the Bermudas politi- considered.

LOCAL.

We had often heard the liberality of the Mudians spoken of in pleasant and comprehensive terms; but had not, until lately, been furnished with any recent, tangible proofs to that effect. When the distressing news reached us, that 3000 of the inhabitants of Turk's Island, were rendered, by one fell blast, houseless, penniless, robeless, it seemed to touch the philanthropist soul of every thoughtful and thankful inhabitant of the Island; and the result was that about £1000 stg. was soon collected and sent to the relief of the Turk's Island sufferers. Long live Bermuda!

Our little colony is about to sustain a great loss! Our gracious Sovereign Lady, the Queen, has been pleased in view of , which to the mind of every casuist is the correct principle upon which to proceed, to call home our esteemed Governor Ord, and to give him a warmer reception than he found even in the sunny islets of Bermuda. He goes to take the administration of Singapore, which lies S E. of Malacca, and but a degree or two north of the equatorial line. The position, we are informed, is a very good one, and Governor Ord is well worthy of it. Quite as much regret seems to be manifested at the removal of Lady Ord. By all classes she has been regarded as an excellent and pious lady. She was never more at home than when visiting the poor and relieving their wants; then when at the Sabbath School, which she visited yearly, unexceptive of colour or denomination, always leaving some handsome deposit, for the use of the respective Schools. May a kind Providence conduct Governor Ord and his Lady safely to Singapore.

The passed few weeks have proved very destructive to shipping. Vessels in distress (*lame ducks*, as they who keep a look out for such cases of pity call them) have been brought into the harbour in unwonted numbers. These disasters, however, are productive of both good and evil. Propiety does not seem fond somehow of changing owners; and those who live by the misfortunes of others, are always pleased when, such is their relation to the disabled vessels, that they can pity her under repairs.

A few months ago we were all in alarm lest the Fenian desparadoes should come down upon us, like the wolf upon the fold. To quiet our fears, the party of the 2nd Queen's Royal Regt., very good fellows, stationed here have been removed, and part of an Irish Regt. put in its place. We hope the movement is a good one, though, at present, it is hard to see it in that light.

With regard to religious items, our report cannot differ much from our last. Your ministers for the Islands are endeavouring to do the work as God gives them physical strength and spiritual power. We think we may say, that the work of the Head of the Church is surely progressing. There is a very good state of feeling in some of our congregations. At Hamilton, especially, the congregations seem to take a more than ordinary interest with public services; while the members of our church are anxiously pleading that God may revive His work. Shall we not hope, ere long, to report a gracious revival of the religion of the New Testament? O that the divine goodness may break in showers of blessing upon all the Churches!

J. McC. F.

Hamilton, Nov. 22nd, 1866.

[From New York Examiner]

The Historical Episcopal Church.

The late Bishop Chase, of Illinois, himself a born and bred Episcopalian, is reported to have said that "those who take Episcopacy by inoculation, have it a great deal harder than those who take it in the natural way." There is undoubtedly this tendency in converts, and in this country the Bishop's rule has had abundant illustrations. But it may be questioned whether there have been, or can be, intenser Episcopalians than are found in the historical school of which Gardiner, Laud, Ken, Pusey, and the "hifalutin" Staley are shining lights. It is certain that Gardiner was the representative of an extensive class in the English Reformation, who, while willing to cut themselves loose from unity in the Pontiff, were not willing to cut themselves loose from Catholic traditions and ceremonies. The class has always existed since—active thirty years ago in the Tractarian cause, and active now as the Ritualists, or "clerical milliners" of England, with humble imitators in the United States. These men profess now, and always have professed, to have been the framers of the Church of England; they claim that that Church and the Episcopal Church of the United States represent their ideas; that their Church is Anglo-Catholic in English and American branches; and that there can be no valid organization which is not Episcopal.

The class with Genevan leanings is as truly a historical class in the Episcopal Church as is the class with Romish leanings. In all fairness, it may claim to have been the dominant historical class, and to have been truer to the fundamental ideas embodied in the English Reformation.—The English Reformers were in sympathy with the Continental Reformers. They preferred Episcopacy, but they did not unchurch Presbyterianism. This has been the characteristic distinction of their real successors. Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, now presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church in the United States, expressed, many years ago, the historical position of this class, in the formula that the ministry is of the *order*, and not of the *essence* of the Church. He would have expressed the same thing more clearly if he had said it was accidental, not essential.

Some interesting proofs of this historical position have been recently set forth in the London *Times*. It seems that the present Archbishop of Canterbury, doing no honor to the station lately filled by the evangelical Sumner, has been to Scotland to take part in some public service, and has seen fit to ignore the ecclesiastical claims of the Established Presbyterian Church of Scotland, in the interest of the handfull of intense Episcopal Dissenters. A Presbyter of the Church of Scotland takes him to task in the *Times*. He says: "I want to show that the historical Church of England is not of this type. The late accomplished author of the *Christian Year* admits, in his edition of Hooker's Works, that 'numbers have been admitted to the ministry of the Church of England with no better Presbyterial ordination,' and that 'neither Hooker, nor Jewel, nor Whitgift ventured to urge the exclusive claims of Episcopacy.'" He then quotes these exclusive and interesting claims, which our readers can mark and inwardly digest for the instruction of their High-Church Episcopal friends.

Hooker writes:

"There may some times be very just and sufficient reason to allow ordination made without a Bishop. Therefore we are not simply without exception to urge a clinal descent of power from the Apostles by continual succession of Bishops in every effectual ordination."

"Let the Bishops bear in mind that it is rather by the force of custom than by any true and heavenly law, that the Lord hath appointed Presbyters to be under Bishops." "There may be just and sufficient reason to allow ordination without a Bishop."

Warburton writes:

"The great Hooker was not only against, but laid down principles that have entirely subverted, all pretences to a Divine unalterable right in any Church government whatever."

Bishop Cosins says:

"Are all the Churches of Denmark, Germany, France, and Scotland in all points, either of substance or circumstances, disciplined alike?—They neither are nor can be, nor yet need be, since it cannot be proved that any set and exact particular form is recommended to us by the Word of God."

Francis Mason, an enthusiastic and able Anglican champion, writes:

"Seeing a Presbyter is equal to a Bishop in the power of order, he hath equally intrinsic power to give orders."

Whitgift.—"I deny that the Scripture hath set down any one certain form and kind of government in the Church."

Stillingfleet.—"The ground for settling Episcopal government in this nation was not any pretence of Divine right, but the conveniency of that form to the state and condition of this Church at the time of the Reformation."

Bishop Hall.—"There is no difference in any essential matter between the Church of England and her sisters of the Reformation."

Archbishop Bramhall.—"Because I esteem the other Reformed Churches not completely formed, do I esteem them aliens and strangers and schismatics? No such thing."

Archbishop Usher.—"I do profess that with like affection I would receive the blessed Sacrament at the hands of the Dutch and French ministers."

Archbishop Wake.—"I should be unwilling to affirm that where the ministry is not episcopal there is no Church, nor any true administration of the Sacraments."

Bishop Tomline.—"There is no precept in the New Testament which commands that every Church shall be governed by Bishops."

Bishop Jewel.—"By the Scriptures a Bishop and a Priest are all one. Verily, Chrysostom saith, 'Inter episcopum et presbyterum interest ferme nihil.' Augustine saith, 'Quid est episcopus nisi primus presbyter.'"

Dean Sherlock.—"A Church may be a truly Catholic Church, and such as we may and ought to communicate with, without Bishops."

Dr. Claget.—"The Church of England does not unchurch those parts of Christendom that hold the unity of the faith. Hence the folly of the conceit that there must be one Church, which is the only Church, to the exclusion of all the rest."

Children should be Special Subjects of Preaching.

1. Because they are included in Christ's command. "Go teach all nations."

2. Because when properly addressed they are, as a class, the most susceptible and hopeful of all Christian hearers.

3. Their hearts are tender, their minds are not pre-occupied with error, and they are not confirmed in habits of sin. Besides, their sympathies are easily enlisted by examples of truth and goodness.

4. They are the subjects of special divine promises. Consult Prov. viii. 17; Isa. liv. 13; Acts ii. 30, and numerous other passages of Scripture.

Conformably to the encouragements of the divine word, the experience of the church within a quarter of a century past, to the full extent that correct ideas have prevailed concerning juvenile conversions, has fully justified the belief that special labor in behalf of children is more sure of success than in behalf of any other class of society.

There are two modes of preaching to children that deserve commendation. The first is by the introduction of what may be called the *Children's Department* into the regular sermon. Every minister would certainly wish to encourage the attendance of children upon the service of the sanctuary, and it is to be expected that in every Christian congregation there will be a fair proportion of juvenile hearers. Now *is it right to* withhold from this most *hopeful part of the* audience all recognition or *address adapted to* their tastes and capacities? And yet many ministers, from month to month and from year to year, seem to never remember that the children of their congregations, as well as others, are, by the special appointment of the Lord, entitled to "their portion of meat in due season."

Is not such a course of obvious neglect precisely calculated to create in the minds of the young a life long distaste for religious worship as tedious, partial, or unmeaning? Is not the great Shepherd justly offended by such treatment of his lambs?

This culpable neglect may be easily remedied by the children's department in a sermon, or the introduction of more

made to them in Sunday schools, it is well for the minister to appoint preaching services particularly for children several times a year.

On these occasions the children should be seated in a body and in close proximity to the speaker. If adults are present they should be considered as having no claims upon the time or attention of the preacher. Everything should be arranged with reference to the interest and profit of the children, and for that time being the preacher should surrender himself wholly to the sympathies which the presence of childhood will awaken.

In no other way can justice be done to such occasions. In no other way can a preacher determine to what extent it is possible for him to interest and benefit companies of children. The very effort to do this will prove profitable to preachers themselves, and will often enable them to improve their habits of preaching to adults. As elements of success in preaching to children it is well to observe—

1. That by the nature of the case long sermons are inadmissible.
2. Plain subjects are demanded.
3. Familiarity of language and a conversational tone of voice must be employed. While words of learned length should be avoided, it is needless affectation of simplicity to confine the children to monosyllables. No such restraint is put upon the language of the nursery, and children will be far more puzzled with rare monosyllables than with common polysyllables.—Bible illustrations should be frequent, care should be taken not to protract them with too much detail.
4. The indispensable condition of success is to win and keep the attention.—*Kidder's Homiletics.*

General Intelligence.

Colonial

MISREPRESENTATION.—A communication appears in the *Messenger* of last week from Guavas E. Bishop of Horton, charging Rev. D. D. Currie with inaccuracy and a lack of the "essential element," in an address recently delivered at Brookfield, Queen's Co. We have full confidence in Mr. Currie's straight-forwardness and correctness, and doubt not his ability to confront Gustavus or any other Bishop addicted to misrepresentation.

FOR THE POOR.—We understand that W. J. Stairs, Esq., is taking steps to supply the poor of the city with soup at a cheap rate, during the winter.

The remains of the late Dr. Slayter, who died in attendance on the Cholera patients on board the steamer *England*, and which were interred on McNab's Island, have been exhumed, and placed in the Camp Hill Cemetery.

A Canadian volunteer officer, who absconded to England a few months ago with government funds to a large amount, was pursued by a detective, arrested at Prussia, and brought out in the *Alma*. The detective and prisoner left for Canada *via* Windsor and St. John.

Dr. Garvie, city Medical Officer, has called attention to the injury to the public health that may result from the free use of salt along the track of the City Railway as likely to engender scarlet fever.

ACCIDENTS.—We very much regret to learn that the Rev. G. S. Milligan, A.M., of Woodstock, was thrown from his carriage on the 7th inst. and seriously injured. Latest accounts represent favourably, as to prospect of early recovery. About the same time the Rev. J. G. Angwin, of Aylesville, met with an accident in a similar manner, but was not so seriously hurt.

ROBBERY.—A man from Cumberland Co., who had been collecting money from the public on the ground of having suffered loss by fire, was robbed of $152 in one of the upper streets of this city on Friday last.

JOINED THE BAPTIST CHURCH.—St. John papers inform us that the late curate of Trinity Church, of that city, the Rev. Mr. McNutt, having changed his views on the subject of Baptism and Church government, had resigned his curacy, and on Wednesday last baptised by immersion, and has been installed Pastor of Leinster Street Baptist Church. We have not learned that he has to be re-ordained, but can hardly think that an ordination by the Puseyite Bishop Medley, and especially as administered to Mr. McNutt before the latter was a baptised christian, ought to be regarded as a valid ordination. We unite with the *Visitor* in cordially wishing that Mr. McNutt in his present position may find "not only a comfortable religious home, but also a sphere of great spiritual usefulness."

ACADIA COLLEGE.—We acknowledge receipt of Acadia College Catalogue for current Collegiate year, and are pleased to note the continued progress of this useful Institution.

A DIFFICULT KNOT TO TIE.—The following is from the Stratford *Beacon* of Friday:—

"MARRIED—At Stratford on the 27th inst., at the residence of Adam Argo, Esq., by the Rev. Thos. McPherson, assisted by the Rev. A. Drummond, of Shakespeare, Rev. T. Lowry, of West Corners, the Rev. Robert Hall, of Missouri, the Rev. Robert Renwick, of Elma, the Rev. John Fotheringham, of Hibbert, and the Rev. Mr. James of Galt, Archibald McTaggart, Esq., to Catharine McKay, both of Dundas."

Whew! what an array of ecclesiastical force to join two palpitating hearts together! One would think the couple must have been exceedingly restive indeed to require no less than eight clergymen to tie the important knot. The thing however, was done, by the combined efforts of the eight, and the "happy pair" may boast that they at any rate were "well wedded."—*Leader.*

United States.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Both houses of Congress adjourned yesterday, till the third of January.

Griffin and Knapp, said to have stolen $250,000 in bonds from the Royal Insurance Company of this city, have been arrested in Montreal. They were accompanied by two women, and were having a gay and festive time at the Ottawa House.

The Grand Jury in Washington has commenced taking testimony in relation to complicity of John H. Surratt in President Lincoln's assassination.

Gold 134¼.

European.

The R. M. S. *Java* which arrived on Thursday morning did not bring much important news. Public attention in England seemed to be principally directed to the Fenian and the Reform movements. Government will not spare any means to put down disturbance in Ireland. It is expected that a Reform measure will be introduced to Parliament early in the Session by Her Majesty's ministers. The Royal Commission on the neutrality laws is composed of persons who have already expressed themselves strongly on this subject. The cattle plague is reported as being rather on the increase in England. The Ritualistic controversy still progresses. The Bishop of Oxford in a recent charge, fears for any steps to be taken on the question that might lead the extreme party to leave the Church of England. The Bishop of London is of opinion that matters have reached such a point, that Parliament will have to interfere, and decide what is really the law on the question. The election of Mr. Kavanagh, a gentleman without legs or arms, as member for the county of Wexford is a matter of much gossip.

HOW ITALY RECEIVES ALLOCUTIONS.—If the Pope was hard on Italy, Italy shows itself capable of being hard on the Pope. The correspondent of the *Times* says these documents have about as much effect on Italy "as so much wind blown through a quill." "After every such complaint and scolding appeal," the writer adds, "the Holy Father is sure to be more unmercifully maltreated than before by these perverse Italians." They might be able to reverence him as their *Spiritual Head*, but they cannot abide him as Sovereign Pontiff. Badly as they have been taught, they have somehow learned the important discrimination between spiritual and temporal rule, and they believe they can be Christians and Catholics without bowing their necks to the civil yoke of a company of priests. This doctrine comes down to them through long ages, consecrated by the blood of patriot martyrs, and armed with this truth they will send the Pope on his travels. He says he cannot be free without temporal sovereignty—they say that they cannot be free if he has it—and they think that if anybody's freedom is to be surrendered, it is not theirs. The world is likely to take sides with the people against the priest.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The message of President Johnson, which has been received in full by mail, is the general topic of discussion by the press and the public. It is argued, that the President rather weakens the strength of the Alabama claims, by the manner in which he treats the Fenian question, but that portion of the message which refers to the Fenians is highly spoken of.

BERLIN, Dec. 18.—The Conference of the Northern German States has commenced its session.

ROME, Dec. 18.—Cardinal Antonelli has expressed his regret to Mr. King, the American Minister, for the article that appeared in the official journal of Rome, denying the statement made by the Holy Father in regard to Canada. Carlinal Antonelli explains what the Pope intended to say was, that if the Canadas were to be given up by Great Britain, it was better they should fall into the hands of the United States than into those of Fenians. With this explanation the Minister of the United States was entirely satisfied.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The Delegation from British North America has agreed upon the basis of a Bill for the Confederation of the British North American Provinces, and as soon as it is perfected, the bill will be sent to the British Parliament. The amount of the Intercolonial Railroad loan has been raised a million of pounds sterling.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—It is said that M. Monstier has resigned his position in the Imperial Cabinet, and that Lavolette will be his successor.

BERLIN, Dec. 18.—It is reported from Vienna that the Austrian Cabinet is in despair of satisfying the demands of Hungary, which proposes to give all the various nationalities comprising the empire, liberty to agree upon a general scheme of reconstruction.

LONDON, (Tuesday Evening), Dec. 18.—It is reported that the fortifications on all the frontiers of France are being strengthened, and that new ones are projected.

LA VALETTA, (MALTA) Dec. 18.—The U. S. man-of-war "Swatara" has left here for Alexandria, Egypt, where she will take on board the assassin Surratt, and immediately sail for America.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 19.—The *Independence Belge* to day publishes a report that Marshal Bazaine had been ordered to enter into negotiations with the United States for the establishment of a suitable government to succeed that of Maximilian.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—A rumour is prevalent on the Continent that Gen Prim, the revolutionary leader has re-entered Spain.

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—Count Bismark by advice of his physicians has relinquished the Presidency of the Conference of the North German States in favour of Savigny.

It is rumoured that a strong feeling exists in the Austrian army in favour of making Maximilian Emperor of Austria.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—The *Moniteur* in an editorial this morning thinks there is no doubt that the relations between Italy and the Pope will be placed on a sound basis.

LONDON, Dec 20.—U. S. Ironclad *Miantonomah*, accompanied by other vessels of the American fleet, arrived at the Straits of Gibraltar on the 14th.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—*La Temps* this A.M. announces its unqualified belief that the Emperor Napoleon has received official intelligence of the abdication of the Arch Duke Maximilian.

FLORENCE, Dec. 21.—It is said the Pope is satisfied with the tone of the speech made by the King at the opening of the National Parliament. The National Committee of Rome have issued a proclamation advising the people to await calmly the hour of certain triumph. The first conference for the arrangement of the relations between the Holy See and the Kingdom of Italy has been held.

Rev. Jas. Hoyt, Pastor First Presbyterian Church, Orange, N. J., writes—"I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's Zylobalsamum or World's Hair Dressing with very great benefit in my family. Its cleansing and healing properties, removing dandruff, and giving the hair a natural and healthy tone and softness, surpass those of any preparation to me." Sold by all Druggists.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing. "Try—hold fast that which is good." The public "have tried all things" for the hair, and they "hold fast" to Mrs. Allen's, because it is the best preservative and beautifier of the hair in the known world. Sold by all Druggists.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing give life, growth and beauty to the hair. Sold by all Druggists.

Nights of Painful Watching with Poor, sick, crying children, can be avoided by the use of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It relieves the little sufferer from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and during the process of teething, it is invaluable. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

At this season of the year, when so many of our people are suffering from colds, we call attention to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral as a sure cure not only for coughs and colds, but all affections of the lungs and throat. Having used it in our family for many years, we can speak from personal knowledge of its efficiency. There may be other remedies that are good, but in all our experience this has proved to be by far the best. Its qualities are uniform and wholly reliable. It is pleasant to take, and should be kept at command, by every family, as a protection against a class of complaints which seem harmless in the beginning, but become afflicting and dangerous if neglected.—[*N. H. Register.*

Colds and Coughs.—Sudden changes of climate are sources of *Pulmonary and Bronchial affections.* Experience having proved that simple remedies act speedily when taken in the early stage of disease, take at once "*Brown's Bronchial Troches,*" let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be warded off.

I. S. Johnson & Co., of Bangor, are the manufactures and proprietors of four standard patent medicines, to wit: Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, Parson's Purgative Pills, Blood's Rheumatic Compound, and *the popular* Cavalry Condition Powders.

THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND. Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer.—Possesses virtue, which not alone removes pain instantly, but regulates the stomach, gives strength, tone and vigor to the system. It is one of the medicines that is worth more than gold.

Don't experiment in testing new remedies, when you can buy the genuine Pain Killer, which everybody knows to be good.

The Woodstock (C. W.) Sentinel says: "It is a generally admitted fact, that the medicine manufactured by Messrs. Perry Davis & Son has been instrumental in alleviating much pain, and giving relief to millions of suffering humanity. The medical faculty almost everywhere recommend the Pain Killer, and its reputation is now established as the most beneficial family medicine now in use, and may be taken internally and externally to expel pain."

FOR HEAVES.—Give a dose of Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders morning and evening, in *cut feed*; avoid musty hay. These Powders, with proper exercise and attention to diet rarely fail of relieving the most obstinate case.

By taking Parsons' Purgative Pills, the body is invigorated with new life, health and regularity, the liver and heart will be assisted and strengthened to discharge their functions, and the bowels regulated.

Ayer's Ague Cure.

Interleaved Almanacks.

The Provincial Almanack for 1867, bound and interleaved, with an excellent photograph of Sir W. Fenwick Williams, of Kars, Bart., K.C.B., can be had at the Wesleyan Book Room,—25 and 30 cents—being less than the worth of the picture.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—This popular Monthly of Ticknor & Fields enters on its nineteenth volume with an array of distinguished names and sterling articles that promise well for the coming year. The January No. has made an early appearance, and contains "The Guardian Angel," by Holmes; a graphic sketch of H. Ward Beecher's church with reflections on modern church going; "a plea for culture," "The Palatine," a legend in verse by Whittier; "The man whole stole a Meeting House" by Trowbridge; with several other papers of merit.—Yearly subscription $4, or with "Our Young Folks" $5.

Letters and Monies.

Remittances by Mail at risk of this Office, must be by P. O. Money Order or Letter Registered.

Jos Dodge $2, H Forrest $1, Rev. D. D. Currie (seven subs,) L. Townsend (B. R. $3, P.W. $2,) R. D. West ($4 50 will pay but for 10 copies of each,) W. H. Harrison (have placed $7 on P. W. ac., bal shall be arranged as you desire,) J. P. Thompson (will comply with your proposal,) Rev. D. B. Scott (Mrs. Hooper $4) S. Fulton, Esq, (P. W. J. Montrose $2, Chas B. Oxley $3—$5. You are correct, we will do as you say.) W Passmore $5, Andw. Anderson (no money in letter,) Freeman Gardner, S. F. Huestis, (P. W. W. G. Tuttle new sub., charg $1.) Rev. L. Gaetz (P. W., Saml Braiden $3, A Lindsay $2, Mrs. Jas. Higgins $1, C. Drysdale $3—charg $9,) Rev. H. Daniel (P. W. J. F. Bent $1, Elias Bent $1, Steph. C. Bent $3,) S. H. Bath $1 50, A. T. Bath $2.34, John Carroll $4, Wm Clark $4, Mrs. D. Foster $3, Ezra Foster $9, G. Fellows $3, C. Inglis $3, David Morse $3, G Murdock $3, C. W. Parker $2, Alf. Ray $1, C. & E. Troop $3, V. Troop $2, Jos. Wheelock, Esq, $3, Job Wade $2—$53 84, much obliged,) Rev. J. V. Jost (former order attended to,) Rev. G. M. Barratt (P. W. W. Neely $2, L. Phinney $2—$4)—we charge Mr. P's. figure according to your statement.

Marriages.

On the 18th inst., by the Rev. R A. Temple, Mr. William Bishop, to Miss Elizabeth A. eldest daughter of Mr. David Evans, both of Halifax.

On the 24th ult., by the Rev. R. E. Crane, of the Aylesford Circuit, Mr. Abraham Elliott, to Miss Caroline Bent.

By the same, on the 5th inst., Mr. Robert Nichols, 2nd, to Miss Emma Ann, second daughter of Mr. W. H. Bent, all of Aylesford. Kings Co

At Newport, on the 12th inst., by Rev. James Taylor, Mr. Delancy Harvey, to Miss Lydia, daughter of Mr. Oliver Baxter, all of Ardoice

At Newport, on the 16th inst., by the same, Mr. Albert Lewis McKay, to Miss Lydia, daughter of Mr. George Fox.

At St. John N. B., on the 12th inst, by the Rev. J S. Addy, Mr. T. Overton Sandall, to Mary Lizzie, eldest daughter of Mr. John E. Gascoigne, all of that city.

On the 19th inst., by the Rev. Charles M. Grant, Mr. Henry J. S. Veith, to Harriet Maria, daughter of J. S. Cunnabell.

On the 19th inst., by the Rev G. M Barratt. Mr. Philip Rand, of Canaan, near Kentville, to Kezia, daughter of Mr. Ezekiel Foster of New Albany

On the 29th ult., by the Rev. S. F. Huestis, Mr. William G. Tuttle, to Miss Amelia Wilson, both of Digby Ridge.

Deaths.

Suddenly at Birkenhead, Liverpool, on the 27th ult, John Leander, son of W. J. Starr, Esq, of St. John, N. B., in the 32nd year of his age.

On the 17th inst., Catherine, relict of the late John Longard, in the 78th year of her age.

At Digby, Nov. 13, Jane E., the beloved wife of Mr. Eli Boehner, in the 44th year of her age. The deceased was for some years a member of the Wesleyan Church. She died in the faith and hope of the gospel.

On the 17th inst., Elizabeth Eleanor Cormich, widow of the late John Dore, aged 70 years.

At Hubbard's Cove, December 12th, Simon, son of Frederick and Sarah Dauphine, in the 45th year of his age.

On the 16th inst., Charlotte, widow of the late John Fraser, aged 75 years.

At Wallace, on the 14th inst, Clarence F. Oxley, aged 23 years, eldest son of Wm. B. Oxley, Esq.

Suddenly, at Black River, N. B, on the 29th ult., Jonathan Parker, aged 55 years, a native of Cornwallis, N. S.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

WEDNESDAY, Dec 19

Schr Gipsy Lass, Blackford, Westport.

THURSDAY, Dec 20

Steamer Java, Moodie, Liverpool; brig America, McGregor, Boston.

FRIDAY, Dec 21

Steamer Asia, Heckley, Boston.

CLEARED.

Dec 19—Schrs Susan, Driscoll, Boston; Margaret Ann, Siteman, do; Sea Breeze, McPherson, P E I; Foam, Rourke, B W Indies.

Dec 20—Steamers Java, Moodie, Boston; Delta, Guilliford, St John s, Nfld; schrs Liberty, Leonard, Cow Bay; Mayflower, Wharten, Boston; Foam, Dexter, Liverpool, N S; Advolorem, Babin, Arichat.

Dec 21—Steamers Asia, Hockley, Liverpool; Alhambra, Nickerson, Boston.

Christmas and New Year.

GEORGE S. BOLTON

Respectfully intimates to the customers of the

SOUTH END TEA & GROCERY STORE

and the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish families requiring

Christmas Supplies.

AT LOWEST RATES.

Best Brown Sugar, Granulated, Crushed, and Refining Sugar. Having on hand a stock of very superior Tea, we can confidently recommend our Half Dollar Tea to every Family. Superior Ground Coffee. Spices! Spices! Spices! Spices! Flavoring Essences, Candied Orange, Lemon and Citron, Currants, Raisins, Seedless Raisins, Extra Pastry and Family Flour, Lemons, Oranges, Table and Cooking Apples, London Pickles, Sauces, Ketchups, Marmalade, Jams and Jellies, &c., with a general assortment of

Groceries and Provisions.

Enquire for George S. BOLTON'S South End Tea and Grocery Store, corner Barrington and Sackville streets. dec 19

For Christmas and New Year.

NEW SEASON'S TEAS.

A FRESH supply for Christmas. The Farmers visting Halifax will find H. WETHERBY & CO, opposite the Colonial Market, where you can get a supply of the Best and Cheapest

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, AND FAMILY GROCERIES,

of all kinds very cheap during Christmas and N. Year. All are respectfully invited to call and look at the quality and price. A large stock of

New Fruit,

in prime order—Raisins, Currants, Citron and Lemon Peel, Figs, Nuts, Oranges, Spices, etc.

Remember—this is where you get the BEST HALF DOLLAR TEA.

H. WETHERBY & CO,
15 Brunswick street and Argyle st.
dec 19 Removed from Barrington St.

The Greatest Success of the Day.

Is Dr. Ridges

PATENT FOOD.

This delicious diet has now been before the public for several years, during which time the sale has increased from hundreds to tens of thousands of tins annually throughout Great Britain, and it has met with a like success in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, P E Island and the Canadas. Those who have not tried it are respectfully invited to purchase a single tin.

J. H. WOOLRICH,
Halifax, appointed agent for B N A.

Ask for Uncle John's Pills!

WOOLICH'S PATENT

PICK ME UP BITTERS!

For affection of the liver, stomach and head. Try its wonderful efficacy, they create appetite, produce digestion, purify the blood, and strengthen the whole nervous system.

J H WOOLRICH,
Proprietor and Patentee.

New Advertisements.

English Flavoring Essences.

Distilled from the following Fruits, and warranted very superior.

Essence Nutmeg,	Essence Cinamon
Do Caraway,	Do Mace
Do Cloves	Do Orange
Do Lemon	Do Almond
Do Ginger	Do Vanilla,

Cochineal for Coloring Jellies, etc.

Also—Ground Jellies, Ground Ginger,

Do Allspice,	Do Cloves,

White Pepper, Coleman's D F S Mustard
Nelson's Gelatine, Woodill's Baking Powder,
Epp's Cocoa, etc.

J. H. WOOLRICH,
d 19 Family Chemist opp Commercial whf.

BEAUTIFUL GIFT BOOKS.

SPLENDID POCKET BIBLES, PRAYER Books, Prayer Books, Toy Books, all sizes, Beautifully Coloured Poems. Nelson's Edition, in Gold. A great variety of Nimmo's Poems, in Gold. Also, Nelson's best Gift Books. American Books, suitable for presents. Books for the old, Books for the young, Books for the grave, Books for the gay. Prices moderate. Call and examine. Look for the Intercolonial Bookstore,

92 GRANVILLE STREET.

dec 26

Annual Convention of Teachers.

ACCORDING to appointment, the Educational Association of Nova Scotia, will meet in Halifax, (D. V.), on Thursday, the 27th inst., at 10 A. M., for the purpose of discussing questions affecting the interests of Education and of Teachers as a class.

Addresses and papers on various subjects may be expected.

As the Railway department has generously agreed to carry Teachers *free* on producing the certificates, which will be obtained from the Superintendent of Education, the principal of the Normal School, the several School Inspectors or Counties, and the Subscriber, it is hoped there will be a large attendance from all parts of the Province.

dec 19 F. W. GEORGE, Secy.

99 GRANVILLE STREET.

Ex. S. S. "Java"

JUST received per Java good black ASTRICAN CLOAKING, with buttons to match.

—ALSO—

White and colored KID GLOVES
Black and colored Silk Velvets
Scarlet Velvet Ribbons
Black Drop Trimming
Colored French Delanes, &c., &c.

N. B.—A fresh supply of Horrockses' White Shirtings, which, with those in stock, comprises a full assortment of every quality, from A to B BB, inclusive.

dec. 26 SMITH BROS.

DRESS BUTTONS.—A large assortment of Dress Buttons, just opened.

Dec 26. ENNIS & GARDNER.

250 PIECES Cheap Flannels; 40 cent Flannels for 28 cents; 45 cent Flannels for 30 cents.

Dec 26 ENNIS & GARDNER.
Prince Wm. Street St. John, N. B.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease,

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are its cures, that in almost every section of country are persons publicly known, who have been restored by it from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs. When once tried, its superiority over every other expectorant is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

We can assure the public, that its quality is carefully kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all that it has ever done.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and other eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of our remedies, but space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the complaints our remedies cure.

Those who require an *alterative medicine* to purify the blood will find AYER'S COMP. EXT. SARSPARILLA the one to use. Try it once and you will concede its value.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

AVERY BROWN & Co., General Agents for Nova Scotia. 2 ms. Oct. 10

Sabbath School Paper.

The best paper for Sabbath Schools is the Canadian

SABBATH SCHOOL ADVOCATE.

Published in Toronto. There is no other paper published so suitable or so well adapted to our youth. The superiority of the paper on which the *Advocate* is printed, the beauty of the illustrations, and the admirable taste displayed in the writing and selections, renders this little semi-monthly almost a necessity in every family which it has previously visited. The terms of subscription are as follows:—

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

For 1 copy and under 5, to 1 address,			40 c. p. vol.	
5	"	10	"	38 "
10	"	20	"	35 "
20	"	30	"	33 "
30	"	40	"	30 "
40	"	50	"	28 "
50	"	75	"	27 "
75	"	100	"	26 "
100 and upwards,				25 "

Subscriptions to be paid invariably in advance.

☞ No Postage on this Paper.

Order from the Wesleyan Book Room.

Dec. 5.

SELEE'S HAIR LIFE.

NEW BEDFORD, Feb. 20th, 1866.

MR. N. P. SELEE—

Dear Sir:—I have been now using your "Hair Life" a year. My hair had become quite white, giving me the appearance of a man of seventy, rather than fifty years old. I commenced the use under persuasion of friends, with no confidence in results. I am happy to give you this unasked testimonial of its value. In a very brief time my hair was restored to its natural color, and continues so with the occasional use of your preparation.

Yours, &c.,
SAMUEL FOX.
Chaplain New Bedford Port Society.

Dr. Cohleigh, Editor of Zion's Herald, Boston Mass, says:—"Of all the preparations in the market to prevent the hair from falling out, to preserve or restore the natural color, we give the preference to Selee's Hair Life." Warranted or money returned.

BROWN BROS & CO.
Halifax, N. S.
no 28—3 mos Wholesale Agents.

Fall Importations COMPLETED.

R. N. Beckwith & Co.,

89 *Granville Street,*

Have about completed their importations of

DRY GOODS

FOR THE

FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

They are now prepared to receive their customers and Buyers generally.

They have several special lots much undervalue

Oct 10.

BUCKWHEAT MEAL.—Now is the time to BUCKWHEAT CAKES. A full supply of Finest and Purest received per Alhambra from Boston at the South End Tea Store.

nov 7 GEO. S. BOLTON.

NO EXCUSE FOR BAD BREAD OR BuckwheatCakes—for the infallible YEAST POWDERS, BUCKWHEAT MEAL and FLOUR now received will ensure good Griddle Cakes of all kinds. Call at

GEO. S. BOLTON'S,
nov 7 South End Tea Store.

Miscellaneous Works

FOR General Reading—new opening, at the Wesleyan Book Room.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Company's Business Year will close on 15th NOVEMBER, 1866, and in order to secure the advantage of this year's entry to the PROFIT SCHEME, Proposals should be lodged with the Agents on or before that date.

THE STANDARD

Life Assurance Company,

Established 1825.

With which is now united the

Colonial Life Assurance Comp'y

Colonial and Foreign Assurances.

AN amalgamation having been formed between the Standard Life Assurance Company and the Colonial Life Assurance Company, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of the

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMY.

The Annual Revenue of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000, Stg. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 stg., the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.

Moderate Rates charged for residence in the Colonies, India and other places abroad.

Local Boards and Agencies in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home and abroad.

WM. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

Office....227 Hollis, Street.

Board of Management

The Hon M B Almon, Banker.
Charles Twining, Esq., Barrister.
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J. J. Sawyer, Esq., High Sheriff, Halifax
Secretary and General Agent for Nova Scotia and P. E. Island—MATTHEW H. RICHEY
Medical Adviser—D. McNeil Parker, M. D.
june 6 6m.

JUST RECEIVED

AT THE

Intercolonial Book Store,

92 Granville str et.

Arnold's Latin Prose Composition
Do Greek do do
Smith's History of Rome
Do do Greece
Demosthenes 1st Orations
Anthon's Homer's Iliad
Campbell's Rhetoric
Latham's Hand Book of the English Language
Worcester's History
Livy
Herodotus
Hamilton's Metaphysics
Sunday Magazine, beautifully bound, 1866
Boys' Friend do do do
Pilgrim's Progress (very large type)

A great many English Books too numerous to name.

Also,—More than 100 English Sabbath School Libraries, from 10 to 100 vols., and from $1 40 to $50 all bound in cloth and cheap. The best selection ever made. Try them.

Large discounts made to dealers

nov 7 A. F. PORTER.

Commerce House,

144 GRANVILLE STREET.

R. McMURRAY & CO., invite the attention of Purchasers to their large and choice Stock of

NEW GOODS.

For Autumn and Winter

which they are offering this Season much lower than the usual prices:

LADIES' DRESSES,
New Stripes Poplins, Silk and Wool Linseys,
Plain and striped Winseys, Cheap Dress Tweeds,
All wool Serges, French Merinoes, Delaines,
Reps, Camlets Pretty Plaids for children's wear and a large Lot of

Cheap Fancy Dresses.

Plain and Striped SHIRTINGS,
Heavy Tweed Shirts, full widths, 5s. to 7s. 6d.
silk Stripped Balmoral Skirts, &c.

Ladies Mantles and Shawls.

Millinery Bonnets, Trimmed Velvet & Plush Hats,
FURS, MUFFS, BOAS and COLLARETS,
Mantle Cloths and New Fancy Cloakings,
Broad Cloths and Coatings for gentlemen's wear,
Tweeds, Doeskins, etc,
FLANNELS and BLANKETS,
Cotton Goods of all kinds.
White and Col'd Cotton Yarn.

READY MADE CLOTHING,

And a variety of other Goods.

Dec 5.

1867 Belcher's Farmer's 1867

ALMANACK.

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1867.

Is now ready—and for sale everywhere! This is the cheapest work published in British America. No pains have been spared to make it even more complete than heretofore. The Astronomical calculations have been prepared with great care especially for this work. In the pages devoted to "Light Houses" much important information will be found by those engaged in Maratime affairs.

The Post Office matter contains information important to all classes. *The Farmer's Calendar* will be found to contain many useful hints; and the article on the *Magnitude, Motives, &c., of the Primary Planets* will, it is hoped, be found interesting—and in addition it will be found to contain a full and complete reference for the general public throughout the whole Province.

☞ Messrs. A. & W. MacKinlay will execute all orders for the above.

C. H. BELCHER,
nov 21—tey Propiretor and Published.

ALMANACKS FOR 1867,

AT THE

Wesleyan Book Room.

The Provincial Almanack,

Accurate, complete, and very convenient in arrangement.

Belcher's Almanack.

Both of these can be supplied by the gross, the dozen, or singly, at the usual prices.

—ALSO—

HUTCHINSON'S PROVINCIAL DIRECTORY, at $2.50.

—ALSO—

The Wesleyan Methodist Pocket Book, for 1867, including Kalendar and Dairy, with an engraving of New Institution at Headlingly, Leeds, &c., &c.

dec 12

Ex "W G Putnam,"

Just arrived from London.

6 Hhds. Pickles, Sauces, Jellies, &c.

MIXED PICKLES, from E Lazenby & Son—pints, quarts and half gallon bottles.
Onions, pints; Chow-Chow, pints
Piccalilli, pints; Red Cabbage, pints
Walnuts, pints; Girkins, pints
Salad Oil, pints and half pints
Mushroom Catsup do do
Lemon Jelly, pints and quarts
Orange do do do
Calsfoot do do do

SAUCES.

John Bull, Harvey, Worcester, Lazenby's New Sauces. Bottled Pie Fruits, assorted. Candied Lemon and Citron, Durham Mustard—18 lb. kegs, tins 1-2 lbs., bottles 1-2 lbs.
Curry Powder; Cayenne Pepper,
Bath Bricks; Blacking and Black Lead,
Furniture & Brass Polish; Plate Powder, &c.

The above Goods have just arrived from London in good order and the very best quality, and are now for sale, Wholesale and Retail, by

H. WETHERBY & CO
Opposite the Colonial Market.

Nov 21.

GENTS' WOOL SCARVES, GLOVES, Socks, &c., &c., in great variety.

117oc SMITH BROS.

THE CONFERENCE

BOOK ROOM.

THE Conference of Eastern British America in sustaining in operation the Book Room, designs not merely to make it a paying concern, but also to render it an instrumentality for doing good as widely as possible, by diffusing throughout the Lower Provinces, and especially in Methodist circles *A PURE AND WHOLESOME LITERATURE,* and of this there is the greater necessity, because of the amount of noxious publications introduced everywhere in the Provinces.

The attention of the reading public is called to the large and

Well Assorted

STOCK,

replenished by recent importations, and offered at lowest cash rates.

Standard

THEOLOGICAL WORKS,

including

Wesley,
Fletcher,
Benson,
Clarke,
Watson,
Bunting,
Bengel,
Wood r,
Stevens,
Jackson,
Henry,
Scott,
Clarke, &c., &c

DEVOTIONAL AND

BIOGRAPHICAL

Writings in variety.

METHODIST PUBLICATIONS

of every kind are kept constantly on hand, with the design of rendering the Book Room worthy of its name; also the productions of eminent minds of other Churches.

Sabbath School Books,

A large and well assorted stock just received, including much that has not been previously offered to the public in the Provinces. Those who desire the publications of English Methodism, can be accomodated, as Libraries from the London Book Room are on hand, and at reasonable rates.

There is also a large supply of choice Books, non-denominational in character, carefully selected from various sources. We have now enlarged facilities for supplying Sabbath Schools, and feel confidence of affording satisfaction. We have Libraries put up at prices ranging from $5 to $50, and can also select from our New Stock for those who may entrust us with the responsibility of making selections for their school Libraries, and will do so with the greatest possible care, and at prices as reasonable as if the purchasers were present. We have a fine supply of

ENTERTAINING AND INSTRUCTIVE BOOKS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

which while being attractive in style and manner, are at the same time unexceptionable in their tone and influence, and such as are suitable to supplant works of a questionable character.

ACTIVE AND RELIABLE

AGENTS WANTED,

To Canvass Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, for the sale of new and popular works, and especially for

MRS. PALMER'S FOUR YEARS IN THE OLD WORLD,

And Rev WM. CROOK'S IRELAND AND THE CENTENARY OF AMERICAN METHODISM.

(See Notices of these works.)

Applications for such Agencies, post paid, and accompanied by satisfactory references, will receive prompt attention.

Ministers who may be disposed thoroughly to canvass their Circuits for the sale of these, and other works of excellence, will receive liberal consideration. They will please make early application, informing us how their parcels are to be sent, and their orders will receive prompt attention.

We have a large and well assorted Stock on hand, to which we are making additions constantly, and which we are prepared to dispose of at very lowest rates.

October 31, 1866.

Mrs Winslow

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

SOOTHING SYRUP,

For Children Teething,

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

Sure to Regulate the Bowels.

Depend upon it mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

Relief and Health to your Infants.

We have put up and sold this article for over 30 years and can say in confidence and truth of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—*never has it failed in a single instance to effect a cure,* when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of highest commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "what we do know," after 30 years experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfillment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

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

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects

Christmas things, and then to be one to enjoy the fun on the common, was a most delightful anticipation; and though his face had lighted up a moment, he said nothing, and, his brow clouded as he moved off, the only silent one of the chattering group. The boys looked about the gay store for some time, and then gathered about the fire-works. "I am very sorry, boys," said Edward hesitatingly, "but I can't give my half dollar." "You haven't spent it!" said the boys. "No," he replied. "Well what is there that you would rather spend it for than these?" "I am not going to buy anything with it;" and before they could see the tears that filled his eyes, he was gone, running in his haste against a gentleman, who, standing near them in the doorway, had heard their conversation. "I am glad I left," said Edward, as he ran on down the street. "I wouldn't have stood the temptation much longer."

That evening, after their rather silent tea, Edward and his grandfather took their seats near the fire, and there being no more lessons for a week, Edward took down his Bible to find a verse for Sunday. As he opened it his eye fell upon this verse, "The Lord loveth a cheerful giver." Unconsciously he read it aloud. "Why didn't you show yourself one this evening?" his grandfather said, looking at him keenly. "Because I kept my gift to show myself one on Sunday," Edward replied, and then said, "How do you know anything about it, grandfather?" "I was standing near you and heard the whole affair," he replied, "and was somewhat mortified at your apparent want of liberality. What is it you are hording that money for?" "I thought," Edward said, "after what the minister said to us about self-denial the other evening, that very few of my contributions to the Sunday-School had been fruits of sacrifice, and though I had the ten cents you gave me to carry, I thought I would try and offer on Christmas Sabbath a real self-denial."

"It was a double denial that I hadn't looked for;" he continued after a short pause, in which the bursting of a rocket and the shout of voices reached his ear from the common—"to out up the wood was all I had expected, but—his lips quivered slightly—the last was the hardest." "I have found it!" Mr. Harper said, as he looked earnestly at the boy's thoughtful face; "and if every feature in this religion, which the minister says to learn we must become as little children, be as beautiful as this, then I should like to be a Christian."

Every child is a minister in its little way, and even the giving of a piece of Sunday-School money may be made as beautiful a sermon as that of the often-read "widow's mite."—*Christian Observer.*

Bread and Milk.

The incident I am about to relate I received from the lips of the principal actor when he was a venerable and most interesting gentleman. It is a story of his waywerd boyhood, which he loved to tell because it reflected honour on a mother whom he delighted to honour.

One morning Johnny (for that was his real name) came to the breakfast table, and boldly said he would not eat bread and milk that morning.

"Very well, Johnny," answered his mother, quietly, and without raising her voice, "I'll set it on a high shelf. You can run off to school."

This run consisted of a long piece of road and then a long tramp through the wood, which gave Johnny ample time to call up his spunk, and to strengthen his determination not to give in.

Accordingly, on his return he was all ready to assert the dignity of boyhood, and when he drew up to the table and saw the bowl of bread and milk set before him, he felt nerved to any desperate course, and decided to die rather than eat it.

"Very well, Johnny," was the mother's calm remark. "I'll set it on the high shelf until you want it," and a decided wave of her hand sent him from the table, and in due time he was bidden by an authority which he could not resist, to run off to school.

That run was not as spirited as the morning run had been. He felt "dreadful hollow," and felt no relish for his usual sport of pretending to be chased by a bear, climbing, in fancied terror, a tree, running out on its branches and dropping to the ground, only to gain another tree and accomplish the same feat of dexterity.

On the contrary, he felt a little like giving up, as he knew his mother never would, and admitted to himself that he would be glad of that bowl of bread and milk, and when he came dragging home at night and the bowl was lifted down from the high shelf without a word of threatening or reproof, he pretty well understood the force of calm and persistent authority.

Feeling well assured that he would never eat else until he had swallowed that oft-presented and oft-refused bread and milk, and he just took it as quietly as it was offered and ate it.

And after that he said he never set his will in defiance of his mother's. I saw the tears of fond appreciation and love gather in his eyes as he said, "My mother was a woman of good judgment, and I love to think how she made me obey her."

Temperance.

One Night's Spree.

BY THE REV. JOHN TODD, D. D.

The waters of the river ran rapidly, and the young men who took the boat rowed down the stream very quick; there were four of them in number, on their way to a sort of low tavern, some six or seven miles off. The house was a sort of gathering-place, where young men often went to have what they call "a spree." It stood a little way off from the river, among the trees, with a heavy forest lying back of it, so that they might be as retired, or noisy, or even as intoxicated as they pleased, and nobody was there to see. It was for the interest of "old Ben," as they called the landlord, to shut his eyes and ears to what was going on.

These four young men were companions and friends, and gave great promise of becoming useful and respectable men—and three of them would have done so, had it not been for Joe Torris, the fourth. He was beyond being mischievous—he was positively corrupt, and, if one decayed apple can taint a whole barrel of apples, much more can one bad young man his fellows. Torris proposed that they should all steal away just at dusk, row down the river, "have a good time" at "old Ben's," and get back again before their employers should ever dream that they were away. So away they pulled. But before they were back the great factory in which they worked, and the boarding-house in which they lodged, were burned to ashes. Their clothes and what money they had were of course gone, but this was nothing in comparison with what others suffered. But they had their "good time," and knew nothing of any fire. They had their oyster supper and their good drinks, and they sang songs and told stories, and smoked good cigars, and swore much, till about midnight, when they concluded to go home. It was very dark and cloudy. Hardly able to find their boat, or get safely in it, they at length all took their seats and began to row. Joe had her round, and keep her straight up stream, said Joe. "To be sure—row away and I'd steer her as true as a needle." The stream ran fast, and they had to pull hard, but she was headed right and seemed to be making good progress. After rowing about three hours, and when their arms had become very tired, they began to wonder why they were not at the landing. "Surely we must be near," says one. "The current is very strong, pull away," says another. "We were all fools to come here," said a third. "There's no fool but yourself," said Joe, in reply. So the poor fellows rowed and rowed, and looked and wondered, till daylight was fully opened on them. Then, to their dismay, their shame, and their fear, they found they had not cast off the rope that held the boat, and after all their toil, *they were tied to "old Ben's" landing place!* How they swore, and blamed each other, and promised to fight and shoot one another! How they tried to blame each other, and to prove that this or that one was "the fool" who had drunk so much that he did not know what he was about! But now they cast off the rope, and rowed hard, and in due time reached their starting place only to find all a heap of ruins, and a multitude of houseless and homeless women and children, all burned out, and stripped of all they had! And yet the saddest part of the whole was, that the fire originated in Joe Torris room, where, in his hurry to get away, and in his cunning to leave a light to show that he was in his room, he had so left the candle that it fell over and on his bed, set the school on fire, and hence all the ruin! What a costly "spree!" And when the young men came to land, there was not one to welcome or greet them otherwise than with reproaches! The young men silently separated, and went, I know not where.

The factories and the houses, after lying in ruins many years, are again rebuilt. But the property then consumed, and the misery then inflicted, are among the things to be brought into judgment at the last day. It was thought that if they had been sober enough to cast off the rope, they might have got home in season to have prevented the fire from the candle; but however that might be it was a sad night's work from beginning to end, and the folly of their rowing tied up, is almost forgotten by the great mischief they caused.

A Year's Work of Dram-Selling.

Carefully compiled statistics show that sixty thousand lives are annually destroyed by intemperance in the United States.

One hundred thousand men and women are yearly sent to prison in consequence of strong drink.

Twenty thousand children are yearly sent to the poor-house for the same reason.

Three hundred murders are another of the yearly fruits of intemperance.

Four hundred suicides follow these fearful catalogues of miseries.

Two hundred thousand orphans are bequeathed each year to private and public charity.

Two hundred million dollars are yearly expended to produce this shocking amount of crime and misery, and as much more is lost from the same cause.—*Young Reaper.*

Agriculture.

Cream in Cold Weather.

A Chester county, Pa., dairyman writes to the Germantown *Telegraph* concerning the effect of cold weather upon the separation of cream:

Judging from the management of the dairies of many of our farmers, and also in many of the larger ones, where the butter is the chief object, the managers seem to understand the effect of a low temperature upon the raising of the cream, or at least they do not arrange their milk so as to obtain the greatest amount of cream. There are several conditions which do modify the quantity of milk; the fatty matter which afterward composes the butter is held in suspension by the water of the milk, and hence, when standing in the udder of the cow the best and most rich portions rise to the surface, and consequently are last drawn. By the common mode of milking the poorer and richer portions of the milk become mixed together, and the separation of the cream is made far more difficult and slow. In most of the large English dairies, and in some of the best ordered in this country, it is the rule to divide each cows milk into two portions, kept entirely separate until the cream is all raised, when it is sometimes mixed, but oftener kept separate altogether. In some of the large dairies of Devonshire, each milker has three buckets, and divides each cows milk into three portions, which with their cream are kept entirely separate. It has been stated by eminent English dairymen that if the first two-thirds of the cow's milk is kept separate from the remainder, at least ten per cent more cream may be obtained. Those who make cream can better calculate whether this pays for the extra labour which is incurred.

Another mistake very often made is that of putting too much milk in the pans; experiment has proven that if we take two equal quantities of milk and place one in pans to the depth of only two and one half inches, the latter will yield from seven to eight per cent more cream than the former. This is the case more particularly in cold and damp weather, and at this time the mistake is most commonly committed.

Preparing Trees to Endure the Winter.

As animals endure exposure to storm and cold the better when well fed and clothed, so do trees. If their shoots and buds are full and plump, and well supplied with healthful material contributed from clean healthy leaves, the chemical movements which attend growth, assist greatly in maintaining the tree against cold by heat which is developed. In a thin, weakly tree, this force is wanting. A great aid to the preservation of the tree is a mulch or covering of the surface during winter, with some vegetable material in a state of decomposition. This shelters the roots, and imparts warmth, evolved by its slow combustion, and the more, if nitrogeneous matter is excluded, as in stable manure, the better for the purpose. This application is of really more usefulness when applied in the autumn than if left, not only on account of the shelter it affords, but because of its advancing a strong growth early in the spring which becomes ripened before winter; whereas, manure applied in the spring, especially if raw, often does not become effective until late in the season, when the wood should be ripening instead of growing. For a ripe, ruddy, well varnished and finished coat of bark, is to the tree what the coat is to the animal, and something more, and the effect of a very small break or rent in it shows how very important its perfect condition is, especially that of its outer skin or epiderm. It must be remembered that the bark only ripens when in full light. Trees, therefore must have their wood both well ripened and well fed.—*Country Gentleman.*

Rule youth well, for age will rule itself.

Prince William Street,

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NEW FLANNELS,
(FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.)
Jolly Dog Shirting,
ANTLER SHIRTINGS.
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nov 7

THE GREAT

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS.
FOR THE CURE OF
ALL DISORDERS OF THE
Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the internal Viscera.
ONE TO SIX BOXES ARE
Warranted to effect a Positive Cure.
DR. RADWAY'S
PILLS
ARE COMPOSED OF VEGETABLE EXTRACTS PREPARED IN VACUO;
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COATED WITH GUM,
which renders them very convenient, and well adapted for children, and persons who have a dislike to take medicine, and especially pills. Another great superiority of Radway's Pills over all other pills in general use, is the fact of their wonderful medicinal strength, being highly concentrated. One to six of these pills will act more thoroughly, and cleanse the alimentary canal, without producing cramps, spasms, piles, tenesmus, etc., than any other Pills or Purgative Medicine in use.

THE GREAT WANT SUPPLIED.

It is a well known fact that Physicians have long sought to discover a vegetable purgative as a substitute for Calomel, and that would cleanse the Alimentary Canal of all diseased and retained humors, as thoroughly as Lobelia will the stomach, without producing sickness at stomach, weakness, or irritation of the mucous membrane.

In Dr. Radway's Pills, this very important and essential principle is secured. A dose of two to six (according to the condition of the system) of Dr. Radway's Pills will produce all the positive alterative change—from a sluggish or torpid, to a healthy action of the Liver—as the physician hopes to obtain by a dose of Blue Pills, or Calomel; and will as thoroughly cleanse the Stomach, and purge from the bowels the diseased and retained humors [illegible] most approved [illegible]metic, or cathartic [illegible] occasioning inconvenience or sickness.

Professor Reid.—College of Pharmacy.
THE GREAT PURGATIVE.

The celebrated Prof. Reid, of New York, Lecturer on Chemistry in the College of Pharmacy, styles Radway's Pills as "the Great Purgative," and the only Purgative Medicine safe to administer in cases of extreme Debility, and in Erysipelas, Small-Pox, Typhoid Fever, Bilious Fever, their action being soothing, healing, cleansing, purifying, instead of griping, irritating, debilitating, and nauseating. "After examining these Pills," writes the Professor, "I find them compounded of ingredients of GREAT PURITY, and are free from Mercury and other dangerous substances, and prepared with skill and care. Having long known Dr. Radway as a scientific gentleman of high attainments, I place every confidence in his remedies and statements. * * * *

"LAWRENCE REID,
"Professor of Chemistry."

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Inflammation of the Bowels—Bilious Fever—Dyspepsia—Costiveness—Scarlet Fever—Lead Cholic, &c.

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DR. RADWAY & CO.: I send you for publication the result of my treatment with your Pills in the following cases:

1st CASE.—Inflammation of the Bowels. John C. Chapman, aged thirty-four, was seized on the night of the 23rd of October with inflammation of the bowels, and called at 10 P.M.; he had then been suffering over three hours; had not a passage for six days: I gave him six of your Pills, and applied the Ready Relief to the abdomen; in a few minutes the pain ceased, he fell into a calm sleep; at 4 A.M. he had a free evacuation; at 9 A.M. eat his breakfast; at 11 A.M., gave him six more pills, and for five days gave him three pills per day; he is now well and hearty. In all cases of inflammation of the bowels, I succeed in removing all danger by a single dose of from six to eight in six hours. In lead cholic, I give the pills in large doses—six to eight, and a teaspoonful of Relief to a wineglass of water every three hours—it always cures.

2nd CASE.—David Bruce, aged twenty-six, called at 8 P.M. on Nov. 25th; found that he had been attacked with bilious fever for twenty-two hours. I gave him six of your pills every four hours, and gave him warm drinks of boneset tea. In twenty-four hours he was convalescent; is now at work and perfectly healthy.

3d CASE.—Sarah Burns, aged six years, seized with scarlet fever; gave her two pills every four hours for twenty-four hours; applied the Ready Relief to her throat, gave her lemonade with half a teaspoonful of Relief as a drink. In thirty-six hours she was playing with her brothers and sisters. I have prescribed your Pills in cases of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Costiveness, Sluggishness of the Liver, or Torpidity, and have witnessed the most astonishing cures. I believe it is the only true purgative in use; they are invaluable having a greater controlling influence in Liver and Bilious derangements than calomel or blue pill. Your Pills are the only purgative that can be administered with safety in Erysipelas, Typhoid Fever, Scarlet Fever, Small Pox, and all Eruptive Fevers; their soothing, tonic, and mild aperient properties render them invaluable.

Yours, etc.
SYDNY STEVENS, M.D.

Suppression of the Menses, Headache, Hysterics, Nervousness Cured.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 10th, 1866.

DR. RADWAY: Your Pills and Ready Relief saved my daughter's life. In June last she was fifteen years of age, and for three months her menses were suppressed. She would frequently vomit her food, violently from headache and pain in the small of her back and thighs, and had frequent fits of hysterics. I commenced by giving her six of your Pills every night, and rubbed the Ready Relief on her spine, limbs and hips. We continued this treatment one week, when to our joy she was relieved of her difficulties, is now well and regular, and has been so ever since.

Yours very truly, J. G. HODGSON.

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RESERVED FUND	647,000 "
ANNUAL INCOME	141,000 "
TOTAL CLAIMS PAID	405,000 "
BONUSUS DISTRIBUTED	240,000 "

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Medical Referee—Wm T Aikins, Esq, MD

AT the Annual Meeting of the Society, held in March last, the following report was presented:

The Directors have great pleasure in once more meeting the Share and Policy-Holders, and in presenting to them the following Report of the operations of the Society during the year 1865.

The augmentation of Income arising from new business continues to be satisfactory. During the year the Directors have received 1,318 Proposals, and issued 1,027 Policies; the sum assured being £496,440, and the Annual Income derivable therefrom £13,171. 5. 4. The remaining Proposals have either been declined, or awaited completion at the end of the year.

The Annual Income of the Society now mounts to £141,894. 11. 9.

The sum of £59,265. 3. 6., which includes Bonuses to the amount of £5,136. 7. 1., has been paid to the representatives of deceased assurers. The number of persons thus deceased is 152, and is under the average provided for by the Society's Tables. The total Claims paid from the establishment of this Society is £405,022. 16.

The balance of receipts over disbursements at the end of the year is £56,783 18s 9d—this has been added to the Insurance Fund, which now amounts to £647,029 17s 2d, invested on mortgage of Real Property, Government and other Securities. To be able to pay all claims, meet all expenses, and at the same time to create such a Fund, shows the prosperous nature of the business, and the secure basis on which the Society rests.

The Directors have reluctantly declined 131 Proposals; this has been done after careful examination. The policy acted upon from the first has been one of prudence, and the Directors have chiefly regarded the permanent welfare of the Society by avoiding unusual risks.

These results have been attained by earnest and vigorous exertion; the competition existing among well-established offices, together with the formation of new Companies, has scarcely affected the STAR, nor is it likely so to do. It has attained strength; it is, moreover, associated with a Religious Society which has consolidation, influence, and vitality. During the space of 23 years, the STAR has grown in public estimation; while its ample Insurance Fund, and its prompt settlement of Claims, point to it as one of the most valuable means for family provision.

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thus not only destroying by their anthelmintic, but removing immediately by their purgative properties. It is upon this union that we claim the

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as they are the only preparations combining these essential qualities. The ingredients both ANTHELMINTIC and PURGATIVE, composing them are eminently calculated to produce the best results, in accordance with the object of their combination, while they are both pleasant and agreeable to the taste.

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"Am I a Soldier of the Cross."
"My Faith looks up to Thee."
"Jesus, Lover of my Soul."
"Hark, the herald angels sing."
"Come thou fount of every blessing."
"To-day the Saviour calls."
"Must Jesus bear the Cross alone."
"Come hither, all ye weary souls."
"When marshalled on the mighty plain."
"When I survey the wondrous Cross"
"How sweet the name of Jesus sounds."
"There is a fountain filled with blood"
"Not all the blood of beasts."
"Oh for a thousand tongues to sing"
"From Greenland's icy mountains."
"The morning light is breaking."
"When I can read my title clear"
"Rock of Ages cleft for me"
"My Country 'tis of thee."
"Nearer my God to Thee."

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PERRY DAVIS'
Vegetable Pain Killer,
The Great Family Medicine of the Age!

TAKEN INTERNALLY, CURE Sudden Colds, Coughs, &c, Weak Stomach, General Debility, Nursing Sore Mouth, Cholera, Cholera Infantum, Dysentery, Cramp and Pain in the Stomach, Bowel Complaints, Painters' Colic, Asiatic Cholera, Diarrhœa and Dysentery.

TAKEN EXTERNALLY, CURE, Felons, Boils, and Old Sores, Severe Burns and Scalds, Cuts, Bruises and Sprains, Swelling of the Joints, Ringworm and Tetter, Broken Breast, Frozen Feet and Chilblains, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia and Rheumatism.

The PAIN KILLER is by universal consent allowed to have won for itself a reputation never passed in the history of medicinal preparations. Its instantaneous effect in the entire eradication and extinction of PAIN in all its various forms, incidental to the human family, and the unsolicited written and verbal testimony of the masses in its favour, are its own best advertisements.

The ingredients which enter into the Pain Killer, being purely vegetable render it a perfectly safe and efficacious remedy taken internally as well as for external application, when used according to directions. The slight stain upon linen from its use in external applications is readily removed by washing in a little alcohol.

This medicine, justly celebrated for the cure of so many of the afflictions incident to the human family, has now been before the public over twenty years, and has found its way into almost every corner of the world; and wherever it is used, the same opinion is expressed of its real medical properties.

In any attack where prompt action upon the system is required, the Pain Killer is invaluable. Its almost instantaneous effect in Relieving Pain is truly wonderful; and when used according to directions, is true to its name.

A PAIN KILLER

it is, as it were, a Family Medicine, and should be kept in every family for immediate use. Persons travelling should always have a bottle of this remedy with them. It is not unfrequently the case that persons are attacked with disease, and before medical aid can be procured, the patient is beyond the hope of recovery. Captains of vessels should always supply themselves with a few bottles of this remedy, before leaving port, as by doing so they will have in possession of an invaluable remedy to render, in case of accident or sudden attacks of sickness. It has been used in

Severe Cases of the Cholera,

and never has failed in a single case, where it was thoroughly applied on the first appearance of the symptoms.

To those who have so long used and proved the merits of our article, we would say that we shall continue to prepare our Pain Killer of the best and purest materials, and that it shall be every way worthy of their approbation as a family medicine.

☞ Price 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 00.

PERRY DAVIS & SON,
Manufacturers and proprietors, Providence, R. I
☞ Sold in Halifax by Avery, Brown, & Co. Brown, Piper & Co, Cogswell & Forsyth. Also, by all the principal Druggists, apothecaries and Grocers. Sept 12.

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Let the Afflicted read,
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Know of the Astounding Efficacy
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Great Humor Remedy.

HOWARD'S VEGETABLE
CANCER & CANKER SYRUP.

Surpasses in efficacy, and is destined to supersede all other known remedies in the treatment of those Diseases for which it is recommended.

It has cured Cancers after the patients have been given up as incurable by many physicians.

It has cured Canker in its worst forms, to hundreds of cases.

It has always cured Salt Rheum when a trial has been given it, a disease that every one knows is exceedingly troublesome, and difficult to cure.

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It has cured Scrotula in hundreds of cases, many of them of the most aggravated character.

It cures King's Evil.

It has cured many cases of Scald Head.

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It has cured many cases of Nursing Sore Mouth when all other remedies have failed to benefit.

Fever Sores of the worst kind have been cured by it.

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It removes White Swellingwith a certainty no other medicine has.

It speedily removes from the face all Blotches, Pimples, &c., which though not very painful, perhaps, are extremely unpleasant to have.

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Neuralgia, in its most distressing forms, has been cured by it when no other remedy could be found to meet the case.

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It has proved very efficacious in the treatment of Piles, an extremely painful disease.

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It is a most certain cure for Rickets, a disease common to children

Its efficacy in all diseases originating in a depraved state of the blood or other fluids of the body is unsurpassed. Its effects upon the system are truly astonishing and almost beyond belief to one who has not witnessed them.

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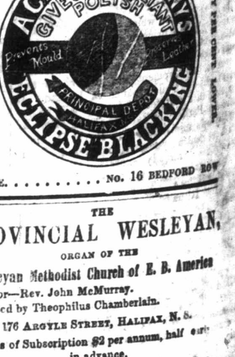

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