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Poetry.

Heaven.

O, heaven is nearer than mortals think,
When they look with a trembling dread
At the misty future that stretches on,
From the silent home of the dead.

'Tis no lone isle in a boundless main,
No brilliant but distant shore,
Where the lovely ones, who are called away,
Must go to return no more.

No; heaven is near us; the mighty vail
Of mortality blinds the eye,
That we cannot see the angel bands
On the shores of eternity

Yet oft, in the hours of holy thought,
To the thirsty soul is given
That power to pierce through the mist of sense
To the beauteous scenes of heaven.

Then very near seem its pearly gates,
And sweetly its harpings fall;
Till the soul is restless to soar away,
And longs for the angel-call.

I know, when the silver chord is loosed,
When the veil is rent away,
Not long and dark shall the passage be
To the realms of endless day.

The eye that shuts in a dying hour,
Will open the next in bliss;
The welcome will sound in the heavenly world,
Ere the farewell is hushed in this.

We pass from the clasp of mourning friends,
To the arms of the loved and lost;
And those smiling faces will greet us then,
Which here we have valued most.

Religious Miscellany.

For the Provincial Wesleyan.

Earth's Partings.

BY M. E. H.

"Friend after friend departs;
Who has not lost a friend?
There is no union here of hearts
That hath not here an end.
If this world were our final rest,
Living or dying, none were b est."

Who has not uttered the word "Farewell?" Whose lips, as they quivered with emotion, have not echoed, or endeavoured to echo, the sound; and to whom has it not proved the funeral note of departed joys, the bitter waking from dreams of happiness, the voice arousing the unconscious sleeper to life's stern realities, and uttering its commands—in tones, how piercing the human nows right well—"Depart ye, for this is not your rest."

Earth's partings form some of life's bitterest experiences. Thy come to throw the shadow of gloom over the sunny face of youth—they deepen the traces of care and sorrow on the brow of maturity,—and tremulous age, just tottering into the tomb, feels another pang of anguish as it is called to bid adieu to the loved and the loving

Farewell. How like a talisman it acts to revive scenes and visions long gone by.—Dissevered friendships, vanished joys, hours of happiness that flitted all too quickly, are summoned forth by that magical word. We have spoken it on the sea-shore, and the waves, as they wildly beat against the rock-bound coast, have seemed to sigh forth a response. We have murmured it amid nature's fair retreats, and the summer sky, as it bent lovingly over us, the zephyr, as it gently stirred the leafy branches of the umbrageous forest, the flowers whose perfume wafted us back to childhood's hours, and the tuneful lay of the woodland songsters, all seemed to woo us to linger, and gently to whisper, "Why haste so soon away?"—"Farewell," it has been breathed amid the crowded haunts of the city, and even there, surrounded by its gay and busy multitude, has a keen sense of loneliness stolen over the heart, as the warm clasping hand pressed its final adieu, and the much loved form disappeared from the straining vision.

But not all bitter may have been those experiences. The hope to meet again,—The fond expectation of beholding once more in life and health the object of affection, dearer then, if possible, than ever, has sweetened the cup of sorrow, and like a ray of light, piercing into the darkest depths of the soul, has served to chase away in a measure its gloom.

Beautifully, most beautifully, has one of England's sweetest writers alluded to this hope, so cheering in the season of expectation, when she exclaims,

"Yet droop thou not,
Oh my beloved, there is *one* hopeless lot,
But one, and that not ours. Beside the dead,
There sits the grief that mantles up its head
Loathing the laughter and proud pomp of light,
When darkness from the vainly doting sight,
Covers his beautiful."

Yes, the parting by the bed of death, does it not outweigh in anguish all other partings? for there, standing beside the couch of the stricken one, earthly hope takes its final farewell. No more, ah, never more in time, shall those fading eyes beam on us with affection; no more, ah, never more, shall that silent voice respond to the accents of love. Counsel, sympathy, affection, they may have been ours in the fullest, the richest measure, but "The idol has vanished, the day-star fled."

Oh bitterness, beyond all other, when the conviction comes home to the pierced and riven heart that it shall meet with its loved one on earth no more, that it must go forth afresh to the battle of life, but the faithful arm that would have been first upraised to defend it from danger, has become powerless; that the loving breast, ever foremost to shield and receive the barbed arrow in its stead, has been crushed to earth; that the prop on which it leaned, too fondly it may be, for support, has tottered and fallen, and naught now remains but the remembrance of "what has been, but never more may be." The bed of death! Voiceless but eloquent monitor; how it breathes of the brevity of earthly happiness, how touchingly it pleads with us not to set our affections on things of the earth; and reminds us that we, too, like its stricken occupant, are "passing away."

We have stood by such, and have caught the last glance of the living eye, that even in death, beamed fondly on e by . heard from pallid lips the trembling with closed pressed for the last time the han cold in death, that strove, how adjourned again the pressure, and been almost ready to say in our anguish that earth had for us exhausted its cup of sorrow. But not so; it is the common lot, and few and far between indeed are the hearts on whose tablets are not engraven, as with the pen of adamant, similar scenes. One such presents itself vividly to memory just now. Not many weeks have glided away since we stood by the dying couch of an endeared relative, and aged saint.

The first day of the new year had dawned, bringing gladness and rejoicing to some, and by its associations opening, for others, wounds that time had but partially healed, yet remembrances which, however mournful, the heart would not willingly let perish.

Many happy New Years had our aged friend passed in the bosom of her family and among her kindred, sharing and heightening their joys; but at length the last had come, and found her on the bed of death.—The morn brightened into noon-day, and noon faded into eve, and still she lay, calmly and quietly awaiting her summons; and while she tarried, through the livelong night we watched beside her couch. The city was hushed in repose: deep quiet reigned throughout the dwelling, and the stillness of death dwelt in that consecrated chamber; there seemed

"An awful pause, prophetic of the end."

One by one slowly sped the weary hours, with naught heard around but her breathing faint and low; and anxiously, how anxiously we hoped for the morning. Our "eyes of flesh" beheld naught but the familiar surroundings of the apartment,—and chief in interest that pallid and almost lifeless form,—but who shall say that hovering around that couch there were not a "ministering host of angelical friends," waiting to convey the happy spirit to its long-sought rest.

"The only bliss for which it pined,
On it's Redeemer's breast."

May it not have been that the spirits of the departed had gathered around; those whom she had known and loved on earth, but who had long before entered on the heavenly inheritance; he who had been permitted for awhile to guide and cheer her in the journey of life, and the children of her hope and affections, whose "sun went down ere noon," were they not waiting to encourage her in that hour when she was about treading the dark valley and shadow of death? We may not affirm that it was so, but one thing we know with joyful certainty, that

"The angel of the Covenant had come,
And, faithful to his promise, stood prepared
To guide her through that valley."

For her work was done, and well done.—A long life had been her portion, and one unwearedly spent in the master's service. By faith, and zeal, and benevolence had it been characterized, the head to plan, and the heart and hand unfailing in the execution of every good work—and now she had nothing more to do but to "gather up her feet and die."

He who had conducted her through life had promised never to leave nor forsake her,—and rejoicing in his ability and willingness, and casting herself wholly on the merits of his atoning death, she came off more than conqueror through Him that loved her.

But the morning dawned at length, a lovely Sabbath morning. Gloriously rose the sun, and every object seemed gladdened by its rays, but another and fairer morn, ushering in an eternal Sabbath of rest and enjoyment was rising in the enfranchised soul. Fainter and fainter grew her breathing until,

"Gently as falls the babe to rest
Upon its loving mother's breast,"

so her frame, worn out with the conflicts of life, sweetly fell asleep, while the spirit, freed from its tenement,

"Took its last triumphant flight
From Calvary to Z on's height."

Farewell, aged saint, farewell! Happy, thrice happy spirit, rejoicing in thy Maker's presence, farewell, but not forever. From thee sorrow and sighing have fled eternally away,—and basking in the sunshine of thy Redeemer's countenance, to thee He has said, "Thou shalt go no more out forever."

"What a meeting has there been
To her and some she loved here; and the bloom
Of new life from these cheeks shall never flee.
Their's is the health that lasts through all eternity."

Be it our happy part to imitate thy bright example, so that when we too are summoned to join the "mighty caravan" of the dead, we shall view the grave, not with emotions of terror, but as the portal ushering us into glory indescribable, to an "inheritance incorruptible undefiled, and that fadeth not away," and where

"The parting word shall pass our lips no more."

February 3. 1859.

Dr. Tyng on Sabbath Schools.

In the late State Convention of New York Sunday School Teachers, H. W. Beecher made the remark that for many years he had not been able personally to labour in the Sabbath schools, whereupon the venerable Stephen H. Tyng thus replied: "I have been engaged in the Sunday school for forty years. My friends, the great business of a Sunday school teacher is conversion, not catechism—I am wearied with the name—not confessions of faith—I would not care if there was not a confession on the face of the whole globe—not schemes and plans—I am tired of them all—and not Churches. It is the Church that the Lord loves—the great family of whom Christ is the head. Were I to occupy the hour of a Sunday morning in teaching children some dry statistical facts in reference to the mere details of Christianity—feeding them with that which is but the husk, while the kernel is entirely untouched or thrown aside—it would be like fattening a family on Peruvian bark. It accomplishes nothing but death. Our schools are to be the Bible schools, technically and entirely.

"How can a minister suffer himself to say that he don't go into the Sunday school twice a year, and don't know what is doing with the little ones committed to his charge? I should like to know how Satan would want the minister to be more completely mounted and equipped by his side. 'Now, you just stand there and fire at the grown people, and I will stand here and steal away the little children—as the Indians catch ducks, swimming under them, catching them by the legs and pulling them down.'

"Look at the affections of children. If there be a throne of affection on earth, that throne is established in perfect crystal in the heart of a little child. Give me the little ones to love me. Was it not aid of the Saviour that mothers came to him and put their children in his arms. I don't think he ever could have done this if he had looked like some of our Paritan divines. Some ministers, the moment they take up a child, will have it like a catamount.

"There are no such attentive audiences for preachers, as those who have grown up in Sunday schools; and no minister will speak disparagingly of the Sunday school, and will try to keep it out of his way, who knows anything about it or its workings. I would say to every pastor, if you value your own happiness, and the welfare of your Church, enter into the Sunday school, and give it as much time and strength and thought as you can."

One of the Fathers.

ROBERT STRAWBRIDGE.

I am gratified in being able to state also with reference to the labours of that excellent and useful servant of Christ, ROBERT STRAWBRIDGE, that our information is not merely conjectural. I have in my possession some letters written by different individuals at a distance from each other, and without any concert of action upon their part, which disclose some highly interesting facts. I shall notice but few of these facts at present.

Mr. Michael Laird, who subsequently settled in Philadelphia, was born April 30, 1771. We obtained these facts from his father, who was fully conversant with the truth of what is told in his letter.

Mr. Strawbridge came to America in 1760, with his wife and children, and settled in Maryland. Immediately after arranging his dwelling he opened it for Divine service, and continued to preach therein regularly. These efforts soon after resulted in the awakening and conversion of several who attended. It is known to those who are conversant with his history, that Mr. Strawbridge, at this early day, administered the ordinance of baptism, not being willing that others should do it who might be induced thereby to make efforts to proselyte his converts. In another communication I ascertain that Henry Maynard was baptized by him when he was but six or seven years old. At that time Mr. S. was preaching at the house of John Maynard, a brother of Henry. Henry accompanied his father to one of these appointments, and died in 1837, aged 81 years. This fixes his baptism as early as 1762. John Maynard at whose house Mr. Strawbridge was then preaching, was himself a Methodist, probably one of Mr. Strawbridge's converts, and gathered by him into the Church. This is more than problematical. This, then, renders it positive that Mr. Strawbridge had been engaged in preaching regularly and gathering convents into the fold of Christ prior to 1762, and fully corroborates the statement in Mr. Laird's letter, viz: that he commenced his labours in the ministry immediately upon his settling in Maryland.

The foregoing are only a few of the interesting facts in my possession. I have written them, not for the purpose of exalting one of those eminent founders of the work in America, at the expense of the other. No such unhallowed purpose moves me. My sole object now is to diffuse reliable information concerning each of them,—information hitherto unknown, which establishes beyond successful contradiction that Methodism had its origin in this country long prior to 1766; that both Strawbridge and Embury commenced their labours in 1760, and consequently the centenary of American Methodism is nearer by six years than we have hitherto been led to suppose. I do this at this time hoping it will have the effect of inducing our brethren to move forthwith in those preliminary arrangements essential to the most judicious and effective celebration of this rapidly approaching epoch. As these acknowledged and venerated instruments in the hands of God were both local preachers, it is peculiarly proper that the local preachers also should be prompt and permanent in their action. I do not wish by this remark to be understood to mean that local preachers should have any pre-eminence either before or apart from those engaged in the itinerant work.—While upon the one hand I do desire that the local ministry in our Church may be properly appreciated everywhere by every one, that by their industry, zeal, holiness of heart and life, and mental qualifications, they command and receive that love and respect to which they are justly entitled, on the other hand, I most fervently pray the day may *never never* dawn, when they will become more popular (even in the best sense of this phrase,) than our travelling brethren. If that ever occurs, it will be the death blow to the itinerancy, which I esteem the very centre and keystone of an arch.—*Quarterly Review of the M. E. Church, South, Jan.* 1859, *Art. IV., Introduction of Methodism into America, by Dr. Roberts, Baltimore.* G. P. D.

The Clove, Jany., 1859.

Holiness of Heaven.

How vain must be our hope of entering into heaven if we have no present delight in what are said to be its joys. A Christian finds his happiness in holiness. When he looks forward to heaven, it is the holiness of the scene and association on which he fastens as affording his happiness. He is not in love with an Arcadian paradise, with the green pastures, the flowing waters, and the minstreley of many harpers. He is not dreaming of a bright island, where he shall meet his buried kindred, renew domestic charities, and again live human life, in all but its cares, and tears and partings. "Be ye holy, for I am holy"—this is the great precept conformity to which is the business of a Christian's life on earth—perfect conformity to which shall be the blessedness of heaven. Let us take heed that we deceive not ourselves. The apostle speaks of "tasting the powers of the world to come," as though heaven were to begin on this side the grave. We may be enamoured of heaven, because we think that "there the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest." We may be enchanted with the poetry of its descriptions, and fascinated by the brilliancy of its colourings, as the Evangelist John relates his visions, and sketches the scenery on which he was privileged, to gaze. But all this does not prove us on the high road to heaven. If it be heaven toward which we journey, it will be holiness in which we delight; for if we cannot now rejoice in having God for our portion, where is our meetness for a world in which God is to be all in all, forever and forever.

Influence of Holy Living.

A truly Christian life is better than large contributions of wealth for the propagation of Christianity. The most prominent instruction of Jesus on this point is, that we must let men see in us that religion is something real, something more than high sounding and empty words, a restraint from sin, a bulwark against temptation, a spring of upright and useful action; let them see it, not an idle form, not a transient feeling, but our companion through life, infusing its purity into our common pursuits, following us to our homes, setting guard around our integrity in the resorts of business, sweetening our tempers in seasons of provocation, disposing us habitually to sympathy with others, to patience and cheerfulness under our afflictions, to candid judgment, and to sacrifices for others' good; and we may hope that our light will not shine uselessly; that some slumbering conscience will be aroused by this testimony and excellence and practicableness of religion; that some worldly professor of Christianity will learn his obligations, and blush for his criminal inconsistency; and that some in whom the common arguments for our religion may have failed to work a full belief, will be brought to the knowledge of the truth by this plain, practical proof of the heavenly nature of Christianity. Every man is surrounded by beings who are moulded more or less by the principles of sympathy and imitation; and this social part of our nature he is bound to press into the service of Christianity.

The Power of Religion.

We shall never have done hearing, I suppose, of Regulus and Curtius, and such like specimens of the Roman virtue, great in death; but the whole army of the martyrs, comprising thousands of women and even many small children, dying firmly in the refusal to deny the Lord Jesus, are a full match and more, by the legion, for the bravest of the Romans. What but the mastership of religion has ever led a people up through civil wars and revolutions, into a regenerated order and liberty? What has planted colonies for a great history, but religion? The most august and most beautiful structures of the world have been temples of religion; crystalization, we may say, of worship. The noblest charities, the best fruits of learning, the richest discoveries, the best institutions of law and justice, every greatest thing the world has seen, represents more or less directly, the fruitfulness and creativeness of the religious talents. The real summit, therefore, of our humanity is here.—*Dr. Bushnell.*

CONVERTED IN A SIXTH AVENUE RAILROAD CAR.—As our missionary, said a speaker, was getting into a Sixth Avenue Railroad car, in his quiet, unobtrusive way, he said to the conductor:

"Will you take a tract?"

"Certainly I will, and be thankful for it."

"Are you a Christian?"

"I hope I am."

"Where did you become a Christian?"

"In this railroad car."

"How was that?"

"Why, you see I could not go to the prayer meetings. I had to stand here all day. I felt very much concerned about my soul. I was bowed down with sorrow. I did not know what to do; and so I just gave myself up to God, right here in the car. I cried to him for mercy, and mercy came quick. Oh! what joy I had, and none knew anything about it. God can forgive sins in the rail car as well as any where else. I am thankful for the tracts, sir. It was these that first convinced me of sin, and it was these that led me to Christ." Who will distribute tracts?—*N. Y. Observer.*

Religious Intelligence.

French and Spanish Missions to Western Africa.

An extensive plan has been formed for the establishment of Romish Missions in Western Africa conducted by French and Spanish priests. We draw the following summary of the undertaking from a prospectus largely circulated for the purpose of raising money for the object.

After noticing the extent of the continent of Africa, its numerous tribes of people, the difficulty and danger of travellers attempting to penetrate into the interior now partially overcome by the enterprise of bold and skilful explorers and merchants, and the sacred obligations imposed by the divine Master upon Christians to "go and teach all nations,"—the prospectus goes on to state:

That besides the religion of Mohammed which gains ground daily and threatens to invade the entire population, their unfortunate (Protestant) brethren, separated from the true (Romish) church, have practically anticipated the Catholic Missionaries at various points of the Continent, to the great injury of the future religious condition of those tribes; nobody being ignorant of the great sacrifices that Protestants make to carry out their missions in Africa with success:—that although the Church of Rome is rich, in all the gifts of God, and already possesses numerous Missionary Societies, yet, as Africa is so extensive and populous a field, it is judged that only a Missionary Society especially directed to the most neglected parts can supply their necessities, and, at least in some degree, fill up the vacancy. That with these views, the Bishop of Pruze, M. I. S. Marion de Bresillac, made a resolution on the tomb of the Apostles to found a congregation of African Missions, whose members should be exclusively employed to evangelize Africa, more particularly those parts where no Apostolic labourers yet exist; and a little more than a year since, the said Bishop left Rome with the benedictions of the Pope and the congregation of the Propaganda, his resolution being received and acknowledged in France as soon as it was known; a building has been purchased at Lyons, in which the future Missionaries live in retirement and prayer, in preparation for their approaching voyage to "Liberia, near Sierra Leone," the point selected by the Propaganda of Rome at which they are to commence their Mission.

That to contend with any probability of success against Protestantism already established in these districts, extensive means are necessary for the Missionaries, as well to found schools, one of the most efficacious means to attract the people, as also for building the first chapels, which ought to be erected as soon they arrive at the Mission Station; the Bishop, M. de Bresillac, well assured that he shall not be disappointed, appeals through his Vicar-General to the feelings and charity of Catholic Spaniards, to obtain from them a portion of the supplies necessary to enlarge the establishment at Lyons, in order to receive into it a greater number of priests and students; to found a convent for the African Missionary sisters intended to second the labours of the Missionaries, and devise the measures for combating error, vice and falsehood, carrying the light of the faith to regions where it is unknown.

That Catholic Spain, who has already so generously responded to the call, may, in a most direct manner, take part in the merit and fruit of these Missions, the said Bishop, with the approbation of the Spanish Government, wishes to establish two colleges in Andalusia, where male and female children of converted negroes may be brought for instruction, in order to form as soon as possible Missionary priests or artisans, and send them back in succession to continue this great work of Christian regeneration amongst their countrymen.

After a brief detail of the most disgusting barbarities practised now, as it is stated, in Ashantee and Dahomy, the Circular says:—One of the projects of the proposed Missions is to redeem the prisoners, and to form them into free colonies; and who, after being converted to Christianity, will cede over to European Governments their colonial territories, obtaining beforehand security that the negroes shall not be treated as slaves, but in all respects as free men.

The circular or prospectus concludes literally with this note; His Eminence Signor Cardinal Archbishop of Toledo, the Excellencies Signores Nuncio of his Holiness in these realms, and the Patriarchs of the Indies, the Excellencies and Illustrious Signores Archbishops of Cuba, Valladolid, and Burges, and the Excellencies and Illustrious Signores Bishops of Barcelona, Gerona, Urgee, Minorca, Segovia, Santander, Pampelona, and Pruze, wishing to reward the Christian charity and to promote by spiritual graces the zeal for the conversion of the unbelievers, have condescended to grant as many as 820 days of indulgence to those of the faithful who pray to God, and who contribute with their alms for the holy work of the African Missions. At the congregation-house of the African Missions a mass is celebrated every day in favour of the benefactors; and a funeral service is performed every year in benefit of the souls of departed benefactors.

(In November, 1858)

It will be noticed by the reader that these professed Missionaries of the Gospel of Christ are to enter Africa by Sierra Leone, and proceeding to Ashantee, Dahomey, or wherever they can acquire a footing, they are to build chapels, establish schools, redeem captives taken in war, to form with them colonial settlements, convert them to Romanism, and to induce these christianised settlers to make over the districts as colonial possessions to European Powers, in other words, to France or Spain. This is to be done under guarantee. What guarantee? What guarantee can be taken—that they (the donors) shall not be reduced to slavery by the grateful Europeans? And as much as can be, the converts of Protestant Missions are to be led from their errors into the bosom of the Church of Rome.

The establishment already formed at Lyons is to be extended, and colleges are to be formed in Spain for training preachers, and for the education of negro children, male and female, who are to return to Africa as Missionary preachers and artisans.

The agents of the Propaganda well understand the art of raising money. At a town in Spain, of very moderate population, they begged at the town-gate of all who entered at the hour of evening prayer for three days, and went, by permission, from house to house through the place. Thus they raised some 17,000 reales, about £170. For the population of Spain this proportion would rise to some £20,000. But a large portion of the sums thus raised must be eaten up by agents and establishments, and little of the real charity of the givers will effectively reach the service for which the money is bestowed.—*London Watchman.*

The Gospel for New Granada.

In New Granada "a great door and effectual is opened" for the gospel, though there are "many adversaries." The Home and Foreign Record for the present month contains an exciting and hopeful narrative of the labors of the Rev. Messrs. Sharpe and Pratt, missionaries of the Old School Presbyterian Board, at Bogota. The constitution of New Granada, and its treaties with England and the United States, guarantee religious toleration to the fullest extent; and the present government is disposed to protect the missionaries. But the Roman Catholic hierarchy have stirred up the populace to annoy the missionaries by breaking up their meetings, and assailing their houses with stones and other missiles.

Rev. Mr. Shape writes, under date of October 25:

"There was written during the night on the white walls of the houses along the streets, with charcoal, such sentences as these: 'Down with the schools,' 'Death to the Protestant clergy.' The Vice-Archbishop, a few days ago, addressed a pastoral letter to the people, in which excommunication was threatened against all who should attend our preaching and school. But all these annoyances have operated in our favour instead of against us. People who before stood aloof from us, have come and expressed their sympathy with us, and those who came before, are more determined to come than ever. So that at preaching yesterday there were present about one hundred and fifty altogether, so that our room and corridor were crowded with people, the most of whom had to stand. We had to close the front door to prevent any more from coming in, and a good many that came in went away again, because they could get no comfortable place to see and hear. All that were present listened with the greatest respect and attention. There were present some of the most respectable people, and some of the roughest. There were great knots of people all along the square in front of our houses. But there was no disturbance. Several of the police were present to keep order. We are assured that there will be a still greater number next Sabbath. We are very sorry that we cannot find accommodations for the crowd of persons that come, because a great many who have come, and heard the precious news of a free gospel preached, have said it was very good, and desired to bring their friends also. They get to see that instead of being Jews, we are Christians in worship and practice. Where these things will end, we do not know, and and only He who knoweth the end from the beginning can know.

Ought not the Churches in the United States to make South America a special field of evangelical effort? Ought not our young men to go thither as eagerly as to any portion of the great missionary field?

The Propagation Society.

The *Record* says:—We are not now about to discuss the general question, but only to call attention to the insidious manner in which the Tractarians are availing themof the Propagation Society to further their own ends. It is well known that the Episcopal Church of Scotland has always disclaimed the name of Protestant; that it is heretical on the subject of the Eucharist; and that it is a link of union with Rome.—It is also well known that it is a Non-conformist Curch in the eye of the law; that its clergy are not ordained by bishops recognised by the British Crown, and that the oath of the Queen and the Scotch articles of union establish an impassable bar against the recognition of a Scotch Episcopally ordained Minister as a Clergyman of the English Church. Still the Puseyite party are intent on carrying through an alliance with the Scotch Episcopal Church. It is now pretty generally known *that the Bishop of Oxford does not scruple, at least in private, to avow his belief in the Seven Sacraments*, as he pretends they were allowed by the primitive Church before the Romish apostasy. He is also the patron and protector of Mr. Randall, of Lavington, who has publicly taught this dangerous belief.—It is not then matter of surprise that this prelate has been tantalising the Scotch Episcopalians with the hope of associating their body with the archiepiscopal mitre of York, an eminence over which, if report speak true, his Lordship's own day-dreams of ambition love to dwell. But be this as it may, Mr. Gladstone made the attempt two years ago to create a Parliamentary sympathy on behalf of the Romanising Episcopalians of Scotland, and the Bishop of Oxford with Lord Redesdale were forward to back the effort. The late schism in the body has retarded the movement, but within the precincts of the Propagation Society the war is still maintained.

Were it not for these explanations it might seem odd that the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel should have chosen a time like this for giving a more hearty grasp to the Scottish Episcopalians. It is no longer an expression of sympathy and union in words, but it is now a deliberate act, and that in violation as we think of their venerable Charter, which assuredly never contemplated any but clergymen of the church of England to be sent out to the plantations. A Mr. Stevens, if we are rightly informed having no other ordination but that of a Scotch Bishop, offered himself as a candidate for employment as an ordained Missionary under the Society, and instead of being told at once that he was not eligible, was sent before the Examiners. One or more of those gentlemen, as it is said, objected to proceed with his examination unless specially authorized by the Standing Committee, and that Committee being anxious to promote a union with a body of bishops so orthodox as the Scotch Episcopal Church, drew up a case for Counsel and in due time received the desired opinion from two eminent lawyers that there was no law which prohibited a person ordained by a Scotch bishop from officiating as a clergyman in the colonies. Thus fortified by a legal opinion, Mr. Stevens was sent back in triumph to the Board of Examiners, was found sound in all points, and finally approved and appointed by the Standing Committee. At the monthly meeting in December last the Scotch clergyman was presented in due form, and as our informant tells us was passed without any difficulty. All this was done very quietly, and now the Society has established a precedent for employing as Missionaries in our Colonies Ministers with no other ordination than that of Bishop Forbes, of Brechin; in other words, men who are not ordained, consecrated, or recognised by the laws of this realm.

THE BISHOP OF OXFORD.—Dr. Wilberforce writes thus to the *Record*, in reference to an expression quoted, and by us italicised, above:—"Sir,—A friend writes me word that in your paper of the 7th you state: 'The Bishop of Oxford does not scruple, at least in private, to avow his belief in the Seven Sacraments,' &c. I beg you in your next paper to declare, as publicly, that there is not one word of truth in the statement: but that it is simply and altogether false that I have ever avowed, or that I entertain, any such belief."

I am, yours, &c.,
S. OXON.

Cuddesdon Palace, January, 1859.

Western Africa.

The *Princeton Review* thus states the result of missionary efforts in Western Africa:

Those who have given particular attention to the subject, are aware that the history of Protestant missions in Western Africa, with the exception of two missions of somewhat earlier date, is substantially comprised within the past twenty-five years. What, then, has been effected in that time? More than one hundred Christian churches have been organized in that country, and upwards of fifteen thousand hopeful converts have been gathered into those churches.—Nearly two hundred schools are in full operation, in connection with these various missions, and not less than sixteen thousand native youths are receiving a Christian training in those schools at the present moment.—More than twenty different dialects have been studied out and reduced to writing, into many of which large portions of the sacred Scriptures, as well as other religious books, have been translated among the people; and we are no doubt in the bounds of truth and probability, when it is assumed that some knowledge of the Christian salvation has been brought, by direct means, within the reach of at least five millions of immortal beings, who had never before heard of the blessed name of the Saviour.

A Bright Example.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate lately published some account of a distinguished Texan lawyer and politician, who has renounced the brightest prospects of a worldly career, to become a Methodist preacher. He had been put up by his party to take the place of Gen. Sam Houston, after the term now expiring, in the United States Senate. His election was considered certain. Besides this an ample fortune, so necessary and helpful to political ambition at Washington, had been lately placed in his possession, by a legacy left him in England. But he felt that God had called him to leave all and to follow Christ. He must enter the ministry—he ought to have entered it long before. To the astonishment of the whole state, a letter from him appeared in the papers, just before the meeting of the Legislature, declining the office, and announcing his retirement from political life. The next thing heard of him was, that he was preaching. How many men of high capacity, but of a too low ambition, need the wisdom and grace to take this step—and by so doing "save their own souls and those that hear them."—*Examiner.*

THE Jesuits are ready always to make the end sanctify the means. Here is the last example:

A meeting of the Moravians was lately held in England, at which the Rev. Mr. Eberle gave some account of the Greenland mission. Most of the adult Greenlanders are now able to read, and the Scriptures were translated into their language. One of the assistant pastors had proceeded to Denmark, and while there he was waited upon by a gentleman who de cribed himself as a mineralogist, anxious to learn the language of the Greenlanders for the purpose of proceeding there to prosecute his researches. He was an apt pupil, and got on remarkably well. But what was the fact in respect to this industrious mineralogist?—Why, he was no mineralogist, but a Jesuit priest, who had resorted to this stratagem in order to qualify himself to propagate the pernicious principles of Popery among the poor Greenlanders. The moment the discovery was made he disappeared; but he was no doubt now labouring in some part of Greenland.

METHODISM IN IRELAND.—The correspondent of the *Christian Intelligencer*, on the subject of Protestantism in Ireland, thus speaks of the Methodists: "The Irish Methodist Conference has long operated with wonderful success among the most papistical portions of the community.—Wesleyan itinerants have been set apart entirely for aggressive action, with a view to Protestantize popish Ireland; and in this moral campaign their victories have been, particularly during the past two or three years, neither few nor small. The success had been so encouraging that the expenditure and the agents are to be largely augmented."

Obituary Notices.

One of the aged members of our church in this city, ROBT. CHESTNUT, Esq., died in peace on Monday morning the 24 h inst. Mr. Chestnut was a native of the town of Ayr, Scotland, and came to this province in the year 1820. In the year 1822 he joined the Wesleyan Church in St. John, and was for a long period an active and useful member. His latter days were much clouded by affliction, which he bore with Christian patience and meekness. He was highly respected for his uprightness and integrity in business, and beloved by many poor who were often relieved in their necessities in the manner prescribed Math. vi. 3. A few weeks before he died his mind which had been much be clouded and "in heaviness through manifold temptations," was greatly comforted by the promise of the Lord, "I will not fail thee, nor forsake thee." When settling his temporal affairs, and as a father, deeply feeling the loss his family would sustain in his death, he besought the Lord earnestly in behalf of his widow and children, the words of the Psalmist cxii. 4. "Unto the upright there ariseth light in the darkness," were with power and comfort applied to his heart. His remains were followed to the grave by a large concourse of people.

JOHN BREWSTER.

Fredericton, Jany. 28, 1858.

Died, on Tuesday morning, the 2nd inst. MRS. JANE E. FOWLER, wife of W. F. Fowler, aged 27 years. Mrs. Fowler, better known to some of your readers as Miss Jane Miller, died in great peace. Twelve months ago, only, a large crowd of people assembled in the Wesleyan Church to witness the ceremony of her marriage to the husband who now mourns her loss. Her sufferings were extreme and protracted.—She was much distressed with doubts and fears, amounting at times to agony. The conflict in attempting to give up husband, life, and friends was severe. But in the strength of grace she overcame, and laid all upon the altar. After waiting by the sacrifice and watching for her Redeemer in earnest faith and strong desire, the Lord manifested himself in mercy, and her spirit rejoiced in God her Saviour. The testimony of the Spirit with her spirit was clear, bright, and unwavering. As the suffering body lay a wreck under the ravages of pain and death, the soul rose in the power and joy of eternal life through Jesus Christ.

JOHN BREWSTER.

Fredericton, 5th Feby. 1859.

Provincial Wesleyan

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1859.

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

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

We do not undertake to return rejected articles.

We do not assume responsibility for the opinions of correspondents

An interesting letter from the Rev. John Allison, B. A., Principal of the Female Department of Mount Allison Academy, will be found in our columns to-day; also a highly important recommendation, signed by Dr. Pickard and Mr. Allison, to which we invite the earnest attention of those on whom it devolves to carry out the suggestion.

We are under the necessity of deferring matter intended for this week's issue in order to give prompt insertion to the letter of our English Correspondent. The length of a biographical sketch of the late AVARD TAYLOR has precluded its insertion this week. It will appear in our next.

Letter from England.

From our own Correspondent.

ENGLAND, Jany. 28th, 1859.

This year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and fifty nine, does not open well. For Europe it promises badly, and even for England its omens are not of the most auspicious sort. During the first few days of the year, a Continental war was looked upon as a certainty, and the funds were correspondingly depreciated. The French papers on the ministerial side disavow all intention on the part of the Emperor to engage in hostilities with Austria, and the latest telegraphic despatches indicate that war is out of the question,—the whole matter being settled. But Europe has had too much to do with Napoleonic policy and craft to dismiss the war question from her catalogue of probabilities. The stupendous preparations now going on at the Toulon arsenal do not savour much of the pacific character with which French journalism would adorn the policy of Louis Napoleon. The marriage-treaty between Prince Napoleon and the daughter of the King of Sardinia has, too a most peculiar significance just now,—and to this must be added the necessity which presses upon the Emperor of giving some employment to his immense army, the soldiers of which are tired enough of parades and fêtes and twirling their moustachios for the admiration of servant girls. The French eagle, though withal a holiday-loving bird, and fond of assuming the peacock now and then, has nevertheless a terrible and instinctive craving for dying his talons in blood and scenting the battle field. He is not particular as to the locality of his prey,—a foreign land he would probably prefer, but if that be not practicable, he will not hesitate to indulge his tastes at home. Louis Napoleon knows this, and doubtless it is his policy to avert the bayonets of his soldiers from the streets of Paris and his own throne, by dazzling them with the prospect of a foreign field. The laurels of the Crimea were not won by the French alone. England won her share, and divided the coveted wreath; indeed she did not get her fair portion, but bound many an unearned leaf on the brow of her ancient and traditional foe. France wants now to wage a war on her own account and for her own glory; she wants to stands solitary among the spoils, and so Europe may well view the future with foreboding.

Apart from the dreadful aspect of a possible war on the Continent, one can hardly help smiling at the incongruity of the French Emperor's suspected policy. Louis Napoleon the champion of Italian liberty! The hero of the coup d'état, the gagger of the public press, the prosecutor of Montalembert, the very incarnation of Machiavellianism, stands forth as the apostle of the freedom of Italy! The picture is too good, and yet poor Italy is lost in enthusiastic admiration of it. To us it brings to mind the old satire:—"The devil was sick,—the devil a monk would be!" Every one must regret that in this case the gallant and chivalrous King of Sardinia has been made a sort of catspaw. He can ill afford to link himself with the fortunes of a falling power, and few can anticipate a much brighter issue for the present family of France. The princess Clothilde may have a transient prosperity in her new alliance, but there are few who think that the star of the Imperial family is in the ascendant. The lovers of national freedom could have wished a happier destiny for the daughter of the noble Charles Albert.

The people of England await the issue of Continental difficulties with considerable anxiety. The prospect of war has to a great extent arrested the flow of trade, and houses that were full of business and hope are now quietly watching the turn of events. England would at the outset sustain the status of an armed neutrality, but it seems impossible that she could remain passive for a long period. A Continental war would frightfully distort and dislocate the present state of things, and England would sooner or later become complicated. At any rate, the common sense of the English people calls loudly for the placing of our defences on such a footing, that we shall be able to take care of ourselves, in case of any emergency. It appears, as it always does at a crisis of this kind, that the Admiralty has been gravely at fault,—that our ships are in a deplorable state of unpreparedness, that an enemy has only just to look in some fine morning, and dropping a shell here and there by way of giving notice, land bodily and plant the flag of his country upon our free shores.—There are some people, however, who do not sympathise with the alarmist view, and who feel confident that if our country were in such defenceless state, plenty of our continental neighbors would have taken due note, and would have long since acted accordingly. A Channel Fleet however would be a capital thing, it would give employment to our seamen, experience to the officers, and comfort to the uneasy, besides promoting the interests of naval science in a thousand ways, and conveying a timely hint to our friends on the other side that if they are intending to "come on" we are ready.

The author of "Homer and the Homeric Age," the scholarly and accomplished Gladstone is now duly accredited as the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Isles. He has accepted an onerous task for which he will get little credit and plenty of criticism. His philo-hellenism will probably meet with a check, and he will return to his native land impressed with the truth that the Greeks, like too many others, are best appreciated in the distance. One advantage, however, we may anticipate from the appointment of Mr. Gladstone,—a thoroughly good book on the people of the Grecian Archipelago. It is almost surprising that among all the proposals that have been made for settling the Ionian question, no one has mooted the appointment of an Anglican Bishop. Surely this invariably and unfailing panacea would have met the case. Perhaps this will be a part of Mr. Gladstone's policy.

Nena Sahib most pertinaciously declines to be caught. The war in India seems now to hinge upon his capture. The troops are always just on the eve of laying hold of him, when he takes off. It is said that he has forwarded a communication to the authorities, craving clemency for his family, but not offering to surrender himself. It is not likely that he will allow himself to fall into our hands, though he probably over estimates the character of his fate as a prisoner. England would not be harsh even in her revenge, and she knows how to be generous to her foes. His life, however, could scarcely be spared,—the most generous clemency would hardly dictate that.

Professor Owen, of geological notoriety, presided at a somewhat singular dinner given last week in London. A successful experiment has been made to naturalize the South African Eland, a kind of antelope, in England. Lord Hill has succeeded in rearing a few in his park. A fine specimen was selected from the herd, and delivered over to the butcher. The choice parts were presented to her Majesty, and the remainder was served up at a banquet of zoological savans. The meat was pronounced very good,—and so we may expect that ere long our somewhat restricted catalogue of English meats will receive a respectable addition. Anything for a change.

The English people have been going nearly mad during the week in relation to the poet Burns, the centenary of whose birth was commemorated on the 25th inst. There have been some grand doings. At the Crystal Palace there was a Burns fete,—a part of which was the uncovering of a bust of the poet, recently executed,—the delivery of a prize to the composer of the best poem on the occasion,—the singing of the most popular of the poet's songs, &c. Almost every town has had its commemorative dinner, fabulous copies of the "Poems of Burns" have been sold, and aspiring mayors, who perhaps scarcely knew that such a being ever existed, have "got up" an astonishing quantity of his history and works. These commemorations may be very well, but one cannot but wish that the money lavished over them were better spent. Many a man of genius little inferior to Burns, and of character much more pure and respectable, is starving to-day for want of those very guineas which thousands spent so ruthlessly on Tuesday over a commemorative dinner. It would be more graceful and generous if England would spend her money over poets and authors while they live. She is always ready to hang immortelles on the graves of her children whom she has deplorably neglected in life. Apart from these considerations, it is a matter of doubt whether a man of Burns' character should have a centenary commemoration at all. A Scotch Congregational minister, Dr. Alexander of Edinburgh, was bold enough in a sermon which he preached on Sunday to protest against this demonstration, holding the poet up as a man to whom virtue never confided herself without betrayal, and who for his licentiousness of character and life, deserves rather the condemnation than the adoration of posterity. The *Times* in an article upon the centenary of Burns' birth, deals out some terrible strictures against the vanity of the Scotch people who are always eager to give pre-eminence to the heroes of Caledonia.

Mrs. Wordsworth, the aged widow of the late laureate, has died this week. She was the last earthly link binding us to that paradise of the muses and of literature generally, which the names of Arnold, Southey, Harkey, Coleridge, and Wordsworth have immortalized. Another too has disappeared this week from the catalogue of living celebrities. Henry Hallam, the historian is dead. He was the historian, par excellence, of his day. Unequal to Macaulay in the powers of narration, he was vastly his superior in the profundity of research, and in the calm analysis of facts. Every line of Hallam's books is reliable. The merely superficial reader would probably lay down the book after reading the first page,—but the student of history knows how to set store upon the works of Hallam. They are indeed an invaluable and priceless treasure, and will live to future ages, when perhaps the brilliant pages of Macaulay have ceased to fascinate, or the very name of Macaulay has perished from among men. A charm will always attach itself to the memory of Henry Hallam, were it only for the sake of his gifted and amiable son, whose sad and premature death woke up the most mournful and beautiful plaint which this century has known,—the "In Memoriam" of Tennyson. Mr. Hallam was a favourite of the Queen, whose guest he frequently was. A princely fortune rendered him independent of literature, and perhaps in the first instance won for him a place wherein he was so well beloved. He died in a good old age, counting eighty one years.

The Governor of Malta, who holds a commission as Brigadier General in the service of her most Catholic Majesty, the Queen of Spain, has got himself into hot water and a great many other people into hot tempers, by issuing an order, with the connivance of General Pennefather, requiring that the soldiers of the British garrison at Malta shall present arms to the Catholic Archbishop, as also to the Host, as it passes in procession. A gallant captain, whose conscience would not allow him to pay such a miserable and unworthy homage, has been placed under arrest, and now awaits the verdict of a court-martial. Whoever thinks of saluting the archbishop of Canterbury, or even Samuel, Lord Bishop of Oxford? And yet the colours of an English regiment must be lowered, and the arms of an English soldier grounded, whenever a poor titular dignitary of Rome happens to pass,—or worse still, when Rome's idol is carried in procession! Some right honest and right earnest men have taken the question in hand, and Gen. Peel, in his place in the House, might as well expect no quarter, for he will get none. Governors require more looking after than all the people of England put together.

There is quite a rage just now for commemorations of deceased worthies. Not satisfied to do honor to her living celebrities, England is opening her graves, and bringing forth one after another of those whom, when they lived, she heeded not. Burns, the excise man, meets with canonizations, and as soon as his demonstration is over, the lot falls on Matthew Henry, who is to have his day too. A committee has been formed, and a fund has been started, for giving all honor to the memory of the deceased commentator. The scheme contemplates the raising of a statue at Chester,—the publishing a popular edition of his works, and the founding of one or more Scholarships at Oxford to be called by his name.

Apropos of Memorial Funds, it appears that the obelisk in memory of Dr. Clarke is now completed, and indefatigable exertions are being made to secure funds for building the memorial chapel at Portstewart. A bazaar is to be held at Liverpool, and in connexion with the same object a lecture is to be delivered by Dr. Dixon on Adam Clarke, and addresses by William Arthur and Dr. Raffles are to follow. This is doing the thing in style, and it is to be hoped that a final effort of this kind will suffice to secure all needful funds.

The *Watchman* devotes a leader this week to the question of a Theological Library for the great Public. We have some fine national libraries, but it is thought desirable to found a library strictly Theological, to the shelve of which all that is rare, and erudite and excellent in theological literature should find its way. The project is noble enough, and if realized, would prove generally advantageous, while at the same time it would be monumental of the vigour of the religious mind and contributive of strength to the evidence of the Faith. If it were to be, it would necessarily be a work of many years, an endless work, in fact. Its attainment even of mediocrity would call for the expenditure of boundless wealth, and much as the schme may be desired, it does not seem practicable.

Mr. Mursell, having tasted the sweets of popularity in the Manchester Free Trade Hall, has carried on a second series of sermons to working men on Sabbath afternoons. The titles of the last series are not at all less attractive and outre than those of a former series. Errant and eccentric as the pulpit of this nineteenth century, one cannot but be startled when finding among the subjects of a Christian minister's Sunday discourses such as the following:—"Stop Thief!" "Six and eightpence," "Policeman a!" "Whip behind!" &c., &c. The Gospel must surely have fallen lame, if it needs such help as this to keep it going. The pulpit of Methodism is happily free from vagaries of this sort; we still preach a legitimate Gospel and in a legitimate way, and long may it be so!

The new number of the London Review quite sustains the reputation of our "Quarterly." It now holds rank with the accredited Quarterlies of the country, and is to be found on the tables of Institutions little favourable to the spirit of Methodism. One hears of many works as being in progress, but they don't come out. People are wondering that nothing is heard of the forthcoming memoir of Dr. Bunting. Mr. Arthur keeps silence on his life of Gideon Ousely. Mr. Sponce Hardy is keeping us all on the *qui vive* as to his projected memoir of the celebrated Grimshawe, whose graphic and vivid history would just now create considerable sensation superadded as it is to the intense interest which even now clings to Haworth, of which Mr. Grimshawe was the Incumbent, and which has so recently become one of the favorite haunts of literary tourists, as being the home in which Charlotte Brontë and her sisters spent their weird and tragic life.

Mr. J. H. Rigg, already well known on your side of the water, as the author of "Modern Anglican Theology," delivered a lecture on Tuesday evening, before the members of the Young Men's Christian Association, in Exeter Hall. The lecture occupied two hours in delivery, and was listened to with deep interest by a large audience. Mr. Rigg fully sustained his reputation, and probably enhanced it by his most able and instructive essay.

The solemn services connected with the renewal of the Covenant among our Societies seem to have had a special character this year.—There is a general expectation that the wave of revival which has broken over the American Continent is about to visit England, and that very soon. It is quite clear that the anticipation of a glorious revival has become a settled point with us, and that our people are anxiously striving to be ready when it comes. It is most cheering to hear the prayers which are put up at our public meetings. The one string upon which all harp is this, that God would pour out His Spirit during the year. Preachers, leaders, people, all dwell upon the prospect with earnest delight. Under the influence of such feelings we spent the first Sabbath of the year. It was a glorious day in Methodism. The power of God was with us. Leaving behind us a year of no ordinary character,—a year politically, domestically, and ecclesiastically chequered, we stepped into a year which all seemed to feel was to be a happy and blessed one. God honored us for our faith, and gave his sanction to our hopes. We do not hear of much that is signal and startling from our various Circuits, but we hear of a steady, solid, and general improvement of the tone of piety and desire after God. In many of the Circuits special services have been held on each evening of the week, and although comparatively few have been added to the church, the members of the church have been most blessedly stimulated and strengthened, and the people have begun to cry earnestly for the entire sanctification of their hearts by the power of the Spirit. All this promises well, and is as the dropping of rain before the shower. Our own church is by no means alone. Special services have been held among the members of the Established and Dissenting Churches, and however we may differ in our modes of expectation, it really seems as though *all* the people were waiting for Christ.

It is a glorious thing that the Church can thus await the issues of what must be an eventful year. The people of England will unquestionably pass under great political excitement. The Reform movements of Messrs. Bright & Co. cannot but produce considerable irritation and heat in the national mind. War may bring clouds over our homes and hearths. In the wake of war commercial distress, reduced wages, paucity of work, dear bread, and other evils must follow. It is well that the people of England should be girded for those struggles by the hand of Heaven, and here is hope that come what may she will be able to bear up, and that her utterance even in the time of trouble, will be that of the prophet: "Yet I will rejoice in the Lord!"

A telegram has been just received announcing that the Princess Fredezick Wiljiam of Prussia has been safely delivered of a son. This will give wide satisfaction to all classes.

Mount Allison Academy.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—As we have not troubled you very lately with any of our lucubrations it has occurred to me that possibly influences unfavourable to our vitality might be drawn. But lest any one should imagine us *non est*, we beg to say that we live, and that not merely by sufferance, but emphatically we live, a stirring, healthy, and I trust, not a useless life. By the Divine blessing we have thus far during this unusually unhealthy winter been saved from anything approaching to a serious case of sickness in our numerous family. If healthy air, temperate diet, regular exercise, cheerful society, and constant employment can contribute to health, this is place for its enjoyment.

We consider it a fact of great moment to parents as well as a phenomenon of interest to the psychologist that among sixty young ladies brought together from all parts of the country we should not during a period of six months residence in the Academy have one serious case of illness. This however is but one side of the question, several who came to us debilitated and nervous will return to their homes with invigorated constitutions.

Allow me to add while referring to our mercies that our Institution has been remarkably favoured during the year thus far by the visitations of the Divine Spirit. A large majority of the young ladies enjoy with us the fellowship of saints. This year, as last, we are cheered amid our anxious duties by the grateful declarations from our dear pupils, that while pursuing earthly knowledge with us they have found the heavenly. How often have we thought while assembled on the Sabbath evening in our large school room, with some fifty or sixty young persons singing the songs of Zion, and giving utterance to deep Christian feeling, that if the parents of these dear children could look in and witness their simple, ardent joys, and hear their united voices singing—

"There is a place where spirits blend,
Where friend holds fellowship with friend."

they would feel more than compensated for their absence from the home circle.

We are just closing one of our best terms. This year opened amid many discouragements; times were hard, money was scarce, dark clouds lowered around, and some predicted deserted halls! Early in this year also came our sad loss. Our *father* was taken from our midst. Quietly as he lived did he die. Saintlike he breathed out his spirit into God's hands, and left his stricken family weeping and sorrowing here; but he left us his blessing. Yes we feel as if his blessing was with us; his meek spirit seems to be dwelling with us still; and there is a savour in his memory which subdues and binds us to duty. But the gloom of the opening year is wearing away; our halls are full, and the number of day pupils is larger than it ever has been. If God's blessing is continued to us it will be the best year in the history of this Branch.

A class of ten young ladies will have completed the full course of study at the close of the year, and will go forth clothed with the honours of the Institution. Many of these have stored their minds with the rich treasures of the Greek and Latin poets, have gathered laurels from Goethe and Schiller, and mastered the pure and lofty pathos of Racine. Their mental powers are also being disciplined by the study of Algebra, Geometry, and Trigonometry, while the natural sciences have contributed their quota to render their education more complete.

Excuse, Mr. Editor, this hasty note and allow me to say *en passant*, that if amid the melange gathered from various sources, and the stirring events of city life which of course should be chronicled for the edification of us country people, you could spare us a corner of your respectable paper we would occasionally trouble you with our thoughts.

Yours, &c.
J. ALLISON.

Mount Allison, Feby. 10, 1859.

Concert of Prayer for Institutions of Learning.

MR. EDITOR,—We wish to call the attention of our brethren in the Ministry and other Christians, readers of your paper, to the fact, with which, doubtless, many of them are already acquainted, that for several years the last Thursday in February has been very generally observed by the evangelical churches in the United States as a day of united prayer on behalf of Colleges and other Institutions of learning; and also to respectfully suggest to them the propriety of introducing a similar usage among us.

We propose to hold a public meeting in our Lecture Hall on the evening of Thursday the 24 h inst, for the purpose of uniting in earnest prayer that the Divine blessing may be graciously continued and more abundantly vouchsafed to this Academy, and to all similar Institutions; that the efforts made here and elsewhere throughout the world to educate youth upon Christian principles may be rendered more eminently successful. We take the liberty of asking whether arrangements may not be made to hold similar meetings on all the Circuits?—We think that such meetings once a year, might be made both interesting and profitable. Short addresses upon the importance of the right education of the young,—the claims which institutions, established for the promotion of this, have upon the members of the Church,—and upon other kindred topics, would be appropriate in such meetings, and would tend to awaken and strengthen an enlightened interest in the educational movements of the day, which will not only be in favor of these movements, but also re-act beneficially upon the Christian character of those who may be led to manifest such interest.

The fact that such meetings are held will be assurance to us that the hearty sympathy of the connection at large will be afforded to us in our present position, which we find to be one always of arduous toil, and not unfrequently of oppressive responsibility, painful trial, and distressing anxiety; and such assurance will be for us a valuable source of strength and encouragement. We are, we confess, sometimes almost discouraged by the thought that neither the importance nor the difficulty of the work, for the right conduct of which we have become responsible, is rightly apprehended by the Conference and Connexion, whose servants we are.

We would say to all *Brethren, remember and pray for the young for all institutions designed for their benefit, and for all those who are labouring especially for their improvement.*

H. PICKARD,
J. ALLISON.

Mount Allison Wesleyan Academy, Sackville, N. B., Feb. 10, 1859.

Mount Allison Academy.

MEETING OF ALUMNI.

We have great pleasure in presenting the following communication, with the appended circular, to the notice of the Alumni of the Mount Allison Wesleyan Academy scattered throughout the provinces. We cannot doubt that the response to the application now made will be swift and cordial.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 14, 1959.

MR. EDITOR,

Will you be kind enough to insert the accompanying circular in the *Provincial Wesleyan;* and also to allow us through the same medium to state that a copy will be sent to all alumni whose places of residence can be ascertained; and that if this should meet the eye of any not receiving one he may know the reason, and if desirous of contributing may put himself in communication with either of the Secretaries.

CIRCULAR.

Minutes of a Meeting of the Alumni of the Mount Allison Academy, resident in Halifax, held in the Committee Room of the Young Men's Christian Association, on Wednesday Evening, February 2nd, 1859, George R. Anderson, Esq., in the Chair.

1. On motion of Mr. John W. Webb, seconded by Mr. James L. Woodill, it was unanimously

Resolved, That this meeting, deeply sensible of the loss which the Provinces at large have sustained in the recent removal by death of Charles F. Allison, Esq., the founder and generous supporter of the Mount Allison Academy, feels that it is incumbent upon the Alumni of that Institution to give expression to their veneration for his character, and their grateful sense of the benefits they have derived from his munificence.

2. On motion of Mr. George Johnson, seconded by Mr. Samuel H. Black, it was unanimously

Resolved, That for this purpose the Alumni of the Academy throughout the Provinces be requested to unite with those composing this meeting in a subscription, not exceeding Twenty Shillings each, to form a fund for the purchase of the portrait of Mr. Allison, now in process of finishing by W. Gush, Esq., for presentation to the Institution.

3. On motion of Mr. Charles F. DeWolf, seconded by Mr. William Full, Jr., it was unanimously

Resolved, That the following Alumni be a Committee to carry out these Resolutions, viz:

JOHN STARR, *Chairman,*
C. H. M. BLACK,
GEORGE R. ANDERSON,
SAMUEL H. BLACK, *Treasurer,*
WM B. MCNUTT, } *Joint Secretaries,*
GEO. JOHNSON, }
(Signed)
JAMES L. WOODILL,
Secretary.

HALIFAX, N. S. Feb., 12, 1859.

DEAR SIR.—

Your attention is respectfully directed to the above Resolutions. A few explanatory remarks will, we trust, obtain for them, and the object they promote, your sanction and hearty approval.

As you will perceive, it is proposed to present to the Academy, as the testimonial of the Alumni, the portrait of Mr. Allison; thus giving expression to their appreciation of his character and acts for the benefit of themselves and his country.

Liberty has been granted by the Trustees to take the Portrait under our charge for this purpose. It is now in England, but it is expected here in the ensuing Spring. Its cost, together with photographs connected therewith, will be about £250.

You will also perceive from the Resolutions passed that it is proposed to make this memorial the gift of *all* in preference to that of a *few*, and for this purpose the subscription has been limited to Twenty Shillings as the highest. Any sums under that amount, however, will be thankfully received.

In addition to the inducements naturally arising from the universal honor accorded by all true-hearted Alumni to the great and good man whose noble deeds we seek to commemorate by this enduring and conspicuous monument, it has been decided to present to each subscriber of Twenty Shillings a photograph of his portrait.

Hoping that you will join us in so laudable an object,

We are, Dear Sir,
Yours truly,
WM. B. MCNUTT,
GEO. JOHNSON. } *Joint Secretaries.*

Communications, which, to save expense, you will please pre-pay, may be addressed to either of the Secretaries—the former in box 74, the latter in box 63, Halifax Post Office.

For the Provincial Wesleyan.

St. John, South.

A large meeting in connection with the Germain Street Methodist Sabbath School was held in the Germain Street Church on the evening of the 2nd inst. The galleries were occupied by the scholars and teachers, who sang beautifully several appropriate hymns. The body of the church was filled by an attentive and an approving audience. On the platform were several ministers—the chief officers of our other schools in the city, and in Portland—and other patrons of the institution. The Superintendent of the Circuit was in the Chair.

An excellent Report was read by Mr G A Lockhart, the Superintendent of the school, who has been labouring therein for *thirty years.*—The following extracts from this model Report—the work of the Secretary, William T C Humbert, will interest many of your readers.

"Before entering upon a statistical statement, the officers and teachers of the Germain Street Wesleyan Sabbath School, desire to express their deep sense of the loss sustained in the death of one of their Superintendents, Gilbert T Ray, Esq, which sorrowful event occurred on the 23rd of October last. Mr Ray for many years was zealously engaged in this and the Portland Sabbath School. His sincere and disinterested labours for so many years, together with his liberality, tended greatly to the efficiency of these institutions; while his friendly disposition towards those with whom he was engaged in conducting the schools called forth their highest esteem; although, in consequence of his health failing him the two or three years preceding his death, the school was deprived of his regular services, yet he continued to manifest a deep interest for its prosperity, by acts of liberality and in conversation with those connected with its management, as well as by his earnest supplications at a throne of grace for the blessing of the Most High to crown their labours.

"They would also mention with affectionate regret the demise of Mr Jonathan Cassiday, who for several years was a punctual, zealous and an efficient teacher.

"There are 9 male and 11 female classes in the school, two of which are termed "Bible Classes," and are formed principally of young men and young women respectively, who would probably have left, had not classes been appointed in which the instruction is both highly useful and attractive.

"There are connected with the school 2 Superintendents, 1 Secretary, 2 Librarians, 1 Assistant Librarian, 11 Male Teachers, 13 Female Teachers, 75 Male, and 92 Female scholars—total, 197.

"To the Honorable Judge Wilmot they would acknowledge their deep indebtedness for the very interesting and instructive addresses delivered by him, both at the Mechanics' Institute, and in their School Room; also to the ministers and other friends who have visited and addressed the School during the year.

"That their humble endeavours to lead the scholars in the way of truth have not been altogether in vain, they gather from the fact, that *several of the scholars during the past year, have united with the Church,* and are at present consistent members of the same. Not unto man, but unto God, be all the glory."

The first Resolution was moved by the Rev. W. Wilson, who conveyed much information in a few brief sentences, and was seconded by Mr. E. Lloyd, in a very pleasing and short address. It was as follows: "That the Report now read be received and adopted, and that this meeting rejoices in the appropriate and well organised arrangements which exist in the Germain Street Wesleyan Methodist Sabbath School.

The Rev. T. M. Albrighton moved the second resolution. He eloquently discoursed on the magnificent advantages conferred on the rising race of mankind by the truly Christian institution, of which he then appeared as the advocate. Mr. Potts followed, supporting the motion in a speech that would have done credit to an older head. It was received with unanimous and cordial applause. Mr. Potts is teacher of a Bible class. The second resolution set forth, "That this meeting duly appreciating the benefits of Sabbath schools, regards it as incumbent on parents and guardians of youth to co-operate with the labourers in Sabbath schools by promoting the regular and punctual attendance of the scholars; by stimulating them in the acquisition of their lessons; by liberally contributing to the unavoidable expenditure in books in the classes, and for libraries; and also to offer fervent prayer to the most High, that all may be rendered pre-eminently a permanent blessing to the youth of our churches."

The Rev Mr Snowball moved the third resolution. His remarks were pertinent, and sensible. He was followed by Mr J Sullivan who in demonstrating the advantages to be derived from Sabbath Schools, named several persons who are now acceptably and usefully preaching the Gospel, who were in earlier life scholars in the Germain Street Methodist Sunday School. Mr Jenkins a Superintendent of the School in the Centenary Church, good naturedly supported the motion, although he had not consented to his name appearing in the programme. He stated that the Sunday School enterprise in the city of St John, which has grown to such large and hopeful proportions, was initiated here by an early and zealous member of our church. The spontaneous observations of Mr Jenkins were admirable and forcible; qualities which they derived equally from the *matter* which he adduced, and the *spirit* in which it was presented. The last resolution bore "That this meeting is fully pursuaded that Christian Sabbath Schools are wisely adapted to secure many and great advantages; among which may be enumerated the sanctification of the Sabbath, familiarity with the Holy Scriptures, the habit of reverent worship, early personal piety, filial obedience, future usefulness, and the permanent enlargement of the Church." The collection, amounting to several pounds, will be expended on the Libraries. The whole delighted congregation joined in singing the noble doxology, which accompanied by the organ, played by Miss Marshall, had a fine effect, giving an impressive close to one of the most excellent meetings of the sort ever held in the Mother Methodist Church in the City of Saint John.

The preceding account has been forwarded for publication in the hope that our numerous Sabbath School Teachers will be encouraged to persevere in their highly appreciated and self-denying labours; that others may be reminded of the privilege and obligation of promoting the increase and efficiency of this universally favourite institution; and that daily prayer may be made everywhere, that this great nursery of the church may be constantly enriched with showers of blessing from the God of all grace.

D.

February 4.

From the Presbyterian Witness.

A Pervert's Plea.*

The neatly printed pamphlet of eight dozen pages which now lies before us, has been very eagerly sought after and read with much curiosity. It purports to be written by Mr. Maturin, and is addressed to his old hearers and friends of St. Paul's Parish; but it is evidently intended for a wider range of readers; and as it has been obligingly laid upon our table, as well as advertized in our columns, there can be no impropriety in dealing with it as with public property, and as its merits seem to us to demand. We may say at the outset that this pamphlet is written with a correctness, purity of style, and acuteness of reasoning which has taken us by surprise. With all the ingenuity of the special pleader is combined the earnestness of the fanatic. It is quite clear that the writer believes the most ultra dogmas of Popery with a sincerity with which he never believed the doctrines of the English Church of which he was for so many years a minister. It is equally clear that he is anxious to make Protestantism odious and contemptible, and to persuade his old friends of St. Paul's Parish, as well as all others whom his voice may reach, to join the true, catholic, infallible church of Rome." Mr. Maturin goes to work with all the sincerity and zeal of a neophyte. He is a greater papist than the Pope—and as good a sophist as any Jesuit in the world. But he must excuse us if we take the liberty of exposing an evident trick of his own and the "holy fathers" to whose guidance he has submitted. We are in the habit of observing men's style of thought and composition and their idiomatic peculiarities. We have had the opportunity of hearing Mr. Maturin speak frequently in public and in private; we have also read some of his productions, and we have no hesitation in saying that the body of this pamphlet is *not his production.* He came from England with this "Letter" for publication; in the production of it as well as in its publication, he was merely an automaton. It was probably in a state of readiness before the "Rev. Edmund Maturin" left Halifax to go to England "for his health." It is well that the public should know this—should be aware of the fact that the astutest minds in the Romish connection in England have contributed to the production of this pamphlet. We are not therefore to be looked upon as reviewing simply the production of "E. Maturin, Esq" but that of the cunning pervert Manning and the smooth-tongued Wiseman.—The priests in this quarter could not be intrusted with the production of such an article. Father Hannan has not the necessary talent or scholarship—Bishop Connelly has not the craft and cannot keep his temper—Priest O'Reilly could have done it, no doubt, but he required rest after the efforts of last summer. The policy of such a trick as we are now exposing, is more manifest than its morality. Cardinal Wiseman knows full well that thousands will read this Letter who could never be induced to turn a page in an ordinary book of Popish controversy, and hence this effort to put the fairest possible face on a poor old harridan.

The "Letter" commences by a few personal explanations, which we must say are not only unsatisfactory but absolutely prove Mr. Maturin to have been thoroughly weak and dishonest for a great number of years. It is curious what amount of cunning there is frequently in your half-witted people.—They learn the cant of religion, and use it as a cloak for intolerable meannesses. They have no hesitation in accepting large sums of money under false pretences—they will eat your bread while they plot against you, or suffer themselves to be made the tools of our bitterest enemies. This is just what your half fledged Papists do in the Church of England: they eat her bread while they are undermining her foundations and seducing her children. Mr. Maturin admits that his mind was fully made up to join the Church of Rome before he left this city to go to England. It is also well known now that news of his "conversion" occasioned no surprise at the Glebe House. Yet it is equally well known that his pretence for going away was ill health, that he stated it as his expectation that he would return in course of three months to resume his labours in St. Paul's Parish, and that he did not give the slightest hint to any of his Protestant friends as to what was impending. He even did not hesitate to accept a passage across the Atlantic as a Protestant gratuity. It is necessary to place facts such as these before the reader to enable him to estimate at its proper value the style of morality Rome instils into her catechumens. We certainly do not state them to hurt Mr. Maturin's feeling or to damage his character—the latter were impossible—the former were unkind.

Mr. Maturin claims descent from the Protestant Huguenots who fled from France to escape torture and death at the hands of the Church of Rome. He states in this pamphlet that they were "expelled from France for their profession of the Protestant religion." Thank you Mr. Maturin! The Church of Rome then *did* persecute, and the Church of Rome is infallible—therefore it were right, *if convenient,* to expel us, poor Protestants, out of Nova Scotia? Thank you Mr Maturin!

Mr. Maturin commenced coquetting with Rome immediately upon the conclusion of his college course. He confesses that at time (1840) the Decrees of the Council of Trent, and the Romish Missal were his "constant companions"—"a great part of both was committed to memory." He now "admired the beauty and consistency" of the Romish system though he could not *fully* adopt it.—He thought it better to "remain a Protestant till God should give" him a "clearer light." "With a feeling of devout curiosity I attended High Mass for the first time on the 12th December, 1841, in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Dublin. This event constituted a new era in my religious history. I was deeply *impressed* with the solemnity of the service, the *splendour* of the ceremonies, and the devotion of the worshippers." Still he could not take the decisive step. He set apart the whole season of Lent 1842 for a special examination of the subject with "fasting and prayer." He now read Cardinal Wiseman's "excellent" lectures and the "reasoning appeared to be perfectly conclusive" in favour of the Romish Church. He "*almost*" arrived at the conclusion in which he now rejoices—viz., that the "whole work of the Reformation was an act of Schism, and therefore it was the duty of Protestants to return to the Church of Rome." He also learned to disbelieve in the dogma of the "complete sufficiency of the Holy Scriptures" and "the right of private judgment." He felt that the Reformers were "evil" men but was not sure that their work was all bad. But his conscience allowed him to remain in the church of England because "he thought she retained the Apostolic Succession in her Bishops and Clergy." "I was quite satisfied with the general truth of the great principles of Catholic unity." Still he continued in the Church of England. He feels that this places him in rather an awkward light and makes the following sage attempt at moralizing on it:—"It is indeed one of the greatest mysteries in the dispensations of Providence in my past life, and one which I cannot fully comprehend to this moment * * * * and I still feel that during all my years of separation from the Church [of Rome] *my heart was essentially* [Roman] *Catholic* while *my mind was accidentally Protestant*—my fervent wishes were for a sure and certain resting place for my weary soul." The words within brackets in this quotation are ours—the rest and the italics are Mr. Maturin's! How could he more thoroughly stamp himself as a whining, hypocritical weakling than he has done by this confession? He goes on to state that he then entered into correspondence with a priest who resided in his native parish. "Several years afterwards," says Mr. Maturin, "I received a letter from this Cleryman, in which he stated his own conviction together with that of his Bishop, that I would ultimately become a Catholic." "I went on in the same way for several months frequently joining in the service of the Catholic Church, till the end of July 1842. He now, in this state of mind entered the Holy ministry in connection with the Church of England. He served as Curate in three parishes, last in St. Paul's in this city—having all the while "a moderate preference for the English Church"!—Here ends the personal narrative, and the reasons for his taking the decive step follow. These we must leave for another article.—Meantime we must admit that it was a very "mysterious Providence" the way Mr. Maturin got through the world so long with flying colours as a truly evangelical christian, when confessedly he was a Papist at heart. It was rather mysterious that he managed to hoodwink the shrewd parishioners of St. Paul's into a belief of his piety and Protestantism—so that not a shadow of suspicion ever crossed their minds as to his good faith. It is rather mysterious that preaching of which the staple was raving about the Millenium, and false interpretations of Prophecy should be counted evangelical. These are "mysteries" of which we cannot give a reasonable account any more than of the thousand and one "mysteries" that Rome teaches her faithful children. Mr. Maturin was evidently ensnared by the pomp of the Romish ritual and by a weak handkering after an infallible *human* guide. His fate we trust will prove a warning to others.

National Character — Religious Development.

One of the most interesting and instructive subjects that can occupy the attention of the reflecting mind, is the varied aspects under which evangelical Christianity is presented, as modified by national peculiarities. Every nation has an individualty. It is this individualty that constitutes its specific identity. For example, if we just glance at Europe we shall find that, though these nations are found lying side by side, running into each other, standing in this relation for centuries, they still retain their peculiarities. How wide, for example the contrast between *Germany, France, Switzerland,* Prussia, Italy and *Russia. Germany,* lethargic in all its movements, strongly conservative, averse to changes and revolutions; France, fickle and restless, always seeking change, never at one stay, full of vivacity and levity; the Swiss, with his innate love of liberty, his deep and ardent attachment to the apostolic faith, the home of the much agitated apostolical succession, if a home can be found for it anywhere in this wide world. Italy with its glorious history, its heroic ancestry, its struggles for liberty, the land of noble achievements, once the proud mistress of the world, still in its development it manifests the genius and spirit of ancient Rome.

In the British Isles the same diversity of national feeling and peculiarities are evinced.

There is England, with its firm tenacity, its powerful conservative tendency, its love of personal liberty, the very country bearing the marks, by its public and private walks through the parks and private grounds—England, the home of Protestantism for Europe. Then there is Scotland, with its broadly marked national characteristics—with its historical associations of which any nation may be proud—one peculiarity standing out in all its revolutions and changes, namely, the religious element. This element is interwoven with all its struggles deeply imbedded in the mind of the nation.

Ireland next claims attention. Ireland, the land of genius and poetry, but of all countries the most unfortunate—its history written in tears, a dark cloud for ages has overshadowed its destiny. Its people distinguished for a brilliancy of talent, surpassed by no nation in the world, possessing wit unrivalled, an elasticity that enables their spirits to rise above every emergency. Permanently to depress an Irishman is an absolute impossibility.

The very same law that is developed on the continent of Europe, is exemplified in our own country. Every State has its peculiarities. Where can you find a more complete contrast than is seen between [illegible] and

inquiring into everybody's business, but hermetically sealed up as regards his own; the other a fitting representative of the broad prairies, and wild forests, and mighty rivers of the West. The western man is one of noble impulses—rough and ready—no half-and-half work about him. Whatever he undertakes he puts through with all his soul—open as the noon day, frank and noble in his bearing, full of poetry and tenderness.

We wish to direct attention especially to the fact that there is in the development of religion an exemplification of the same law. To pass by the subject in its more general aspects, and limit ourselves to Methodism, we have ample proof of the correctness of this position. In England, Ireland and Scotland, the Methodist societies are placed substantially under the same form of government, and have a constant interchange of ministers, but yet in the manifestations of the piety of Methodism there is no monotony. Scottish Methodism is characterized by its intelligence, steadiness and perseverance. It requires as much labour to convert one Scotchman as it does to convert three Englishmen or Americans, but when converted, a Scotchman seldom backslides. He is also very firm in his ecclesiastical attachments and friendships. In Ireland there is much fervency and many excellent qualities, but it cannot be considered as the highest type of Methodism. In England, as is well known, there is in Methodism a strictness of discipline that gives it great compactness, but at the same time perhaps interferes with its free development. For efficiency, liberality and order British Methodism is not to be surpassed.

Our own beloved Methodism, generally the same as that of the British Conference, though modified by our Episcopal form of government, varies with the geographical boundaries of this vast continent. New England Methodism, stiff, precise, comparatively cold and logical in its manifestations. As you travel West, becoming a little more loose in its movements, so that when you cross the Allegheny mountains, you find Methodism breathes more freely, and by the time you get out West, it has shaken off every trammel, and as the sturdy pioneer moves along regardless of technicalities, enters only upon the accomplishment of its great mission, order or no order. If our readers have heard a backwoodsman and a Yankee preach on the same day, they will be able to form a pretty correct conception of what we mean.

We glory in this wondrous variety in the developments of our beloved Methodism, and never until the great Creator has tamed down mind to one uniform law, in all its external manifestations or until every nation is divested of its peculiarities and brought down to one common level, shall we attempt to reduce religion to one level plane.—*Central Christian Advocate.*

Provincial Legislature.

TUESDAY, February 8th, 1859.

House met at 3 o'clock.

Hon. Attorney General, from the Revising Committee, reported the following list of standing Committees, which were agreed to by the House:

AGRICULTURE.—Mr. McFarlane, Hon Mr. Young, Hon Mr. McKinnon, Mr. Chipman, Mr. Bill, Mr. Parker, Mr. Chambers.

FISHERIES.—Messrs Ryder, Martell Locke, Borneuf, Smyth, Reinhard, Wier.

POST OFFICE.—Messrs Henry, McFarlane, McDonald, White, Wade, Munro, Annand,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.—Messrs. Killam, Esson, Brown, Archibald, White.

PRINTING AND REPORTING.—Hon. Financial Secretary, Hon Mr. Howe, Hon Mr. Young, Hon C. J Campbell, and Mr. McFarlane.

EDUCATION.—Hon Attorney General, Mr Archibald, Hon Mr. Young, Hon Provincial Secretary, Hon Mr. Howe, Messrs Brown, Tobin McDonald, Moses.

CROWN PROPERTY.—Messrs. Aachibald, Wilkins, Hon Mr. Young, Hon Financial Secretary, Mr. McKeagney, Hon Attorney General Mr. Esson.

NAVIGATION SECURITIES.—Messrs Killam, Ruggles, Reinhard, Fuller, Bent, McKenzie, and Bill.

PENITENTIARY.—Messrs Chipman, Churchill, Robichau, Caldwell, Bailey, Robertson, and Davidson.

RELIEF, viz: Transient Paupers, Wrecked Seamen, Sick Immigrants Poor Asylum.—Messrs Brown, Bennett, Smith, Geldert, P. Smyth, McLearn.

HUMANE INSTITUTIONS.—Viz: Deaf, Dumb, Blind, and Insane, and Hospital for the Insane—Messrs Wier, Moses, McLellan, Bent, and Caldwell.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.—Messrs Webster, Wade, Hon Mr. McKinnon, Morrison and Fuller.

EXPIRING LAWS AND PRIVATE BILLS.—Messrs Wade, Wilkins, Henry, McDonald and Ruggles.

TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.—Messrs Tobin, Wier, Hon J. C. Campbell, McKenzie, and Hon Mr Howe.

ROAD DAMAGES.—Messrs Shaw, Annand, Munro, Killam, B Smith.

AMENDMENTS TO THE LAWS—Hon Attorney General, Messrs McDonald, Archibald Henry, Esson and Tobin.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE.—Hon Fin Secretary, Mr. Archibald, Mr. Esson.

On motion of the Hon Atty. General, the adjourned Debate was resumed.

The following gentlemen addressed the House—Mr Henry, Mr. Churchill, Mr. Killam, and Mr. Wier. The Hon Fin Secretary Hon Attorney General, and Hon Prov. Secretary, in explanation—and Mr. McFarlane on the subject of Debate.

Then the House adjourned until half-past 2 o'clock the next day. F. C.

WEDNESDAY, 9th, 1859

House met at half-past 2 o'clock.

The adjourned debate on hon Mr. Young's amendment was resumed.

The following gentlemen addressed the house—Mr. Wade, Mr. Annand, Mr. McDonald, and Mr. McLellan.

Then the house adjourned until half past 2 o'clock next day. F. C.

THURSDAY, Feby. 10th, 1859.

House met at 2½ o'clock.

The adjourned debate on the Hon Mr. Young's amendment to the Address was moved

After some remarks from Hon Attorney General, Financial Secretary, Hon Mr. Young, Mr. Wade, and Hon Provincial Secretary, on the propriety of shortening the debate—

A call of the house was had.

After a half-an hour's delay—Hon Mr. Howe said he thought after the three argumentative and gentlemanly speeches in attack of the Government given yesterday, he thought the rejoinder should come from that side. He should like to know what the Government intended to do.

Hon Attorney General said that the Provincial Secretary had just stated, that as he considered his speech of the other day had not yet been answered, he would not further trespass on the time of the House. As regards himself, (he, the Attorney General) on the part of the Government, wished to bring the debate to a close as soon as possible, and he merely wished to address the house for a half hour before the Hon leader o the opposition closed the debate.

Mr Chambers then spoke upon the subject of debate

He was followed by the Hon Mr Howe.

The Hon Financial Secretary spoke shortly in explanation.

Then the debate was adjourned.

The House adjourned until 2½ o'clock the next day. F. C.

FRIDAY, February 11.

House met at half past 2 o'clock.

On the opening of the doors, in consequence of the noise made by the crowd on entering, Hon. Mr. Howe moved that the galleries be cleared—which was done by order of the Speaker. The House sat with closed doors for the rest of the day.

The House then adjourned until 12 o'clock the next day.

SATURDAY, Feb. 12, 1859.

House met at 12 o'clock, and sat with closed doors until 2 o'clock.

Then the House adjourned until 3 o'clock, when the doors were opened

The adjourned debate on Mr. Young's amendment was resumed.

The Hon Howe resumed his speech of the previous day

He was followed by Mr, Shaw and the Hon Prov Secretary.

After which the House adjourned until 2 o'clock on Monday.

MONDAY, February 14, 1859.

House met at 2½ o'clock.

On motion of the Hon Attorney General the debate was resumed.

The following gentlemen addressed the House:—Mr, Wade in explanation, the Hon Attorney General, the Hon Mr, Young, Mr, Henry.

After some remarks on the propriety of closing the debate that night—a call of the House was had for the purpose of taking the question.

Hon Mr, Young's amendment to the address was then read and put. On division there appeared for the ammendment 22—against it 27.

For the Amendment—Messrs Esson, Reinhard, Wier, McDonald, B Smith, Davidson, McKenzie, Bailey, Geldert, Locke, Parker, McLellan, Morrison, Chipman, Chambers, Young, Webster, Annand, Robertson, Archibald, Munro, Hon Mr Howe—22

Against—Messrs Churchill, Moses, Wade, Killam, Bent, Caldwell, Bourneuf, Bill, McLearn, C Campbell, McFarlane, Shaw, Brown, Ryder, Hon Attorney General, Hon Financial Secretary, Hon Provincial Secretary, Hon J Campbell, Martell, Henry, P Smyth, Robichau, White, Hon Mr McKinnon—27.

So the amendment passed in the negative.

The address was then moved.

Hon Mr Howe then announced his intention of moving an amendment to the next clause of the address, in order to reply to the speech of Mr Henry. The hon gentleman then spoke in reply. Mr Henry followed. After which Mr Tobin, Hon Mr Howe, Hon Attorney General, Hon Mr Young, and Hon Financial Secretary addressed the House.

Then the remaining clauses of the address passed.

The House adjourned at 9 o'clock until 12½ o'clock the next day. F. C.

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

Domestic.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.—February 7, 1859.—His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, by the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to make the following appointments:

To be the Judge of the Court for the Probate of Wills in the County of Cumberland—John D Kinnear, Esq, in place of the Honble Mr Dickey, resigned.

To be the Registrar of the said Court—Wm. M Fullerton, Esq, in the place of John D. Kinnear, Esq.

To be one of the Justices of the Peace of the County of Cumberland—Robert Ripley.

To be one of the Commissioners of Sewers for the "Bishop Dyke," in the Township of Horton—Henry Narey.

ACCIDENT IN WILMOT.—On Friday evening last, as the Rev. James Robertson L L. D., was returning homeward, at about 10 o'clock, p. m., after holding Divine Service at a place a few miles distant, the Rev. Gentleman, accompanied by one of his sons, in attempting to cross the intervale grounds between the Middleton Bridge and the adjacent highlands, (which were overflowed by the water, caused by the heavy rains of that morning,) was swept away, horse, sleigh, and all into the current of the raging torrent.—Their cries brought some of the nearest residents to their aid and they were saved, though not till the horse was drowned. We rejoice that the accident was not more serious.—*Western News.*

The Annual Mission Meeting of the Presbyterian Church, Poplar Grove, was held there on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 7 P. M. The Chair was occupied by J. R. Foreman Esq, and the meeting was opened with praise and prayer by the Rev. Mr. Sprague. The Congregation in Poplar Grove collected for Missions during the past year upwards of £80, notwithstanding the large expenditure which they had to bear in the enlargement of their Church.

New Brunswick.

We observe, with much surprise, that a public notice has been issued by the "command of the Postmaster General," to the effect, that the mails, heretofore despatched to the United States and other places to the westward of the city on Saturday afternoon, will, in future, be despatched on *Sunday afternoon.* Surely there must be some mistake. It cannot be possible that the Postmaster General is in earnest. The clerks are now required, very unnecessarily, in our opinion to remain on duty in the office during the greater part of the Lord's Day; but, in future, this additional labor will *compel* them to remain there. We need not say that this is contrary to the expectations of our citizens when they petitioned for the cessation of Sunday labor at the Post Office, and especially when they read the Hon. Mr. Connell's address on the subject. We trust, therefore, that the Postmaster General will reconsider the order in question, and will endeavor to make such arrangements as will secure to the clerks in this department of the public service a rest on the sacred day of rest.—*Church Witness.*

United States.

THE CONGRESSIONAL SNARL.—It is impossible not to see that there is a grave entanglement of affairs at Washington—such entanglement indeed that it would surprise no one if Congress were to break up in general confusion, without even providing the necessary means for carrying on the government. At no former time, probably, since the framing of the constitution were public affairs of every kind in such an unsatisfactory state. The Administration is feeble in the extreme, possessing neither the confidence of its party, nor the respect of its opponents, and yet attempts projects which could only be achieved by a powerful government, backed by an approving people and an overflowing treasury. Scarcely could stronger evidence have been given of the President's inability to comprehend his true position and of his misconception of the true character of the American people, than his last message to Congress, and the course he has since pursued; and the result has been a humiliation which we would much rather the Chief Magistrate of the republic had been spared.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

NEW FILLIBUSTER MOVEMENT.—The leading fillibusters are said to be organizing an expedition to Arizona. A correspondent of the New York *Times* in speaking of the event says: "Nearly all the leading spirits of the former Cuban and Isthmus expeditions, from Henningsen down, are to join this exodus. The administration having taken upon itself the task of reannexing Cuba—washed off from the Florida coast in some former age—like monarchs out of business, these restless spirits are about to seek in agriculture and mining a repose of the mind. When their energies shall have been restored, we may look for a further *anabasis* toward the Mexican Mecca, where they will smoke the final pipe of peace, and take a hasty plate of soup' in the halls of the Montezumas."

KANSAS.—Conflicting accounts continue to be received from this territorry. A fight is reported to have taken place "between a party of Missouri men, who went over the line to hunt for Brown and Montgomery, in which one Kansas man was killed, and two wounded. The Missouri force retired, and their loss is not reported. Brown and Montgomery are said to be quiet—the latter at work on his farm. Gen Lane is lecturing, and anxious to get into public life again"

Another and later report, which wears an aspect of improbability, alleges that "a conflict had taken place between a party of men under Capt. Brown, and a posse under the deputy U S marshal, near Paoli. Five of Capt Brown's men, together with the deputy marshal and two of his assistants, are alleged to have been killed.—*N. Y. Christian Advocate.*

MYSTERY OF THE AMERICAN LAKES.—Lake Erie is only 60 to 70 feet deep, but the bottom of Lake Ontario, which is 502 feet deep, 230 feet below the tide level of the ocean, or as low as most parts of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the bottoms of lake Huron, Michigan and Superior, although their surface is so much higher, are all, from their vast depth, on a level with the bottom of Lake Ontario.

Now, as their discharge, the river Detroit, after allowing for the full probable portion carried off by evaporation, does not appear by any means equal to the quantity of water which the three upper great lakes receive, it has been conjectured that a subterranean river may run from Lake Superior to Huron or Lake Ontario. This conjecture is by no means improbable, and accounts, for the singular fact that salmon and herring are caught in all the lakes communicating with the St. Lawrence, but in no others As the falls of Niagara must have always existed, it would puzzle the naturalists to say how these fish get into the upper lakes without some such subterranean river; moreover, any periodical obstruction of the river would furnish a not improbable solution of the mysterious flux and reflux of the lakes.

Upon this the editor of the Scientific *American* remarks:

"Are salmon and herring found in the lakes and rivers above the Falls of Niagara! If so, it affords strong grounds for supposing there is a subterranean communication between Ontario and the upper lakes; if not, we can see no grounds for such a conclusion"—*Central Adv.*

From Late English Papers.

BY R. M. S. AMERICA.

The lapse of another week, the London *Beacon* of Jan. 26th says, has not tended to confirm those hopes of peace which were so confidently entertained a few days ago. The official papers of the French Government having once given forth their oracular announcement that war was not intended, have since maintained complete silence on the subject; while all the other papers continue their announcements that war is intended, after all. Every other indication from which the intention of a country is wont to be ascertained bears a warlike tendency. The army is kept up to its full war complement, and, what is still more important, the munitions of war are provided on a scale and to an extent which is extremely unusual in a time of peace Shot and shell, loaf and biscuit, horse and waggon—everything which relates to the ordnance, the commissariat, and the transport of an army, are stored up at all the principal military stations; and the universal interference from such unwonted preparations in time of peace, is, that war is not far distant. Perhaps the most decided indication of all is, that the Prince Napoleon has arrived at Turin, and, through General Niel, has made a formal demand of the hand of the young Princess of Sardinia—a demand with which the King of Sardinia has, with some formality, expressed his compliance. There ought certainly to be nothing in a marriage treaty that of necessity implies war; but, notwithstanding, it is certain that both in Italy and in Germany it is considered that the hand of the Princess Clotilde is the price which Sardinia pays for the assistance France has consented to afford in the event of a new war between Austria and Sardinia. In the meantime, the position taken up by Austria is not less significant. Resolved not to yield without a struggle, and not despairing, even though Russia and France should both join Sardinia against her, she is resolved that the quarrel shall not come from her side, while she takes care that whenever it does come she shall not be unprepared to meet it. Hence the reinforcements of troops that for some weeks past have been pouring into Italy; hence their concentration upon various strategical points; hence the placing of the fortresses in a state of efficient repair. If the struggle once begins, it will be a long and desperate one. Our own sympathies, in such an event, would be all for the Italians, if we could only be sure that their most successful endeavors would afford them more than a mere change of masters.

BIRTH OF A PRUSSIAN PRINCE.—Berlin Thursday, Jan. 27.—At 3 o'clock to-day, the Princess Frederick William was safely delivered of a prince. Mother and child are as well as possible.

Berlin, Thursday, 4 p.m.—The Regent and his consort appeared on the balcony of the palace, and amid vociferous cheering, thanked the populace for their sympathy.

Windsor, Jan. 27.—Intelligence of the Princess Frederick William of Prussia having been safely delivered of a son, arrived at Windsor Castle at three o'clock this afternoon. The Royal mother and infant Prince, we are happy to learn, are doing well.

The British Government, it is alleged, has completed a contract with three large iron companies for a supply of 68 pounders as fast as they can be cast. An important contract for gunpowder has also been taken.

The marriage of Prince Napoleon with the Princess Clotilde will be celebrated to-morrow (Sunday), the 30th inst., at Turin. The newly married couple will afterwards set off for Paris, and will, it is believed, take up their abode at the Palais Royal Diplomatic notes are said to have been dispatched by the English Cabinet to Austria and Sardinia. In the note addressed to the latter, it is said that, as the sincere ally of Sardinia, England feels it her duty to divert, her from the dangerous path she seems willing to follow. She reminds Piedmont, amongst other things, that her true and noble task in Italy is to exalt and improve the other Italian governments by the efficacy of her own example. The note to Austria is a warm exhortation to the Imperial Government to remedy the serious grievances of Italy, thus destroying the causes and pretexts of the threatened war.

The Paris correspondent of the *Herald*, writing on the night of the 27th, says.—The opinion is now almost universal in Paris that a crisis has arrived in the affairs of Europe more momentous than any which has arisen since the wars of the first empire. A small party, however, belonging chiefly to the monied interest, still fondly cling to the hope that war may be averted, and that the warning voice of Lord Derby's cabinet will succeed in persuading the three powers now preparing for the fight to abandon their dangerous course. Among the lower classes the war feeling, stimulated by *La Presse* and the *Siecle*, is growing daily more intense. This feeling is farther promoted by the present uncertainty which depresses trade, and consequently the labour market.

In the Vienna correspondence of the *Times* it is reported that Austria and Russia appear to be on better terms, and it is related that a letter from the Emperor Alexander to the Emperor Francis Joseph has been received, which the latter considered extremely satisfactory. The pretension of the Emperor Napoleon to play the part of European arbitrator begins, it is supposed, to be regarded at St. Petersburg as somewhat dangerous.

FRANCE—The *Courier de Paris* expresses an opinion that the French navy ought to be placed on an equal footing with that of England.

Paris, Friday, Jan, 28.—At 1 17 p. m. the Bourse opened flat, with a fall of nearly ¼ per cent. in Rentes; 68 65, 2 15 p. m.—The announcement in the *Nord* this morning that a commander in-chief had been appointed to the Piedmontese army and a rumoured insurrection at Ravenna has increased the flatness of the Bourse, and Rentes receded at 68 45. 3 25 p.m. —A considerable improvement has taken place towards the close, and Rentes left off 68 65 for money, and 68 75 for account.

ITALY.—The *Curriere Mercantile* states that the Government of Modena has sent 530 men and two pieces of artillery to watch the piedmontese frontier.

RUSSIA.—St. Petersburg, Jan, 19.—Our diplomatic circles do not believe in war, and our journals express the same opinion; the Government also appears to enter into a like conviction, inasmuch as the for many years the garrisons of the west and south west have not been so weak as they now are, and numerous eminent generals have obtained leave of absence for the spring.

PRUSSIA—The *Augsburg Gazette* repeats that the levy of 12,000 recruits ordered to be effected in February, is not an extraordinary measure, but is designed to complete the peace effective footing of the army

The Prince of Wales arrived at Verona on the 22nd.

IONIAN ISLANDS—Mr Gladstone is *Gazetted* Lord High Commissioner.

THE GREAT EASTERN—The preparations necessary for fitting this noble vessel for sea have at last been decided on, and in the course of another fortnight or so, an army of workmen will be busily engaged in all parts of the ship, inside and out.

Wesleyan Missionary Anniversary.

☞ Sermons in connection with the Halifax branch of the Wesleyan Missionary Society will be preached (D.V.) on Sunday, the 20th inst.:

In the Brunswick St. Chapel, by the Rev. Mr. Stewart, 11 A.M., by the Rev. Mr. Boyd, 7 P.M.

In Grafton St. Chapel, by the Rev. Mr. Hunter, 11 A.M., by the Rev. C. Churchill, 7 P.M.

In the Dartmouth Chapel, by the Rev. Mr. McKnight, 3 P.M., by the Rev. Mr. Stewart, 7 P.M.

Missionary Meetings will be held in Brunswick St. Chapel on Monday the 21st., in Grafton St. Chapel the 22nd, and in the Dartmouth Chapel the 23rd. Chair to be taken at each of the Meetings at 7 o'clock in the evening.

Missionary Meetings will also be held at the following places viz. Cole Harbor, 9th March, Bedford, 10th, Musquodoboit, 16th and 17th, Margarets Bay and Sambro, 16th and 17th—Collections in aid of the funds of the Society will be taken up at all the above services.

Nova Scotia Literary and Scientific Society.

We notice with much pleasure the formation of a Society in this province, with the above designation, whose objects are "to collect useful information that otherwise might be lost or neglected; to give publicity to important discoveries in Science and the Arts—particularly those connected with the Natural History, Products, Manufactures, Arts and general Capabilities of this Province; and to discuss questions and diffuse useful knowledge relating to the Sanitary and Educational condition of the People, Climate, Agriculture, Trade, Finance, Statistics, Political Economy, &c."

"The Society will also be glad to receive original Literary Communications, and papers illustrating the History of the Province."

It has secured the countenance of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor as Patron, has elected A. McKinlay Esq., as President, Rev. Dr. Cramp and Dr. Cogswell as Vice Presidents, S. L. Shannon, Esq., Treasurer, and Hugo Reid and W. Garvie Esqrs, Secretaries. A number on and highly respectable Committee has been formed The terms of admission are, for Life Members £5, ordinary members, in town, £1, and in the country 10s.

Ladies Repository.

The number for February of this Magazine has been received. It contains two excellent engravings and the following articles:

Hon. John M'Lean, LL.D., one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, by Rev. John F. Wright; Mother at Home; The Monk and the Song Bird, an old legend rhymed by Lilly Litchen; The Soul's Endeavour, by H. A Smith; Song of the Mortal to Vega Vel Lyra, by M L Best; An Autumn Dirge, by Annie E Howe; Jean Paul Richter, (from the French,) by Julia Colman; The Human Brain, by T P Wilson, M.D.; Life Pictures, (from Helen Winthrop's Journal,) by Rose Linden; The Lost Pipe, or, Ask an Explanation, by Rev. R M Beach; Labor, or, Striking for Higher Wages, by Mr. H C Gardner; Be Strong, by George Lansing Taylor; By-gones, by a new contributor; My own Sphere, What is it? by Imogen Mercein; A Plea for Action, by T M Griffith; Heaven, by Amanda T Jones; Resignation, by Mrs. Louisa B Fox; Friendship, by Katy Carlisle; Blennerhassett's Island, by W B Watkins; Does the World hate Piety? John Calvin's Marriage to Idellette DeBure, by Hon G P Disosway; Whom the Lord Loveth he Chasteneth, by Sarah E Woodward; Be Kind to the Erring, by Mrs. Jane Phillips; Hymn, by Augusta Moore; "Going Home," by Cynthia A Osborn; The Pioneer Bishop, by Rev John F Marlay; I watched for Morning, by Mrs M A Bigelow; Self-Culture, by Lizzie Mace M'Farland; A Sunset Thought, by J. A Richey; My Dream, by A little Girl; the Happy Man and True Gentleman; Scripture Cabinet; Notes and Queries; Sideboard for Children; Items, Literary, Scientific, and Religious; Literary Notices; New York Literary Correspondence; Editorial Paper; Editor's Table.

New Books.

We are indebted to Messrs J P Jewett, & Co, of Boston, for their most recent publications—a most interesting and worthy contribution to the stores of Religious Biography, and what will be a welcome volume to all interested in the great moral movement of the Temperance Reform—in THE LIFE OF J. W. HAWKINS, the author of what is best known as the Washingtonian movement. It is beautifully written by his son; and ought to be extensively circulated. For sale at the Wesleyan Book Room.

☞ We are indebted to the author for a copy of "A Sermon, preached on Sunday afternoon, Nov., 21st 1858, in St. Stephen's Church, Tusket, N. S, by the Rev. Philip Tocque, A.M." This sermon has been published by request of the reverend gentleman's congregation. It is from the text "If I say the truth, why do ye not believe me?" and exhibits the Gospel as declaring God's existence, the Soul's Immortality and the Resurrection of the Body, Man's Moral Condition before God, and the means of his deliverance from guilt and danger.

MR. MATURIN'S PAMPHLET.—This a most artful and elaborate production; the emanation of a mind *matured* in all the dogmas of Popery. It reflects more credit on the mental powers than on the moral perceptions of its author. We coincide very fully in opinion with the views expressed in the article reprinted from the *Presbyterian Witness* in our present number, and may therefore reserve for the present further remark.

"THE PROMISE OF THE FATHER."—Mrs. Palmer has achieved an enviable reputation in Christian authorship. The work whose title is given above is the latest production of her pen, and bears upon every page the peculiar impress of her mind. It is her exhibition of what she conceives to be woman's true position in the church and as such will be read with interest even by those who do not accept as sound the views which the gifted lady seeks to inculcate. Published by *H. V. Degen*, 22 Cornhill, Boston, and for sale at the Wesleyan Book Room.

JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER AMERICA.—Since the preparation of the Catalogue in another column, we have received the following:

The Family Friend, 1859,
Tribute to the Memory of Dr Bunting,
The Homilist, Vol VIII,
Fiji and the Fijians, 2 vols,
Companion to the Hymn Book,
Bible and Hymns, in Morocco, with gilt rims and antique clasps

Wesleyan Book Room, Feb. 16, 1959

☞ Some new books just received as we were going to press from E G Fuller will receive notice in our next issue.

LADIES AMERICAN MAGAZINE.—There is a new candidate for public favor, published by Henry White, No. 7 Beekman Street, New York. We have received the January and February numbers. They contain numerous engravings and Fashion plates, poetry and tales which we cannot strongly recommend.

A Pleasant Travelling Companion, and one that no traveller should be without, is Perry Davis' Pain Killer. A sudden attack of diarrhea, dysentery, or cholera morbus, can be effectually and instantaneously relieved by it. It is equally effectual in curing scalds, burns, &c.—Sold everywhere

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

[The current volume is from No. 468 to 520.]

Rev. Thos. B. Smith; Rev Dr. Pickard (book expected next steamer), L. Borden, Esq, (new sub., 20s. for P W. for R F. Black), Rev. D. B Scott; Rev. Jno. Brewster; Rev. G B. Payson (new sub). Rev. Dr. Knight (10s. for B R. 25s. for P. W., for J. H. Hunter 5s, James Dunn 5s, T. Harrison 10s, John Simmons 5s), Rev. T. Angwin (20s. for P.W., for Boyd Magee 10s., Wm. Magee 10s), Rev. D. B. Scott (20s. for P.W., for James A. Belyea 5s., John Courtney 5s., Reuben Williams 5s., J. Williams 5s.), Rev. A. B. Black (20s. for P W., for Stephen Smith 10s., Wm. Parks 5s., Geo. Bings 5s). Rev. Wm. Tweedy (20s. for P.W., for M. Tomlinson 10s., Jos Teasdale 10s), Mr. H. S. Beek (new sub.), Mr. R. McCullly, *Sussex Vale* (10s. for P. W.), Mr. J. Hart; Rev. J. Lathern (new sub., 30s. for P.W., for S. Patterson 10s., Hiram Newcomb 5s., Wm Bowles 10s., J. Spicer 5s. in adv.), Hon. T. D. Archibald (10s. for P W)

PAIN KILLER.—METHUEN, Mass., Aug 26, Messrs P Davis & Son—Dear Sirs: * * * I have had occasion to use your Pain Killer very frequently during my residence in Burmah, and have found it a very useful medicine. I did not think I could visit the Jungles without it In cases of colic, diarrhea and cholera, the Pain Killer gives speedy relief, and for many other ailments I have found it beneficial. It is becoming popular in Burmah, among the natives as well as Europeans I always carry it with me for my own benefit and the good of the people where I go. Sincerely yours, M. H BIXBY.

The Rev. H L Van Meter, writing from Bassein, Burmah, says:—"The Karens praise it very highly indeed. I cannot conceive how a single medicine could better meet their peculiar ailments and habits than does your Pain Killer We are now using it freely in our family and find its excellent qualities confirmed with each renewed trial. Please send me 400 bottles by first opportunity." Sold by all medicine dealers.

Feb, 17, 2w.

Commercial.

Halifax Markets.

Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, February 17.

Bread, Navy, per cwt.	17 6d *a* 19s
" Pilot, per bbl.	17s 6d *a* 20s
Beef, Prime Ca.	55s
" " Am.	65s
Butter, Canada,	10d
" N. S. per lb.	10d *a* 10½d
Coffee, Laguyra, "	8½d *a* 9d
" Jamaica, "	9d
Flour, Am. sfl. per bbl.	32s 6d *a* 35s
" Can. sfl. "	33s 9d *a* 35s
" State, "	32s
" Rye "	22s 6d
Cornmeal "	24s
Indian Corn, per bush.	none
Molasses, Mus. per gal.	1s 9d *a* 2s
" Clayed, "	1s 6d
Pork, prime, per bbl.	$18
" mess "	$22
Sugar, Bright P. R.	50s *a* 52s 6d
" Cuba	45s *a* 47s 6d
Bar Iron, com. per cwt.	15s *a* 16s 3d
Hoop "	22s 6d
Sheet "	23s
Nails, cut "	22s 6d
" wrought per lb.	3½d *a* 6d
Leather, sole "	1s 4d *a* 1s 6d
Codfish, large	20s
" small	15s
Salmon, No. 1,	$20 *a* 20½
" 2,	19 *a* 12½
" 3,	16
Mackarel, No. 1,	18
" 2,	11 *a* 12
" 3,	6½ *a* 6¾
" " med.	4½ *a* 5
Herrings No 1	20s
Alewives,	20s
Haddock,	10s 6d *a* 11s
Coal, Sydney, per chal.	4s
Firewood, per cord,	17s 6d

Prices at the Farmers' Market, corrected up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, February 17.

Oats, per bushel	2s 3d
Oatmeal, per cwt.	16s
Fresh Beef, per cwt.	$5½ *a* $7½
Bacon, per lb.	7½d
Cheese, "	6d *a* 6½d
Calf-skins, "	7d
Yarn, "	2s 6d
Butter, fresh "	1s *a* 1s 1d
Lamb, "	3½d *a* 4½d
Veal, "	3d *a* 4d
Turkey, "	9d
Chickens, "	2s 6d
Geese, "	2s *a* 2s 6d.
Potatoes, per bushel	3s 3d
Eggs, per dozen	1s 1d *a* 1s 2d
Homespun Cloth (wool) per yard,	2s 6d
Do. (cotton and wool) "	1s 9d

WILLIAM NEWCOMB
Clerk of Market

Marriages.

At Yarmouth, on the 23rd Janr, by the Rev. T. B. Smith, Mr. George W. Johnson, to Miss ANNA SCOTT, eldest daughter of Mr. L. R. Bradbury.

At Cole Harbour, on the 20th ult, by the Rev Mr. Stewart, Mr. Henry PHENER, of Lunenburg, to MARY, eldest daughter of Mr. Edward Bissett, of Cole Harbour.

Deaths.

At Port Medway, on the 7th of Janr., Mrs Sarah BANGS, aged 86 years who had been an eminently faithful member of the Church of Christ, in connection with the Wesleyan Methodists from her youth. "She rests from her labours and her works follow her.'

Suddenly, at Port Medway, on the 20th Jan., Mr. Leonard REINARD, aged 56 years.

On the 11th inst, in the 9th year of his age, THOMAS, son of the late Thomas Cannon, Esq., of Liverpool, G. B.

In Fort Lawrence, N. S., February 1, Miss Catherine WATSON, in the 80th year of her age.

At Versailles, France, 16th January, Elizabeth D. BLANCKLEY, relict of the late Major Henry S. Blanckley, 13th Lt Dragoons, and eldest daughter of the late James, Foreman, Esq.

At Bridgetown, N. S., suddenly, at the residence of Wm Y. Foster, Esqr., Charles W. DICKSON, Esqr., of Halifax, aged about 47 years

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED

WEDNESDAY, February 9.

Brig America, Meagher, Boston.
Schrs Jasper E. Nelson, New York.
Margaret, Odell, Newfld.

THURSDAY, February 10.

Brigt Gen Washington, Longard, Newfld.
Schr Mountaineer, Sterling, Newfld.

FRIDAY, February 11.

Steamer Arabia, Stone, Boston
Schs Julia, Simpson, St John, N. B.
David Campbell, Ludlow, Campobello.

SUNDAY, February 13.

Barque Halifax, McCulloch, Boston.

MONDAY, February 14.

Steamer America, Miller, Liverpool.
Schr Sultan, Day, Boston.

TUESDAY, February 15.

Schrs Amazon, O'Bryen, Boston.
Hiram Cahoon, Boston
Lunenburg Packt, Westhaver, Lunenburg.

CLEARED.

February 9—Brigt Spanish Main, Gange, F W Lawrence, Trinidad; schrs Tartar, Fraser, do; Uncle Tom, Parr, Richmond, Va.

February 10—Steamers Arabia, Stone, Liverpool; Merlin, Sampson, Bermuda and St Thomas; brigt Boston, O'Brien, Boston; schr Martha, Walsh, Newfld.

February 11—Brig Gypsey, Griffin, F W Indies; brigt Milo, Campbell, New York.

MEMORANDA

New York, Feb 14—Arrd brigt Tine, McDougall, Halifax.

Richmond, Jan 31—Arrd schr Osprey, Halifax.

Cienfuegos—Arrd Frank, Jones, Halifax.

New Advertisements.

Albertine, Albertine!

40 CASKS just received
R. G. FRASER, Agent.

The New Brunswick Oil Works COMPANY,

Respectfully give notice that in consequence of various adulterated articles called Paraffine and Coal Oils, manufactured elsewhere, being now offered to the Public, and to protect their customers against imposition, the Illuminating agent manufactured and sold by them will be hereafter designated and known as ALBERTINE, instead of Paraffine as heretofore.

All persons are cautioned against using the title or trademark

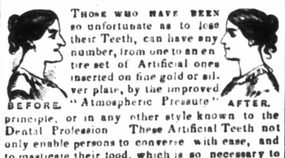
ALBERTINE,

as applied to any other article than that manufactured by the New Brunswick Oil Works Company

Albertine Oil and Lamps,

For Sale by
ROBERT G. FRASER, Chemist,
Agent,
Opposite the Province Building, Upper Side, Halifax, N S
February 17. Terms strictly Cash.

A Beautiful Sett of Teeth.



THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN so unfortunate as to lose their Teeth, can have any number, from one to an entire set of Artificial ones inserted on fine gold or silver plate, by the improved "Atmospheric Pressure" principle, or in any other style known to the Dental Profession These Artificial Teeth not only enable persons to converse with ease, and to masticate their food, which is so necessary to health, but they restore, the face to its original form and beauty, as illustrated in above right hand cut.

Teeth cleansed, regulated, filled, etc.

Also, Teeth extracted by *electricity*, without extra charge, by

DAS MACALLASTER & PAINE,
Surgeon Dentists,
At the Sign of the Golden Tooth,
February 17. 49 Granville Street.

From a Justice of the Peace.

Elgin, A. C., 12th May, 1856.

Messrs Fellows & Co., No. 8 Germain St. Gents—I accidentally sent the other day to a store for some Vermifuge, and the man not having much on hand sent me some of your Worm Lozenges. My children showed symptoms of worms at the time. I gave them according to directions, and in 24 hours from the time they commenced taking the Lozenges, one (a boy about 5 years old) had passed 30 large worms, the other (a girl 3 years old) had passed 15, and I deem it but just to say that from this slight acquaintance with your remedy, I feel satisfied that your Lozenges are cheap, convenient, safe, and more effectual than the ordinary remedies, and as such I cheerfully recommend to all heads of families.

Yours, with respect,
JOHN S. COLPITTS, J. P.

Certificates from persons of the first respectability in New Brunswick, concerning Fellows' Worm Lozenges.

FELLOWS' WORM LOZENGES ARE SOLD BY ALL APOTHECARIES.

New Goods per Steamer Arabia.

CHIPMAN & CO'S.
CHEAP DRY GOODS
Warehouse.
144 Granville Street, Halifax.

NEW CLOTH Mantlis Shawls Black and Brown Capes for Spring, New French Flowers.
5 doz all colours Silk Mantle Lawns.
Ladies Cambric Scarfs from 2s 3d each up.
Great display in English Silk Rouches
New Bonnet Ribbons, Chenille Bonnet Rouches.
We have a few of the large Scarf Skin and Black Beaver

Poetry.

Night.

Gently, O Night! as falling snow
O'er closing flowers and waters flow,
Thy wing is cast;
And calm and deep thy shadows lie,
As early thoughts that cannot die,
Within the Past.

And now, in yon blue vault on high,
The countless priesthood of the sky,
Serene and still,
With holy incense pure and free,
Reflected from Eternity,
Their censers fill.

Whence comest thou, O solemn Night!
With speaking winds, and worlds of light,
A wond'rous Bard?
Thy presence wins, as sunbeams' dew,
My soul's deep aspirations to
The Spirit Land.

Dim with the hues of earthly birth,
And heavy with the dust of earth,
The weight of life:
My struggling spirit draws from thee
Power to contend with destiny—
Strength for the strife.

Thy shadows o'er my burning brain,
Fall as the drops of cooling rain
On the parched dust;
And gratefully I kneel to pray
For a brave heart to tread Life's way—
For changeless trust.

Miscellaneous.

The Night-Side of London.

I know nothing of more interest on which to write then the subject indicated by my heading, or rather, no subject concerning which I might *compile* easier and fuller.—Let me give you some abstract of an account which one of our London writers has issued in pamphlet form, respecting the *very poor* of our great metropolis. The Night Refuge for the Homeless Poor in Field-Lane is thus touched on. It makes the heart ache to hear such things, and yet it does one this good, that he becomes more grateful to God for his profusion and kindness to us, and teaches the lesson, too often and sadly neglected, of being considerate to those who are our inferiors, and who are in fierce battle for life:

Close to the spot where Jonathan Wild's house once stood, is a large and cleanly-whitewashed building, with lights inside, which at once distinguish it from the surrounding houses, where only rarely and at intervals is the dim reflection of a candle to be seen through the cracked and papered panes You have no need to be told that this one clean building among many is the "refuge," for long ere night has fallen the wretched claimants for its shelter have begun to assemble, and watch the door with that steady earnestness which only belongs to those who have no hope beyond its charity. As the dusk deepens they slink in from streets and by-ways, old men of sixty and seventy, young boys—ay, and even children, but all alike in misery—faint, wet, and weary. They sit upon the sloppy ground in silence more impressive than the loudest complaints; or, if they speak at all, it is in whispers, for want and suffering have quailed their spirits, and they move with an abject deference painful to see from the paths of the very few who pass that way. Gradually more and more drop in, till the group is increased to 100 or thereabouts, and thence the silence gets broken at last with hacking coughs from tall meager specters apparently in the last stage of decline, down to mere children hoarse with inflammation of the lungs, or paining the ear with their close, suffocating whooping-cough. Here are trampers, brick-makers, and laborers, who have had no work since summer; some have just come out of hospital, and are too feeble to labor; old men and little boys, street-sweepers and orphans, in every grade of misery and loneliness.

Here are some of the histories of the inmates:—

Take the first who present themselves, and let them tell their own tale Here come four meager little forms; they are mere children, all under the age of fourteen, all orphans, destitute, and living upon the streets, without a home or friend in the wide world. One has a pair of tattered canvas trowsers and the remains of a grown man's fustian jacket hanging about his little limbs. Dirt and sores disfigure his body, his eyes are swollen, his face is puffed and fevered looking; for, though spokesman of the party, he can scarcely draw his breath from inflammation of the lungs. They started two days since to see if they could gather holly to sell at Christmas. They wandered through Tottenham, and thence on to Hornsey and Epping Forest, a lady giving them a penny by the way, with which they bought some bread and shared it equally. They "could n't git no holly," so they slept in a field, under a hedge, tramped back to London, and came to the refuge, but it was full and closed, when one of the four went searching about the streets for food, while the three other children slept in a doorway on Saffron-hill. Two of these four have newly been left orphans and destitute, but two have been upon the streets some time, the little spokesman having shifted for himself four years, carrying parcels, holding horses, minding vegetables in Covent-Garden or watching butcher's meat when left out in the summer night to cool, but never stealing.

Another squalid, miserable child comes in, and his tale is so peculiar that we cannot refrain from giving it. His father and mother are alive, and he is one of a family of twelve children. His two eldest brothers are nearly always in prison, "for they does handkerchers"—that is, steal them—getting 2½d. each for them, or 3d for very good ones. His eldest sister, now only fifteen, a thief in her infancy, a prostitute at eleven years old, has been much in prison, and is now in a reformatory. The father and mother and the rest of the children live in this peculiar way. The whole of the family rise at two in the morning, and, quitting the wretched cellar in which they dwell, issue forth about the thoroughfares to tear down the posters and bills from palings and dead walls. Thus employed till daylight the united exertions of the whole family in winter can collect half-a hundred weight of paper, for the sale of which they get 7½—But it is only during the long nights that even this pittance can be earned—in summer the father gets a little work, and the family scatter and shift in the fields, each as they can, for themselves.

By and by some little crossing sweepers come in, eight in all—and children, all orphans—all destitute for years. One has 2½d., which he has spent in a pennyworth of bread and a basin of coffee, keeping a halfpenny for some bread next day. Another, a singularly-handsome boy, also a crossing sweeper, has lately walked up from Brixton, living on blackberries and "swedes" by the way, and get ing a little work now and then at carrot-pulling. His mother, the only, relative he ever knew, died four years since of cancer in the foot, and he himself has a similar disease forming, and now walks lame. He has been to a hospital about now his foot, which pains him much, where they told him to rest it, keep it warm, and poultice, it every night. Good advice this to a destitute child, sweeping crossings, and without food enough to live on!

The Refuge for Women is thus described:

The refuge here is in a little yard of a narrow street, where a door near a coach-house admits the visitor up a steep flight of wooden steps to a very cleanly-whitewashed and well lighted room or loft, some forty feet long by twenty feet wide and high, along each side of which are five and twenty little cots, ranged on the floor. A difference is very properly made between the treatment of the men and that of the women—the latter, instead of lying on the boards, have each a straw-stuffed mattress and extra rug, while, through the benevolent ministry of some kind ladies, a large cup of hot coffee is given to them with the 8 z. loaf provided by the refuge at night and morning. The last comers have been working at the slop-houses, where by incessant labor from eight in the morning till eight at night, they can earn 2½d. per day, finding their own cotton, needles, and tape, and paying each 1d. a week for the use of the room they work in. A girl is there, not yet thirteen, without friends or parents, and who, like all the rest, has gone through the usual routine of famine and exposure till a nightly shelter was given her here Another girl of fifteen used to work at doll-making with her sister, and the two could earn 5s or 6s per week. But the work fell off, her sister has gone she knows not where, and she now depends upon the refuge, leaving it in the morning to wander out upon the streets till dusk shall open her home to her again. One person is there—a lady in manners and education, the daughter of an officer in the navy—who speaks French, understands German, and can teach music, and in whose face, worn and meager as it is, can be discerned the traces of what once was beauty. Very little is known of her, for she is reserved about her past and present relatives; but from the little that has been ascertained it would seem that some nobleman has been instrumental in bringing her to her present outcast lot. She and her little son both find a refuge here at night, a shelter all the more gratefully received, as this poor lady—if we may so term her—has experienced the miseries of half the casual poor wards in London, from the wretched pen in which women are herded at Islington to the sheds where they are thrust away at Lambeth.

The Men's Refuge at night presents such a scene at this:

It is past nine now, and all the rows of cribs are filled with occupants, and those who come too late—and there are always some forty or fifty such—must sleep in the streets, as those within the refuge now have done many hundred times before Among the 300 occupants not a word is heard—each has washed and sat down in his crib, and each receives with grateful thanks an 8 z loaf, which is eaten almost before the man has done his work of distribution. Prayers are read, in which all join. Then each takes off his tattered clothes—though how they get them off, or still more how they are to get them on again, is almost a mystery—and spreading them beneath them on the boards cower under their rags and go quietly to sleep. A watcher always remains up, though there is no need of him—here is seldom a movement among the poor, thin forms around; worn out with hunger and fatigue they sleep on as if the world had no cares for them, or the next day did not dawn on the same life of loneliness and misery as that which has just gone by.—*Western Christian Advocate.*

Children.

It is a mistake to think that children love the parents less who maintain a proper authority over them. On the contrary, they respect them more. It is a cruel and unnatural selfishness that indulges children in foolish and hurtful way. Parents are guides and counsellors to their children. As a guide in a foreign land they undertake to pilot them safely through the shoals and quicksands of inexperience. If the guide allows his followers all the liberty they please; if, because they dislike the control of the narrow path of society, he lets them stray into holes and precipices that destroy them, to slake their thirst in brooks that poison them, to loiter in woods full of wild beasts or deadly herbs, can he be called a safe guide? And it is the same with our children. They are as yet only in the preface, or, as it were, in the first chapter, of the book of life. We have nearly finished it, or are far advanced. We must open the pages for these younger minds—If children see that their parents do not find fault without reason; that they do not punish because personal offence is taken, but because the thing itself is wrong—if they see that, while they are resolutely and affectionately refused what is not good for them, there is a willingness to oblige them in all innocent matter—they will soon appreciate such conduct. If no attention is paid to their rational wishes—if no allowance is made for youthful spirit—if they are dealt with in a hard and unsympathizing manner—the proud spirit will rebel, and the meek be broken. Our stooping to amuse them, our condescending to make ourselves one in their plays and pleasures at suitable times, will lead them to know that it is not because we will not, but because we cannot, attend to them, that at other times we refuse to do so. A pert or improper way of speaking ought not to be allowed. Clever children are very apt to be pert; and, if too much admired for it, and laughed at, become eccentric and disagreeable. It is often very difficult to check our own amusement, but their future welfare should be regarded more than our present entertainment. It should never be forgotten that they are tender plants committed to our fostering care—that every thoughtless word or careless neglect, may destroy a gem of immortality—"that foolishness is bound up in the heart of a child"—and we must ever, like watchful husbandmen be on our guard against it. It is indeed little we can do in our own strength But if we are conscientious performers of our part—if we earnestly commend them in faith and prayer to the fostering care of their Father in Heaven—to the tender love of Him the angel of whose presence goes before them, and who carries the lambs in his bosom—we may then go on our way rejoicing—for he will never leave nor forsake those who trust in him.

RECIPE FOR MAKING YEAST.—In a quart of boiling water stir sufficient wheat flour to make a smooth, thick batter; while hot, stir in it four ounces of white sugar, and a teaspoonful of salt. When cold put in sufficient yeast—say near a teacupful—to cause the mass to ferment. Lay it by in a covered jar for use. Half a teacupful is enough to make two large loaves. To renew the yeast when used up, reserve a teacupful.

Notes & News.

The London *Times*, in an able article on the power of the Press, says that the potency of a newspaper lies in the fact that it is a newspaper, and not a sheet of isles and essays like the French journals. "The public Press," says the *Times*, "has purchased its right to express its opinions by the facilities which it has given every man for forming his own" As to the favors which the Press can confer, the *Times* says: "What is the Red Eagle or the Legion of Honor to a paragraph of praise which is repeated in hundreds of daily, weekly and monthly sheets and makes some humble name a household word from Cornwall to Shetland, in Toronto and Melbourne, in Calcutta and Hong Kong."

THE DISCOVERY OF FRASER'S RIVER.—Fraser River was first known in 1793, and reported to the British Government by Alexander McKenzie.

In 1812, Mr. Simon Fraser, (spelled with an s.) and attache of H. B Company, traced the river down for about 600 miles to its mouth, in the Gulf of Georgia From him it takes its name.

In 1827, Mr. Emilius Simpson surveyed the river carefully from its mouth to Fort Langley, in the H. B Company's schooner Cadboro, the said vessel being now extant, and the navigation of the river to that point no new thing.

OUR THOUGHTS.—On the whole, it is of as great importance for a man to take heed what thoughts he entertains, as what company he keeps; for they have the same effect on his mind. Bad thoughts are as infectious as bad company; and good thoughts solace, instruct and entertain the mind, like good company. And this is one great advantage of retirement, that a man may choose what company he pleases from within himself. As in the world we oftener light in bad company than good, so in solitude we are oftener troubled with impertinent and unprofitable thoughts, than entertained with agreeable and useful ones; and a man that hath so far lost the command of himself, as to lie at the mercy of every foolish and vexing thought, is much in the same situation as a host whose door is open to all comers; whom, though ever so noisy, rude, or troublesome, he cannot get rid of; but with this difference, that the latter hath some recompense for his trouble, the former none at all, but is robbed of his peace and quiet for nothing.—*J. Mason.*

EXAMINATION OF THE ALPHABET.—Which are the most industrious letters? The Bees.
Which are the most extensive letters? The Seas.
Which are the most fond of comfort? The Ease.
Which are the most egotistical letters? The I's.
Which are the longest letters? The Ells.
Which are the most noisy letters? The Owls.
Which are the luguminous letters? The Peas.
Which are the greatest bores? The Tease.
Which are the sensible letters? The Wise.

THEOPHILUS PARSONS, Chief Justice from 1806 to 1813, was a man of universal acquirements. It is related of him that once when riding the circuit, he stopped at a blacksmith's shop to have a shoe set, and while waiting, had a little chat with the Smith about his business. It happened, too, that his saddle girth needed mending, and he stepped across the way to a cobbler and had that repaired, and while it was being done, entered into conversation with him about his business. After he was gone the two met, and had quite a dispute about the stranger, the first contending that he was a blacksmith, while the latter denied it and stoutly insisted that he was a shoe maker.—*Boston Transcript.*

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE.—How many common figurative expressions in our language are borrowed from the art of carpentry, may be seen from the following sentence: "The lawyer who filed the bill, shaved a note, cut an acquaintance, split a hair, made an entry, got up a case, framed an indictment, impannelled a jury, put them into a box, nailed a witness, hammered a judge, and bored a whole court, all in one day, has since laid down law and turned carpenter."

Mr. James Morrison, the merchant prince, who died recently, was worth £4,000 000. He had an hallucination that he was a poor man, obliged to live on the earnings of his early life when a light porter. For years he was in the habit of calling for and receiving £1 a-week as his wages. Poor human nature!

Boots, Boots.

English & American Shoe Store.

GOREHAM & RICKARDS,

Have received per America.

LADIES Kid Balmoral Boots, Military Heel,
" " Double soled Cloth Boots lined with fur, the warmest Boot that can be worn.
" " Cloth, Cashmere, and Kid Boots, Elastic sides.
" " Prunella, Cloth, Kid and Satinfrancais Boots
Misses Felt Boots and Slippers
Rubber Boots, Cloth and Cassimere Boots, double sole,
Ladies Black and White Satin SLIPPERS,
White Kid Slippers,
Patent, Bronze, Felt, Carpet, Morocco and Leather Slippers,
We have in stock a large assortment of Ladies BOOTS, from 3s 9d; Gentlemens Grain Wellington Boots, Dress Boots in Kid, Enamel, Patent and Cloth.
Patent Carpet and Felt Slippers,
Felt Over Boots for Curlers,
Ladies and Gents long Rubber Boots, Cork Soles, &c.
No. 15 Duke Street,
January 13. One door below Dechezeau & Crow's

HAVELOCK.

Every one ought to be acquainted with the life of Havelock Colonial Book Store.
The most conspicuous man in the terrible Indian war Colonial Book store.
His life has been written, is published, and is now for sale Colonial Book Store.
It is composed in a small volume and sold at a low price Colonial Book store.
It tells of his birth in England and of his family Colonial Book Store.
Of his boyish ways, his companions, and his early education. Colonial Book Store.
Of the training which developed his noble character Colonial Book Store.
Of the vicissitudes of his English life Colonial Book Store.
It tells of his departure to India. Colonial Book Store.
Of his long life passed there in comparative obscurity. Colonial Book store.
Of the way in which his great qualities became known. Colonial Book Store.
It tells how he preached and fought like one of the old Cromwellians. Colonial Book Store
How he fought in Cabul. Colonial Book Store.
How he gained honors in Persia. Colonial Book Store.
How the Indian Rebellion burst around him Colonial Book Store.
How he rose up and crushed it. Colonial Book Store.
How he carried through a most glorious campaign. Colonial Book Store.
And died a most glorious death. Colonial Book Store.
November 18.

JOHN L. WHYTAL,

Manufacturer of & Dealer in

BOOTS & SHOES,

Wholesale and Retail.

ORDNANCE ROW,

HALIFAX, N. S.

A large and varied stock constantly for sale at very moderate Cash prices. The strictest personal attention paid to all orders.
January 6. 1y.

Photograph & Ambrotype

Rooms, 36 Hollis Street,

Over E. G. Fuller's American Bookstore.

J. M. Margeson

WHILE returning thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him since commencing business a the above place, and in soliciting further favours, respectfully invites all who require a really good and cheap picture to visit his Rooms, where they will find every description of work done in a superior style, and cheaper than can be had elsewhere.

LOCKETS AND CASES.

On hand a nice assortment of Fine Gold, Gold Plated, Double and Single Lockets Union, Silk Velvet, Papier Machie, English Morocco bound, Envelope, and other Cases.

ALSO—The largest size Passportouts used in the Province suitable for family groups or single Portraits, taking a Frame 18x20 inches. Particular attention paid to copying, and the taking of little Children
March 11.

THE BOSTON REMEDY.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

VEGETABLE OINTMENT.

IS perfectly free from mercurial matter or injurious particles, and in no case, will its application interfere with the remedies that may be prescribed by a regular physician The Medical Faculty, throughout the Union, are unanimous in its praise. It has been used in the New England States during the past 30 years, and the more its virtues are known the greater is its demand. It may truly be considered and indispensable article of household necessity—being used alike by rich and poor The length of time it has been before the public is conclusive proof that it is no "catch-penny" preparation, put forth to have a fictitious popularity, and then sink to rise no more.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE is one of the best and surest remedies for all those numerous bodily afflictions as—

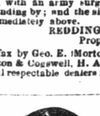
Burns, Scalds, Felons, Old Sores, Flesh Wounds, Piles, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Erysipelas, Sore Nipples, Frost Bitten Parts, Sprains, Corns, Wens, Cancers, Tetters, Festers, Whitlows, Warts, Bunions, Stues, Ringworm, Sore Lips, Sore Eyes, Nettle Rash, Salt Rheum, Mosquito Bites, Spider Stings, Fleabites, Shingles, Cuts, Boils, Pimples, Eruptions, Ingrowing Nails, Freckles, Sunburn, Blisters, Tan and all Cutaneous Diseases and Eruptions generally

☞ Redding's Russia Salve is prompt in action, removes pain at once, and reduces the most angry looking swellings and inflammation, as if by magic,—thus affording immediate relief and a complete cure. Many persons have received great benefit from its use during the Summer, as it will remove *Freckles and Sunburn* and produce that soft appearance of the skin so much desired.

This salve is put up in metal boxes, three sizes, at 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1,—the largest contains the quantity of six of the smallest boxes, and is warranted to retain its virtues in any climate Each wrapper has a picture of a wounded soldier, with an army surgeon stooping over him, with his horse standing by; and the signature of REDDING & CO., immediately above.

REDDING & CO.
Proprietors, Boston.

For sale in Halifax by Geo. E. Morton & Co, Avery, Brown & Co., Morton & Cogswell, H. A. Taylor, Langley & Johnson, and all respectable dealers in the Provinces
June 4



Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Catarrh, Influenza, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption, Brown's Bronchial Troches.

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Entered according to the act of Congress, in the year 1857, by John I Brown & Son, Chemists, Boston, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Dist of Mass.

☞ COUGHS.—The great and sudden changes of our climate, are fruitful sources of Pulmonary and Bronchial affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stage of disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Lozenges, let the Cough or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off.

Brown's Bronchial Troches,

Cures Cough, Cold, Hoarseness and Influenza.
Cures any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat.
Relieves the Hacking Cough in Consumption.
Relieves Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh.
Clears and gives strength to the voice of Singers
Indispensable to Public Speakers.

Brown's Bronchial Troches.

[From Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who has used the Troches five years] "I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, except to think yet better of that which I began a thinking well of" "In all my lecturing tours, I put 'Troches' into my carpet bag as regularly as I do lectures or linen. I do not hesitate to say that in so far as I have had an opportunity of comparison, your Troches are preeminently the best, and the first, of the great Lozenge School."

Brown's Bronchial Troches.

[From Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D, New York] "I consider your Lozenges an excellent article for their purposes, and recommend their use to Public Speakers."

Brown's Bronchial Troches.

[From Mr. C H Gardner, Principal of the Rutger's Female Institute, New York] "I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past winter, and found no relief until I found your Troches"

Brown's Bronchial Troches,

For Children laboring from Cough, Whooping Cough, or Hoarseness, are particularly adapted, on account of their soothing, and demulcent properties. Assisting expectoration, and preventing an accumulation of phlegm.

Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents per box.
February 3.

THE BEST BOOK FOR A GIFT BOOK.

A SMALL Pocket Bible with gilt rims and Antique clap, for four shillings,
The same elegantly gilt for five shillings,
A size larger with gilt rims, clasps, and corners, five shillings.
Do. beautifully bound in Velvet, with shield, seven shillings and sixpence.
Four cases lately received by Steamer containing an elegant assortment of Bibles from one shilling and sixpence to five pounds ten shillings
Also.—Well selected Stationary, Writing Papers—Foolscap, do. Account Books, Memorandum Books, Blank Books, &c.
The following Books are just received amongst many others.
An assortment of beautifully bound Annuals.
Rebels Christian Year, in elegant calf, illustrated,
Bunyans Pilgrims Progress, do. do.
Lays of the Holy Land, in cloth and morocco
The Books of Proverbs, (a splendid gift book,) cloth and morocco.
Ministering Children, do. gilt.
Young Lady's Counsellor, do.
The Pioneer Bishop,
Holiday Library,
Family Bibles,
Cards Sermons,
Trench on Parables and Miracles,
Theological Sketch Book,
Boys and Girls Book,
The Sheepfold and Common,
Bridal Greetings,
Hatty Budd. &c. &c. &c.

WESLEYAN BOOK ROOM.
Argyle St., Halifax.
Dec 23.

COFFEE AND SUGAR.

14 HHDS Porto Rico SUGAR,
7 do very bright Do.
12 bbls " Molasses do.
84 packets Strong Java Coffee,
3 bales " Mocha do.
44 bags Jamaica COFFEE,
15 " Superior, do
38 " St. Domingo, do.
The above will be sold LOW FOR CASH.
Coffee Roasted and Ground by Steam power for the Trade, in quantities not less than 112 lbs. by
E. W. SUTCLIFFE & CO.
Tea & Coffee Mart,
November 25. 37 Barrington Street.

MATTHEW H. RICHEY,

Barrister and Attorney at Law,

OFFICE—50, BEDFORD ROW,

HALIFAX, N.S.

JUST IN TIME.

MORE NEW GOODS.

Per Steamer "Arabia,"

AT THE ALBION HOUSE.

JOST, KNIGHT & CO.

RESPECTFULLY intimate to their Lady friends and the public generally, that they have received per above steamer an extensive assortment of New and Fashionable Goods, among which are:—
Scarlet Cashmere Hose, striped with black
Brown Merino do, striped with scarlet
White and brown Merino do, in womans' and misses.
Striped Linsey fabric, with and without cords.
Dress Fringes and buttons in great profusion.
Hood Tassels, in black, brown and light colors.
White stamped fashion Dresses,
Frosted do do for evening
Setts real Lace Collars and sleeves
Do Black Crape and Ribbon Collars and Sleeves, latest designs
Handkerchiefs, in Hem-stitched, Embroidered and fine grass-cloth.
Brown, Shetland and Souffle Falls,
The patent "Josephine" Corset
An endless variety of Novelties, in Fancy Boxes, Pen-Wipers, Sachets, &c., suitable for Christmas Trees.
December 3.

More to be Admired than the

RICHEST DIADEM,

Ever Worn by Kings or Emperors.

What? Why a Beautiful Head of Hair.

BECAUSE it is the ornament *God Himself provided for* all our race. Reader, although the rose may bloom ever so brightly in the glowing cheek, the eye be ever so sparkling, that with lapse of years, if the head is bereft of its covering, or the hair be sunken and shriveled *harsh and dry*, or worse still, if sprinkled with gray, nature will lose more than half her charms. *Prof Wood's* Hair Restorative, if used two or three times a week, will restore and permanently secure to all such an ornament. Read the following and judge. The writer of the first is the celebrated *Female Theology*.—

New York, April 19, 1858.

DR WOOD:—
Dear Sir,—Permit me to express to you the obligations, I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color, about the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your Hair Restorative it soon recovered its original hue I consider your Restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable.
I am, dear sir, yours truly,
S THALBERG.

"Drevhiar Gavtiledydet."

Welch Newspaper office, 13 Nassau street, April 12, 1 55.
PROF. O. J. WOOD:—Dear Sir,—Some month or six weeks ago I received a bottle of your Hair Restorative and gave it to my wife, who concluded to try it on my hair, little thinking at the time that it would restore the gray hair to its original color, but to her as well to my surprise after a few weeks trial it has performed that wonderful effect by turning all the gray hairs to a dark brown, in the same time heavily lying and thickening the hair. I strongly recommend the above restorative to all persons in want of such a change of their hair.
CHARLES CARDEW.

New York, July 25, 1857.
PROF. O. J. WOOD:—Dear Sir,—Some month or six weeks ago I received a bottle of your Hair Restorative and gave it to my wife, who concluded to try it on my hair, little thinking at the time that it would restore the gray hair to its original color, but to her as well to my surprise after a few weeks trial it has performed that wonderful effect by turning all the gray hairs to a dark brown, in the same time heavily lying and thickening the hair. I strongly recommend the above restorative to all persons in want of such a change of their hair.
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J G KILBY.

PROF WOOD.—About two years ago my hair commenced falling off and turning gray; I was fast becoming bald, and had tried many remedies to no effect. I commenced using your Restorative in January last. A few applications thickened my hair firmly. It began to fill up, grow out, and turned back to its former color, (black) At this time it is fully restored to its original color, health and appearance, and I cheerfully recommend its use to all.
Chicago, Ill, May 1, 1857. J. D HOBS.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of 3 sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle, the medium holds at least 20 per cent more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent more in proportion, and retails for $3
O. J WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, (Sign of the Gilt Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.
And sold by all good Druggists and FancyGoods Dealers
November 11.

MINERAL VARNISH.

A Superior Brilliant Blacking

FOR Stoves, Register Grates, Iron Mantlepieces, Iron Fire Boards, Coal Hods, and all kind of Iron Furniture. Also for Iron work of Wagons and Sleighs, and for every description of Iron work that requires to be kept black and polished.

This Varnish is rapidly taking the place of all other preparations for the above purposes and requires only to be tested to secure general and continued use.

It is just the article that is required in the Spring of the year for Stoves, Pipe, &c., giving a fine polish with a bronze shade, and preventing the action of the atmosphere. Put up in cases of one dozen bottles with directions for using on each bottle
Sold by WILLIAM AORCHIST, wholesale Agent for Halifax
Manufactured and sold at Liverpool by the Subscriber.
April 11 1y GEORGE PAYZANT.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his place of business to his residence North end of Brunswick Street, where he hopes by strict attention to business still to merit a share of Public patronage.
EDWARD BOAK.
N. B—All orders left at Mr George McLeod's, Carver Jacob Street will receive immediate attention.
May 20 1y. E. B.

Flavouring Extracts.

BLACK CURRANT, Rose,
Quince, Winter Green,
Strawberry, Pimento,
Nutmeg, Ginger,
Ribston Pippin, Almond,
Nectar, Nutmeg,
Pine Apple, Lemon,
Green Gage, Cinnamon,
Raspberry, Cloves,
Jargonella Pear, Orange,
Vanilla, Spruce.

Canned Citron Peel,
" Orange "
" Lemon "
CURRANTS

SPICES.

Allspice, Mace,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs,
Cloves, Pepper,
Ginger.

For sale by
BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
3 Ordnance Square,
December 9. Successors to John Naylor.

W. WHYTAL & CO.

LEATHER & FINDING STORE,

No. 2 Cheapside, Market Square.

HALIFAX, N. S,

Dealers in Sole and Upper Leather, Bindings, Linings Shoemakers Tools, and other findings.
LEATHER SOLD ON COMMISSION.
Hides, Skins, and Oil bought to order.
January 6. 1y.

CHEAP STATIONERY.

Wholsale Prices at the

LONDON BOOK STORE.

CREAM WOVE POST, 6s 3d a ream.
" " Note, 5s " "
" " " Ruled, 6s 3d "
Foolscap fine Yellow Wove, 9s "
" " " Ruled 10s 6d a ream.
Stationery of every description SCHOOL BOOKS &c. &c., sold at similar low prices.
J. ANDREW GRAHAM.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE,

A SAFE AND SURE REMEDY FOR

WORMS,

IN CHILDREN AND ADULTS, INCLUDING,

TAPE WORMS.

RETAIL PRICE, 25 CTS.

PREPARED AND SOLD BY THE *sole proprietors*,
B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.,
AND
B. A. FAHNESTOCK, HULL & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.,
New-York City.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, 51 CLIFF ST.

Buy of respectable dealers only!

Examine the initials of the name to be sure you get the *Only Genuine* B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE!!

Woodill's Improved Glycerine Lotion.

An Invaluable Remedy for Chapped Hands, Face, &c

THE efficacy of this preparation for the cure of Chaps and in removing Pimples, Spots, &c., from the skin renders it an invaluable adjunct to the Toilet It will be found to heighten those important functions of the skin on which depends its purity and softness During the frosts and bleak winds of winter, and in cases of stings from Insects, Chilblains Chaps, Sore Lips, and to allay irritation of the skin after shaving, its virtues will be apparent; being free from any admixture of caustic or deleterious ingredients, it can be recommended for the most tender and delicate infant
To be had at the CITY DRUG STORE, in bottles at 1s 3d and 2s 6d each.
JAMES L WOODILL,
December 30. Chemist, &c.

Cheap Writing Papers.

TEN Quires fine Cream Wove Note Paper, for 2s.
Ten quires do Letter Paper, 3s 1½d
Ten quires do Cream Wove Note Ruled 2s 3d.
Ten quires do Letter Paper 3s 3d
☞ To be had at the London Book-store.
☞ Envelopes at similar low prices.
October 23 J. ANDREW GRAHAM.

"STAR"

Life Assurance Society,

CHIEF OFFICE

48 Moorgate Street, London.

THE Annual income of this Society, from all sources exceeds £60,000
The reserve fund is upwards of £225,000.
Extract of report on Securities—
"It must therefore be very gratifying to all interested in the "STAR" to know that the Committee, having thoroughly examined all the securities, not simply with a view of ascertaining their general correctness, but investigating the terms on which they were advanced, they were found exceedingly satisfactory" On the funds advanced to Wesleyan Chapels, the Committee reports that "each one was separately and thoroughly scrutinized; and further that on a review of the whole question, the committee congratulates the Board and the Society, on the very excellent class of Securities under which their money is invested."
Nine-tenths of the profits divided among Policy holders—declared every five years Next division of profits December 1858. The rates of premium as low as those of any other respectable Company.
All information afforded at the office of the Agent, Corner of George and Hollis Streets.
R. S BLACK, M. D., Medical Referee M. G. BLACK, Jr., Agent.
July 8

Brown, Brothers & Co.

DRUGGISTS,

3 ORDNANCE SQUARE.

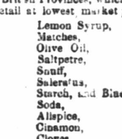
HAVE now on hand, one of the most complete assortments of

Drugs, Medicines, Spices and Dye Stuffs

To be found in the British Provinces, which they offer wholesale and retail at lowest market prices.

Alum, Lemon Syrup,
Bath Bricks, Matches,
Black Lead, Olive Oil,
Blacking, Saltpetre,
Clover Seed, Snuff,
Copperas, Saleratus,
Confectionary, Starch, and Blue,
Currants, Soda,
Cudbear, Allspice,
Yellowwood, Cinamon,
Logwood, Cloves,
Extract of Logwood, Ginger,
Honey, Nutmegs,
Ink & Ink Powders, Violin Strings,
Indigo, Vinegar,

With a good assortment of PERFUMERY, Brushes, Combsand Sponges always on hand.
October 28. 1y.



COUGH, BRONCHITIS

Hoarseness, Colds, Influenza, Asthma Catarrah, any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, INSTANTLY RELIEVED by Brown's Bronchial Troches, or Cough Lozenges To Public Speakers, and Singers, they are effectual in clearing and giving strength to the voice.

If any of our readers, particularly ministers or public speakers, are suffering from bronchial irritation, this simple remedy will bring almost magical relief.—CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN

Indispensable to public speakers.—ZION'S HERALD.

An Excellent article.—NATIONAL ERA, Washington.

Superior for relieving hoarseness to anything we are acquainted with.—CHRISTIAN HERALD, Cincinnati.

A most commendable remedy—Boston JOURNAL.

Sure remedy for throat affections.—TRANSCRIPT,

Efficacious and pleasant.—TRAVELLER

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States.
December 2. 6m.

Dr. D. Jayne's Family Medicines.

CONSISTING OF

Jayne's Expectorant, for Cough's, Consumption, Asthma and other Pulmonary Affections.
Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge, for Worms, Dyspepsia, Piles, General Debility &c.
Jayne's Specific for the Tape worm. It never fails.
Jayne's Carminative Balsam, for Bowel and Summer Complaints, Choleras, Cramps, Cholera, &c.
Jayne's Alterative, for Scrofula, Goitre, Cancers, Diseases of the Skin and Bones, &c
Jayne's Sanative Pills, a valuable Alterative and Purgative Medicine.
Jayne's Ague Mixture, for the cure of Fever and Ague.
Jayne's Liniment, or Counter Irritant, for Sprains Bruises, &c
Jayne's Hair Tonic, for the Preservation, Beauty, Growth and Restoration of the Hair.
Jayne's Liquid Hair Dye, also American Hair Dye, (in Powder,) each of which will change the Hair from any color to a beautiful black.
Agency at the City Drug Store,
63 Hollis Street, Halifax.
JAMES L. WOODILL
Successor to DeWolf & Co.
May 6.

PERUVIAN SYRUP,

Or Protected Solution of Protoxide of Iron on a established Medicine for the cure of

DYSPEPSIA,

AFFECTIONS of the Liver, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, and consumptive tendencies, disordered state of the blood, Boils, Scurvy, Piles, Cutaneous complaints, St Vitus's Dance, the prostrating effects of Lead or Mercury, General Debility, and all diseases which require a Tonic or Alterative medicine
The above medicine has been highly recommended to us by persons now residing in Halifax.
BROWN, BROTHERS & CO,
Successors to John Naylor.
November 25. Druggists, &c, 3 Ordnance Square

Coffee for the Million.

THE sale of **COFFEES, SPICES,** &c., a SUTCLIFFE & CO'S. is such, that they have been obliged to get a *Steam Engine* to procure *Ground Coffee, Spices &c.*, sufficient for their customers. They are now in a position to supply the *public* with any quantity of the above articles. *Also* which they *Warrant Genuine.*
GREEN COFFEE, at 9d. 10d. 1s. and 1s. 3d. per lb
ROASTED or GROUND, 1s. 1s 3d & 1s. 6d do.
Peppers, Rice, Cloves, Allspice, Cayanne, &c., ground on the premises.
E. W. SUTCLIFFE & CO.
June 5. 37, Barrington St.

No more Pills nor any other Medicine.

50,000 Cures of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation Diarrhœa, Nervous, Bilious, and Liver Complaints, Spasms, Nausea and Sickness at the Stomach during pregnancy, or at sea, General Debility, Paralysis, Dropsy, Asthma, Cough, Bronchitis, Scrofula, Consumption (if not beyond human aid Low Spirits, Spleen, &c, &c

Perfect health restored without Medicine, inconvenience or expense, by

DuBarry's Delicious Health Restoring

Revalenta Arabica Food,

For Invalids and Infants, which saves fifty times its cost in other remedies.

THIS light delicious Farina, (without medicine of any kind, without inconvenience, and without expense, as it saves fifty times its cost in medicine) contains more nourishment than any other kind of food; and has in many thousand cases rendered