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that dropped from Juno's breast, and which, as it fell upon the earth, changed the lilies from purple to a snowy whiteness, extends across the heavens, like the ghost of a rainbow. Conspicuous among them all, far up towards the zenith, old Orion, with his blazing belt meets the admiring eye, suggestive of gentle memories and kind thoughts of home; while immediately beyond it is seen the familiar cluster of the Pleiades, or Seven Stars glittering and quivering with radiance in the amethystine ether, like a breastplate of jewels—the Ursa and Thauminn of the Eternal—Hugh Macmillan's Bible Teaching in Nature.

Obituary

MRS. ELIZABETH BENT.
Died, at Leicester, Cumberland County, on Wednesday the 19th ult., in the 84th year of her age, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Thomas Dunlop of Piquette, and wife of Jesse Bent. There is, perhaps, no dispensation of Providence more calculated to buffet the investigations of the finite mind, than the removal from time of those most needed in life and most likely to live. Looking no further than the bounds of this earthly horizon, erring nature asks, "Why is it thus?" Heaven replies, "What thou knowest not now, thou shalt know hereafter."

The sudden and unexpected removal of our dear Sister, has deeply afflicted her family and friends, but they unite with submission to the will of God, who called her forth to heaven. About eighteen years ago, at a series of meetings, held at River Philip, where the family then resided, she sought and found pardon through the blood of the atonement, and united herself with the Wesleyan Church. During the period which has since elapsed, dark clouds may sometimes have overshadowed her mind, yet, as the hour of dissolution drew near, she was enabled to rest serenely upon the Divine promises, in the peaceful to be the chilling waters and beyond the swelling floods to find among the "many mansions" of our Father's house a place prepared for her. When her medical attendants, on ascertaining her danger, asked what were her prospects for heaven, she calmly replied, "They are bright and clear through Jesus Christ." A few hours before her death, her sister taking her wasted hand within her own, asked, "Are you going?" She answered, "Yes, going home to heaven," and a little after whispered, "Our precious Jesus." Then she was gone, — gone to the spirit world.

Deeply do her friends lament the loss sustained in her death. She had endeavored herself to all who knew her. Nobly did she fill every situation in which she was placed in life.

"So sweet she shone in social life
As daughter, sister, friend and wife."
She has been called away at a time when she was most needed; when an infant only three weeks old required a mother's love and care, but we pray that this dispensation of Providence may be sanctified to the good of all who are caused to mourn her departure, and may lead them to prepare to meet her again on the morning of the resurrection day.

M. H.
MR. REUBEN W. HART OF CAPE CANSO.
Drowned, at Molasses Harbor, Guysborough County, on Thursday night, Aug. 29th, Reuben W. Hart of Cape Canso, aged 27 years. The supposition is that he rose in his sleep from his berth and walked overboard. He was convinced of his sin, and sought and found a pardoning God under the ministry of the Rev. Thomas Gault. His moral and religious life bespoke a heart changed by the Spirit of God. His benevolence prompted him to give as far as his means would allow to the cause of God. He was faithful to every charge entrusted to him, and was always at his post. He lived for good purpose. Friends and relatives feel and mourn deeply the loss of one whom God had acknowledged; but he has been taken from the evil, to dwell with Christ, which is far better.

To the Memory of Alexander J. Ritchie.
From the Sun and Advertiser of 11th Sept.
Cold in his abode to-day he lies,
Who, yesterday, was warm with life,
Now all is o'er—the fret, the strife,
And undusted shod are earthly ties.
Ah! fate slip—From life to Death,
No parting word with wife or friend;
The good where human friendships end,
He reached the treacherous wave beneath.

We conjure up the days of yore,
The hours we ne'er shall spend again;
They bring us now with keenest pain,
But he, we trust, hath pain no more.
We hear our heads beside his grave,
The words in solemn cadence fall,
"As fades the flower so fade we all,"
"I'ras His to take the life He gave."
The mystery awes—for we are blind;
We grope in darkness, stretching out
Our feeble hands in wood'ning doubt;
He gone,—the worthless left behind.
The manly truth, the pleasant wit,
The virtues that endeared him here,
Are thus transferred to higher sphere?
Ours, not to question, but—submit.

Provincial Wesleyan

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1867.

Presidential Notice.
Dear Sir,—May I request permission to say through our official organ, that being exempted from the charge of a circuit, it is my earnest desire to employ my best energies, in subverting, as far as may be opportunity, the interests of our general work. My ministerial Brethren are authorized to regard this announcement as an intimation of my readiness to respond to any expression of their wishes which it may be in my power to comply.

I have already visited four or five circuits, and in no case, I trust, without some beneficial results. The first Sunday of this month was given to Kent, and on the 8th inst. I united with our friends at Horton in the dedication of their new and beautiful sanctuary to the worship and service of Almighty God. On each of these occasions I had the pleasure of being accompanied by our estimable brother SMALLWOOD, with whom I never associate without a feeling of profound respect that one who has ministered by his luminous expositions and heart-stirring appeals, no longer possesses the vocal power which he was then distinguished. In consequence of the absence of Mr. Brettle, I occupy the Windsor pulpit to-morrow; and the following

ing are my proposed appointments for the five subsequent Sundays, to which I shall feel obliged, by your giving immediate publicity:

NEW BRUNSWICK.
Fairville, September 22nd.
Dathousie, " 29th.
Bathousie, October 6th.
P. E. ISLAND.
Bellevue, October 13th.
Charlottetown, October 20th.
NOVA SCOTIA.
Truro, October 27th.

I have merely designated the Circuits leaving the arrangements both as to place and hours of preaching to the respective Superintendents. I purpose also to remain, too, or, if convenient, three days on each circuit, after the Sunday; and for those days, the Brethren are at liberty to avail themselves of my services for such objects as may in their estimation be most important.

My heart's desire and prayer to the God of all grace may be one of earnest, anointed and successful effort for the revival of the work of God on every circuit throughout the Conference; that at its termination, instead of mourning over a diminution of numbers, we may rejoice before the Lord as with the joy of harvest, and as men rejoice when they divide the spoil.

MATTHEW RICHY.
Windsor, Sept. 14, 1867.

The Bishop of Newfoundland and the Wesleyans

In many respects Dr. Feild is a Bishop of whom any Church might be proud. The zeal and self-denial manifested by him in the discharge of the duties of his office, claim the admiration even of those who differ widely from him in matters of doctrine and church polity. It is not every Bishop who would be found, at his time of life, spending four months in the year in wandering around the rugged coast of Newfoundland, and searching its many nooks and crannies for its scattered flock. Many have been in the habit of regarding him as one of those who sorrow over the Reformation as a grief and a sin; and who long for the day—when, through God's mercy, shall never come—when the Protestant churches will be found at the feet of Rome, penitently confessing their errors and craving restoration to the bosom of the ancient, "true and only Church."

Dr. Feild regards Methodism, and in fact things in general, from Dr. Pusey's point of view. In this charge, with a persistency worthy of a better cause, he repeats the High Church stock of objections to us as if they had never met with any reply; as if they had not been hammered into "smithereens," and scattered like chaff, again and again. However, there is wisdom in this mode of procedure. It is much easier to ignore the replies than to refute them. Wesleyans, it is said, while they retain the name, depart from the principles of their Founder. They obtain by laying on of hands, they administer the sacraments; they call their meetings-house churches. Did not John Wesley, assisted by two other preachers of the Church of England, ordain and set apart by laying on of hands, Mather, Rankin and Moore to administer the sacraments, "strongly advising them at the same time, that, according to his example, they should continue united to the Established Church, so far as the blessed work in which they were engaged would permit?" We believe that the church of God is built of living stones; and, as to a place of worship, while it is, with reference to the congregation, a "meeting-house," and with reference to the gospel, a "preaching-house," it is most justly called, with reference to Him to whose service it is dedicated, a "church," the "Lord's house."

If the independence of the Wesleyan Methodist Church is contrary to Scripture, and separation from the Church of England a sin, is not the independence of the latter contrary to Scripture, and her separation from the Church of Rome a sin too? We think that if any arguments would prove the one, they would the other. We never met with any sufficient proof either.

To enter upon the question,—How came the Methodists to leave the Church of England?—would be to open one of the darkest and least creditable pages in the history of that church. We have no desire to rake up ugly reminiscences, or to seem to charge churchmen of the present day with the sins of generations past; but those who so freely censure us compel us to refer to these things in self-defence. Latterly, by more than an ecclesiastical dignity at home the error and injustice which drove from that communion those who might have been to this day among the most faithful of her sons, have been acknowledged.

In answering the above query, it is needless to keep in mind the state of society and the clergy, when the Methodist revival commenced. There are witnesses enough, lay and ecclesiastical, to show that vice and immorality were rampant; and that it was to a fearful extent, "like people, like priests." A man who raised his voice to warn men to turn from the prevalent sins, to preach "repentance towards God" by a changed life, and "faith in our Lord Jesus Christ" for pardon and conscious peace with God, was at once branded as a Methodist. Drunken mobs, headed too often by drunken priests, assailed those who were guilty of preaching the gospel to the poor, and so ill-used them that they felt they went about their Master's work at the risk of their lives.

Men whose former course had been grossly vicious, but who had been reclaimed by the preaching of the gospel, were advised by Wesley and his coadjutors to attend the services of the Church, and to receive the sacrament from the minister of the parish. With what result? The poor man enters a church, in which probably he had but seldom been before, hungering for the bread of life. Instead of that, he hears a vehement tirade against the Methodists. The great change of which he is conscious, the new feelings of peace, joy, and love, for which, with full heart, he blesses God daily, are ridiculed and caricatured. The men under whose preaching and advice he is assailed are knaves and fools, the obscuring of society. He could not long regard such a preacher as a minister of Christ; and it is not surprising that his mind revolted from the idea of receiving the sacrament at his hands. "The other day," he would remark, "this clergyman was busy indicting a mob to pull down the Methodist preacher and duck him in a horse-pond, or drag him through the mud by the hair of his head, or to extort from him by murderous threats a promise that he would never see himself in

the town again. Or, when he sat on the bench last week, as a magistrate, he drafted two or three of our brethren into the army, or sent them on board a man-of-war, as vagabonds having no lawful calling, though he knew they were honest tradesmen, as well able to earn their living as any man in England." He said he'd put a stop to this preaching and praying. But if, in consequence of the repeated advice of Methodist preachers, he presented himself at the Lord's table, he too often found that his scruples were not the only hindrance to his communicating. Probably enough, he was, like the poor converted colliers, who were induced by Wesley to walk five miles, from Kingswood to Bristol, to commemorate the death of Christ, harshly repelled, and told to go about his business.

Had the clergy been as zealous and persevering in seeking to spread the religion of Jesus Christ among the ignorant masses, as they were in opposing Methodism and in persecuting the Methodists, there would probably have been at the present day no "Wesleyan Church," and England would have been, religiously, fifty years in advance of what she is now. They did what they could to drive our fathers from their communion. They did it zealously and perseveringly; and they succeeded. Now their children lecture us gravely on the sin and danger of secession.

It is, of course, easy to make out a case by culling from Wesley's writings the passages that serve their purpose; and by quoting his many expressions of disapprobation of separation; but whoever reads his later letters, &c., will see that he knew in what direction matters were tending; and that, rather than the cause of God should suffer and the privilege of the ministers of that Church be deprived the reverence which he had so many years striven with all his might to prevent.

Bishop Feild exhorts his clergy to show "what the difference is between the two churches, and wherein consist the danger and error of the separation." To do the former is easy, though it would be much more so were there anything like uniformity in doctrine and mode of worship in the Church of England—were it not, apparently, the privilege of the ministers of that Church to preach and teach what they please, without much fear of being called to account for heresy; and to conduct Divine worship in a plain "Evangelical" mode; or in high "Ritualistic" style, with crosses and incense and an exuberance of millinery which seems likely to cast the Church of Rome into the shade. It will not be quite so easy, under the circumstances, to show the "danger and error" referred to. We shall in our next issue have something further to say in regard to the Charge of the Bishop of Newfoundland.

From our English Correspondent.

The late Conference; appointment of Rev. W. Arthur to the Belfast College—Appointment of Rev. W. M. Punshon to the Belfast Canadian Conference, &c.—Theological Institution—Book Room Report—Denominational Literature—State of the work of God—Spirit of the Conference—The Belfast Chapel—Reform Bill—Church Rate Abolition—Froggation of Parliament—Cholera in Italy—Harvest.

One of the most important matters of business brought under the consideration of the late Conference was the request from the Irish Conference that the Rev. W. Arthur might be appointed President of the College at Belfast. The importance of this Educational Establishment to Irish Methodism is generally and freely admitted, and it is believed that its influence will tell with very beneficial effect on our work in that country. The objects which the Belfast College embraces are very comprehensive, and include the education of the sons of the ministers and the laity, and the training of candidates for the ministry. The building, which will involve the outlay of several thousand pounds, is nearly completed, and our Irish friends have felt much anxiety respecting the appointment of the first President, not only respecting the direction and management of the Institution itself, but also with reference to its relation to the other Colleges for which Belfast is famous. Emboldened by the unusually urgent claims which they had advanced, they resolved to request their own man who they pleaded they had given up to the English Conference thirty years ago, and now asked for a period of three years for a department of the Irish work, which demanded and deserves our best attention. The question occupied the attention of the Conference for a considerable time, and after a most earnest and interesting debate it was nobly resolved to make the sacrifice, and yield to the request so graciously enforced by the Irish brethren. Mr. Arthur can be ill spared from the Mission House, and from the position he occupies in this country, but undoubtedly the most services he will be able to render in starting the Belfast College quite justify the course that has been decided upon.

Another interesting topic of discussion arose out of a request presented from Canada that the Rev. W. M. Punshon might be appointed President of the next Canadian Conference. Dr. Osborn, in an able speech, supported this request, arguing that to comply with it would show a fraternal and considerate disposition, that would have the effect of drawing into still closer bonds the Methodist Churches of this country and those of our North American brethren. The Conference agreed to the request by an almost unanimous vote. It was also resolved that Mr. Punshon be appointed as the representative of the British Conference to the next General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States.

In financial affairs that branch of our economy about which most solicitude just now is felt is the Theological Institution. For several years the expenditure has been greatly in excess of the income, and the result is a burdensome debt. The Conference entered at great length into the question. Some suggested an annual collection, but this was exactly what, as I am persuaded, wisely resisted on the ground that our public collections were already too numerous. The fact is these should be rather diminished than increased. At the same time a greatly enlarged source of income for our Institutions must be provided in some way. Year after year, besides the sanctuaries already making a large demand for support as well as holy and zealous ministers, we go on building attractive chapels, and only we can put such men into the pulpits they will only become causes of weakness and painful and vexatious embarrassment. Our people generally are not alive to the imperative claims of our Theological Institutions for public support, and hence one reason of our difficulties. After an anxious consideration of the subject, it was determined for the present year to divide the Chapel Fund Collection, giving the morning collection to the Chapel Fund and the evening to the Theological Institution.

The Report given by the Rev. Dr. Johnson of our Book Room business was satisfactory, particularly considering the severe commercial depression of the year. The receipts had been equal to the grants to our Funds usually made

from the Book Room, and the capital stock had been somewhat increased. The losses for the year were some million six hundred and eighty-two thousand copies of our periodicals; one thousand five hundred and seventy thousand copies of our hymn-books; one hundred and forty-seven thousand copies of our Bibles; one hundred and thirty-eight thousand copies of our tracts; and one hundred and thirty-eight thousand copies of our other publications. Arrangements are in progress with a view of providing a new and enlarged Sunday-school hymn-book. Our periodicals have a good deal to contend against in the active competition going on in that department of literature in this country at the present time. Both the secular and religious press are engaging the most gifted and attractive authors as contributors to periodicals; and some of the leading houses are paying large sums in this department. Perhaps the most widely circulated periodical of its class is the *Sunday Magazine*. Often in the same number you will find one paper by an Episcopalian, another by a Methodist, another by a Presbyterian, and another by an Independent denomination. Why, against strictly denominational ministers in one of our principal cities, told me the other day that he did not believe that half-a-dozen copies of the *Baptist Magazine* were circulated among his Baptist church and congregation, numbering probably some fifteen or sixteen hundred people.

On the last day of the Conference some admirable and reasonable remarks were made with respect to any measures which could be adopted in order to promote the prosperity of the work of God amongst us. The Convention returned to the Hon. G. Brown, the statement gave 337,070 members in the Home Churches, being an increase on the previous year of 5,887. The numbers reported on the Mission Stations were 61,794, an increase on the year of 1,898. Members on trial, at home, 21,887; abroad 7,644. The President referred particularly to the urgent necessity of increased attention being given to pastoral visitation. He remarked, "I find from the letters that reach me that more is felt on all sides a general satisfaction with the pulpit power and efficiency of our ministry, but there is a most earnest desire expressed from various quarters that increased attention be given to pastoral visitation."

The Ex-President observed that he had never felt so thoroughly satisfied that the one thing to be done for this country in the present crisis was just to do their own work. The other question that he referred to was the desirability of obtaining greater regularity in holding Leaders' Meetings, especially with reference to the opportunities of exerting a spiritual influence both on our office-bearers and members.

The decline of the interest formerly taken in our Love-feasts was also adverted to, and by way of bringing this ancient institution of Methodism more prominently before our people, as well as with a view to direct personal benefit, it was resolved that next year a Conference Love-feast should be held on the evening of the first Tuesday after the opening of Conference. Of late several of our ministers have come forward as earnest advocates of the principles of "total abstinence from intoxicating drinks," and a committee has been formed for the purpose of publishing a series of "Methodist Papers on Temperance." Some of these ministers are men of long standing and high repute in our Communion, and their experience and practical wisdom afford sufficient guarantee that they will give a prudent direction to this important movement. A meeting will be held on the evening of the first Tuesday after the opening of Conference. The chair was occupied by T. B. Smithers Esq., a member of our Society in London, and widely esteemed as one of the leading philanthropists of the day; and among the speakers were four or five of our principal ministers.

Altogether the reminiscences of the late Conference are of a gratifying and hopeful character. There was a great freedom in the expression of individual opinion, and there was also true Christian candour and forbearance. The brethren separated with a spirit of faith and love, and the question proposed by the beloved Ex-President just before the Conference closed, "Why should we not look for an increase tenfold greater than that which God granted us during the past year?" will not be forgotten.

Our energetic and indefatigable President has commenced the public labours of the Methodist year by preaching at the opening of two chapels in London, in neighbourhoods of a strikingly opposite character. One of these is a noble structure, in the Gothic style of architecture, with a tall spire. The cost of the building is £5000, and accommodation is provided for 1000 worshippers. It is situated at Tottenham, a pleasant suburb of the metropolis, and the residence of many opulent city merchants. The other is a School-Chapel in the heart of London, and in the midst of a crowded population where poverty, ignorance, vice and misery seem to be almost absolute rule. Miss McCarthy, a devoted Christian woman, and one of our members in the City Road Circuit, has been signally blessed in her labours of love in this wretched neighbourhood. Animated by his words, many "to seek and save that which was lost," she has toiled and prayed, and a very blessed work is the result. The foundation stone of this, Chequer Alley Chapel was laid by the truly noble Earl of Shaftesbury, and the President preached the first sermon in it last Monday week.

Politically, things are now quiet. The ultra-radical Reform Bill, strangely introduced by a Tory Government has passed both Houses and received the Royal assent. Many of our most thoughtful men regard this measure as a sort of "leap in the dark." On the other hand many equally sagacious argue well of it. All that can be said is that public opinion is strongly divided. We must wait and hope.

A Bill for the abolition of Church Rates passed the House of Commons, but could not endure the ordeal of the Upper House, where it was rejected by a majority of 68. In moving the second reading of the Bill the Earl of Morley wisely remarked that "no time could be more appropriate than the present for a settlement of this question, because the Bill comes into operation, the Dissenters will obtain a large accession of political power, and then nothing will remain but total abolition." However the Peers were unyielding, and so the subject, after years of irritating controversy, remains in the same unsatisfactory state.

Parliament has been prolonged with the usual formalities by Royal Commission. Our legislators, with the exception of the Government members of the opposition, have had an arduous campaign, and they will doubtless be very glad to get this release from the almost incessant strife of the last six months. We have received painful tidings of a fierce outbreak of cholera in Italy. It appeared first at the little town of Albano, which was crowded with a distinguished company returning from the recent celebration in the city of Rome. Among the earliest victims were the Dowager Queen of Naples, Maria Theresa, and the Princess Colonna. Immediately there was a general flight from the town. The fugitives seized what

conveyances they could lay hands on, and those who could find no conveyance hurried off on foot. Some died in the railway carriages. The terrible disease has also appeared at Naples, and the horrors of the visitation have been exaggerated by the ignorance, superstition and cruelty of the populace. When the alarm was first given in the city, a rush was made by the noble to the house of fortune-teller called the Sibyl, and the wretched creature was murdered and actually cut up into morsels! By the goodness of God we are being favored with glorious harvest weather. For a few days, a fortnight ago, we had almost tropical heat. August 30, 1867.

From our Ontario Correspondent.

To the Editor of the Prov. Wesleyan.
MY DEAR SIR,—You and your readers: must not suppose that because our pen has been silent for a few weeks, therefore, we have forgotten you. Knowing that your space would be well occupied with Conference news, &c., we thought silence on our part, would be acceptable. We were very sorry however, to find, that for three weeks, we were not favored with your sheet, whether this was intended as a punishment, or to make us take up our pen, we know not. We are glad that for the last two weeks, the "Wesleyan" has been on hand.

The Province of Ontario, as well as the other Provinces in the Dominion of Canada, are now engaged in Election matters. There have been some severe contests in Ontario, and others are likely to take place. Some time ago, the Reformers held a Convention in Toronto and raised the old party line. Every effort has been put forth to carry the elections both for the Commons and the Local Legislature, on the Reform Ticket. The Hon. G. Brown, the Leader of the party has been defeated. To all appearance, there will be a majority in both Legislatures in favor of the Coalition Ministry. Some good men have been defeated. We are pleased to find, that the law which forbids Taverns to be open during Elections, has been much better observed, than on many former occasions, though there were some drunkennesses, and we fear, considerable bribery on both sides. We were very sorry to read the abusive language in which candidates and their partisans, abused their opponents, and we fear, that some have been so much brought to variance, that they will not easily be reconciled. Let us hope and pray, that He who sits at the helm of affairs, will so overrule all the affairs of our new Dominion, that our future may be peaceful and harmonious.

Harvest is for the most part over. In every part of the Province, hay has been abundant. Wheat and oats are thought to be below the average, in some countries, with which we are acquainted, there has been one-third of last year's produce, but some farmers will not have one bush of mine for sale. Corn, particularly late potatoes, are a poor crop. We dined at three farm houses: one week lately and there was not a vegetable upon the table. The months of July and August were very hot. In August there were some heavy frosts. One at Petrolia destroyed 100,000 barrels of oil. A gentleman who was present said the sight was the grandest he ever saw. For three nights and two days the blizzards could be seen for many miles. Some fires in 'the bush' have destroyed much valuable timber. In Kingston a fine block of buildings was burnt to the ground, by the carelessness of a man who threw down a lighted match from his cigar, which fell into a can of coal oil, and burned so rapidly, that the persons in the store, were obliged to run for their lives. Montreal has been visited with the destructive element. One of its fine churches, where the Young Men's Christian Association, recently held its annual meeting, has been destroyed; several other valuable buildings, have been more or less injured. The frequency of the occurrence, has aroused the suspicion, that incendiarism is at work. Fifty that the microcans cannot be caught. A fortnight ago, a fearful tornado passed through what may be termed the central part of Ontario, and also in some parts of the west. It came from the N. W. and swept in a South-easterly direction, nearly a mile in breadth. Fences were blown down, barns and houses were unroofed, trees were torn up by the roots, and some fields of grain were so destroyed, that the cattle have been turned into them. To reap them was impossible. There was thunder and lightning and hailstones, resembling large pieces of ice. The destruction occasioned is very great. The N. W. and P. E. Provinces have been abundant this season. We are not sure, that they were ever more so. The good people of Toronto, by command of the Mayor, closed all their places of business, and turned out en masse one day to enjoy the beauties of the country. Societies of all descriptions and names have had their Pic-Nics. Some have been got up to make money. One church that we know (Episcopalian) got up an excursion to raise money to meet their engagements with their Minister, and succeeded well. We are afraid, however, that everything else, these things have been carried to an extreme this season, and if we are not mistaken, in many instances, they have produced more harm than good. To some families, the cost must have been great, while the associations of dancing, &c. which usually attend them, cannot have been otherwise than of an injurious tendency. We have strongly advised all to stay at home, when we knew, that the *Zars* would be kept open on the steamboats, and that dancing would be allowed.

At last month the Synod of Ontario, met in Kingston. The clergy who attended, were their head, walked in procession through some of the streets to the cathedral, singing psalms as they went. There for you. Who would have thought that members of the High Church party would have become so Methodist in their practice. Some of the clergy were arrayed in their black gowns, but others wore the surplice! In conducting the business of the Synod, all was not so harmonious as is desirable. Rev. Mr. Rogers, the oldest clergyman in the diocese, raised a storm by moving that some of the Evangelical clergy should be elected members of the Board of Missions. Some heard the proposal with bursts of laughter, and even the Bishop made strong remarks against the venerable clergyman, who stood forth almost alone in favor of the Evangelical party. His Lordship professed to be greatly offended that he should be classed with the Ritualists, but, certainly he does not belong to the Evangelists. When a Layman proposed that congregations should have a voice in selecting their own clergymen, his Lordship raised the notion out of order, and intimated that the right belonged to him and would not be surrendered. What will the end be! It is singular that notwithstanding these fits of high church intolerance, there are to be found some who become weary of the infirmary of Methodism, and seek an asylum, where there are ever and anon some stirring upheavings.

In the Churches generally in Ontario there seems to be a general quiet. A few Camp Meetings are taking place which we hope, will be the means of doing much good. Time of Parliamentary Elections are not favorable to piety.

College Endowment Fund.

At the recent Baptist Convention for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, a plan was adopted for raising during the present year an Endowment for Acadia College, of Fifty thousand dollars. The plan is good and the object one of the highest importance. We hope it will succeed, and we earnestly hope that the Methodist of these Eastern Provinces will see and feel the necessity of adopting some like systematic effort for placing their Educational Institution free from all embarrassment, and in complete working order. The following is the plan for raising the endowment, adopted at the recent session of the Convention:—

- 1. That it be expedient to appoint five agents, viz: one for each Association; and that the said agents may be ministers or laymen, as may be judged most suitable to the districts in which they may be located.
- 2. That the above-mentioned agents be authorized and empowered to employ sub-agents to act under their direction, either ministers or laymen.
- 3. That the pastors of the churches be requested to encourage and co-operate with the agents.
- 4. That the clerks of the churches be requested to furnish the agents with lists of members of said churches.
- 5. That the agents be directed to apply for contributions to every member in each church, as well as to benevolent persons in the several congregations and neighborhoods.
- 6. That the names of subscribers and the sums subscribed be reported monthly, or oftener to the Secretary, and published in the *Christian Messenger and Christian Visitor*.
- 7. That if the pastor of any church shall undertake the agency for said church, his appointed agent shall omit that church in his visitation, and the report of the pastor's operations shall be transmitted to the Secretary.
- 8. That the agents be directed to arrange the times of their visits to the churches so that the whole work may be reported as finished at the next annual meeting of the Convention.
- 9. That the sums subscribed shall be payable as follows, viz:—
Under \$5.00 Cash.
From \$5 to \$20 In one year.
" 20 to \$100 Two years.
" \$100 to \$500 Three years.
" \$500 and upwards Four years.

In all cases with interest.
10. That the superintendence of the Endowment Agency be committed to five members of the board of Governors in Nova Scotia and three in New Brunswick, who shall direct the operations of the agents, and with whom the agents shall correspond.- 11. That the remuneration of the agents shall be in proportion to the time actually employed in the agency.
Sum required—Fifty thousand dollars.

Dr. Trepanch's Opinion of Paucity.

"As I was saying about pastors," remarked the Doctor, "it is a very important thing, the settling of a pastor—very, to the pastor himself, equally so, or more so, to the church. Very much so to the community, especially to the young that are growing up under his teaching and influence; and do you know, Paul, that if choosing pastors was left to me, I would insist terribly on two qualifications? Terribly, terribly!"
"What are they?" I inquired.
"Prudence, and experience," he replied.
"They cannot be over-estimated. Prudence, and Experience. Prudence, by which a man shall be saved those innumerable scrapes, difficulties, and ill reputes, which so many ministers bring upon themselves and the churches. Experience, by which a man shall be able to contend with influences. If you had a suit at law, would you employ an injudicious or an inexperienced lawyer? If your wife was sick, would you employ an injudicious or an inexperienced physician? If you need a teacher for your daughter, would you select one lacking in prudence, or wanting in experience? Of course, you would not."
"But, my dear sir," I interrupted, "don't you see that experience comes only with years? How can a lawyer or doctor acquire experience, except by practice? Tell me that, will you?" I said this with rather a triumphant air. He looked thoughtful, and finally remarked that he was of the subject, but that there were other aids to it, which he could not discuss now.—At length, rather energetically he said—

We recently heard a pleasing incident, which we are sure, you will be glad to learn, viz, that the amount promised to the Centenary Fund in the Wesleyan Conference is somewhere near \$25,000. This we consider good, considering that only recently a large debt had been paid off by the Centenary Money has been sent to Ireland, to be followed by said by, with \$2,000 more, to help our brethren in their difficulties.
Yours, &c. ONTARIO.

Exmouth Street Sabbath School, St. John, N. B.

DEAR EDITOR,—Your acquaintance with the school and the deep interest taken by you in it in former days, induces me to lay before your readers something in relation to its present condition. The Annual Meeting for the school has been held, and has resulted in the re-election of all the former officers. We have great cause for thankfulness to divine goodness for the marked success which has attended the labours of the faithful teachers. A prayer meeting held in connection with the school has been blessed to many of the scholars during the past year. The talent of the young men has been called into exercise, by their taking part in leading the singing, and assisting in its exercises. We were glad that for the last two weeks, the "Wesleyan" has been on hand.

The Province of Ontario, as well as the other Provinces in the Dominion of Canada, are now engaged in Election matters. There have been some severe contests in Ontario, and others are likely to take place. Some time ago, the Reformers held a Convention in Toronto and raised the old party line. Every effort has been put forth to carry the elections both for the Commons and the Local Legislature, on the Reform Ticket. The Hon. G. Brown, the Leader of the party has been defeated. To all appearance, there will be a majority in both Legislatures in favor of the Coalition Ministry. Some good men have been defeated. We are pleased to find, that the law which forbids Taverns to be open during Elections, has been much better observed, than on many former occasions, though there were some drunkennesses, and we fear, considerable bribery on both sides. We were very sorry to read the abusive language in which candidates and their partisans, abused their opponents, and we fear, that some have been so much brought to variance, that they will not easily be reconciled. Let us hope and pray, that He who sits at the helm of affairs, will so overrule all the affairs of our new Dominion, that our future may be peaceful and harmonious.

Harvest is for the most part over. In every part of the Province, hay has been abundant. Wheat and oats are thought to be below the average, in some countries, with which we are acquainted, there has been one-third of last year's produce, but some farmers will not have one bush of mine for sale. Corn, particularly late potatoes, are a poor crop. We dined at three farm houses: one week lately and there was not a vegetable upon the table. The months of July and August were very hot. In August there were some heavy frosts. One at Petrolia destroyed 100,000 barrels of oil. A gentleman who was present said the sight was the grandest he ever saw. For three nights and two days the blizzards could be seen for many miles. Some fires in 'the bush' have destroyed much valuable timber. In Kingston a fine block of buildings was burnt to the ground, by the carelessness of a man who threw down a lighted match from his cigar, which fell into a can of coal oil, and burned so rapidly, that the persons in the store, were obliged to run for their lives. Montreal has been visited with the destructive element. One of its fine churches, where the Young Men's Christian Association, recently held its annual meeting, has been destroyed; several other valuable buildings, have been more or less injured. The frequency of the occurrence, has aroused the suspicion, that incendiarism is at work. Fifty that the microcans cannot be caught. A fortnight ago, a fearful tornado passed through what may be termed the central part of Ontario, and also in some parts of the west. It came from the N. W. and swept in a South-easterly direction, nearly a mile in breadth. Fences were blown down, barns and houses were unroofed, trees were torn up by the roots, and some fields of grain were so destroyed, that the cattle have been turned into them. To reap them was impossible. There was thunder and lightning and hailstones, resembling large pieces of ice. The destruction occasioned is very great. The N. W. and P. E. Provinces have been abundant this season. We are not sure, that they were ever more so. The good people of Toronto, by command of the Mayor, closed all their places of business, and turned out en masse one day to enjoy the beauties of the country. Societies of all descriptions and names have had their Pic-Nics. Some have been got up to make money. One church that we know (Episcopalian) got up an excursion to raise money to meet their engagements with their Minister, and succeeded well. We are afraid, however, that everything else, these things have been carried to an extreme this season, and if we are not mistaken, in many instances, they have produced more harm than good. To some families, the cost must have been great, while the associations of dancing, &c. which usually attend them, cannot have been otherwise than of an injurious tendency. We have strongly advised all to stay at home, when we knew, that the *Zars* would be kept open on the steamboats, and that dancing would be allowed.

At last month the Synod of Ontario, met in Kingston. The clergy who attended, were their head, walked in procession through some of the streets to the cathedral, singing psalms as they went. There for you. Who would have thought that members of the High Church party would have become so Methodist in their practice. Some of the clergy were arrayed in their black gowns, but others wore the surplice! In conducting the business of the Synod, all was not so harmonious as is desirable. Rev. Mr. Rogers, the oldest clergyman in the diocese, raised a storm by moving that some of the Evangelical clergy should be elected members of the Board of Missions. Some heard the proposal with bursts of laughter, and even the Bishop made strong remarks against the venerable clergyman, who stood forth almost alone in favor of the Evangelical party. His Lordship professed to be greatly offended that he should be classed with the Ritualists, but, certainly he does not belong to the Evangelists. When a Layman proposed that congregations should have a voice in selecting their own clergymen, his Lordship raised the notion out of order, and intimated that the right belonged to him and would not be surrendered. What will the end be! It is singular that notwithstanding these fits of high church intolerance, there are to be found some who become weary of the infirmary of Methodism, and seek an asylum, where there are ever and anon some stirring upheavings.

In the Churches generally in Ontario there seems to be a general quiet. A few Camp Meetings are taking place which we hope, will be the means of doing much good. Time of Parliamentary Elections are not favorable to piety.

College Endowment Fund.

At the recent Baptist Convention for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, a plan was adopted for raising during the present year an Endowment for Acadia College, of Fifty thousand dollars. The plan is good and the object one of the highest importance. We hope it will succeed, and we earnestly hope that the Methodist of these Eastern Provinces will see and feel the necessity of adopting some like systematic effort for placing their Educational Institution free from all embarrassment, and in complete working order. The following is the plan for raising the endowment, adopted at the recent session of the Convention:—

- 1. That it be expedient to appoint five agents, viz: one for each Association; and that the said agents may be ministers or laymen, as may be judged most suitable to the districts in which they may be located.
- 2. That the above-mentioned agents be authorized and empowered to employ sub-agents to act under their direction, either ministers or laymen.
- 3. That the pastors of the churches be requested to encourage and co-operate with the agents.
- 4. That the clerks of the churches be requested to furnish the agents with lists of members of said churches.
- 5

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

The Status in our ordinary column, as a tribute to the poetical genius and the true friendship of his author.

Arrangements are in progress for receiving the delegates to the Convention of Young Men to be held in this city early next month.

The Rev. Mr. Saunders, late of Berwick, Cornwallis, has accepted a call to the pastorate of Granville Street Church in this city.

The Christian Visitor has given to the public a report of the judicial matter in relation to the late Pastor of Granville St. Church.

Richard Wallace was examined before the Superior Magistrate Friday, upon a charge of having occasioned the death of a colored man named Thomas Oliver.

On Friday last the Champion Scullers' Regatta was presented to Mr. George Brown, by the lady of His Worship the Mayor.

SAD ACCIDENT.—On Saturday, 7th inst., Mr. Robert Bickley, of Back Meadows, received a severe kick from a vicious horse.

The Committee of the Halifax Industrial School, have published the following contributions:—Hon. T. D. Archibald, 10 shillings.

The buildings in connection with the Salt Works, at Spring Hill, Cumberland County, were destroyed by fire on the night of the 16th inst.

VAN COUVER'S ISLAND.—From the Victoria Courier we have an account of the death of Mr. John T. Piddell, formerly of Charlottetown.

STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, Sept. 13th.—The United States Steamship Franklin, Admiral's Regatta, arrived from the Atlantic.

FLORENCE, Sept. 13th.—The Italian Government threatens to commence legal proceedings against Garibaldi if he persists in his preparations for an attack on Rome.

ANNAPOLIS RAILWAY.—The Visitor says:—"As we passed through the valley of Annapolis, we saw the King and his other day, we were pleased to observe the progress making at different points in the construction of the railway from Windsor to Annapolis."

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—This remedy has long been cherished by the community for its remarkable efficacy in relieving, healing and curing the most obstinate, painful and long-standing cases of Cough, Cold, Influenza, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Inflammation of the Lungs, and when Consumption itself has yielded to its magic influence when all other remedies have failed.

United States.—In state of matters at Washington remains unchanged. It is not supposed that the recent appointments made by the President will all be sanctioned by Congress.

BURLINGTON, St. Sept. 6.—This afternoon a frightful accident occurred during the races at the Chatham County fair grounds in this city.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The deaths from yellow fever in New Orleans during the twenty-four hours ending yesterday evening, were sixty-two.

GALVESTON, Sept. 13th.—Matamoros advices to the 4th inst. state that a proclamation has been promulgated ordering the election of deputies to a Congress for President and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court on the 22nd Sept.

NEW YORK, 16th.—Special correspondence from Rio Janeiro to Aug. 8th, reports a disastrous result to the expedition of the allied forces fitted out at San Paulo to march to the distant Province of Mato Grosso, and drive out the Paraguayan forces.

LONDON, Sept. 12 (evening).—The Peace Congress which met on the 14th, is still in session. The proceedings attract much attention.

LONDON, Sept. 12 (evening).—The return of the Bank of England show that the accumulation of specie steadily continues. The weekly report published this afternoon shows that the amount of bullion in the vaults has increased £200,000 since the last statement, made on the 5th inst.

MARSEILLES, Sept. 12.—A telegram from Constantinople, announces the arrival in Golden Horn of the steamer Senators, of the United States European Squadron.

ROME, Sept. 13.—Pope Pius has resolved to call together a general council of the Roman Catholic Church. He has named a congregation of seven Cardinals, to whom he has entrusted the duty of arranging the preliminaries for the meeting of the Council.

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Quarterly Fast Day. By appointment of the Conference, Friday Oct. 4, is to be observed as our next Quarterly Fast. The Ministers are desired to hold special religious services on that day in their principal Churches, and on the preceding Sabbath to preach on the revival of the work of God.

Tea Meeting. The Ladies of Pembroke, kept, instead of a Tea Meeting on Thursday, October 3rd, for the purpose of raising funds to complete the Wesleyan Chapel recently erected in that place. There will also be a Confectionary table. Tea will be on the table at 4 o'clock.

Tea Meeting. The Ladies of the Wesleyan Church, Meagher's Grant, purpose holding a Tea Meeting on Wednesday 20th of September, to procure funds to aid in the completion of their new Church, and respectfully solicit the liberal patronage of the friends of the cause.

Sunday School Advocate. NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE, OR TO RENEW YOUR SUBSCRIPTION, FOR THIS EXCELLENT SABBATH SCHOOL PAPER.

Minutes of Conference. A copy of the Minutes has been sent to each Minister of the Conference. All orders for Minutes have been filled.

Provincial Wesleyan Accounts.—The accounts for the several circuits are in course of preparation, and will be forwarded as early as possible.

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

Missionary Meetings. ANNAPOLIS DISTRICT. FOREIGN MISSIONS. Annapolis, Oct. 7, 8, Messrs. Addy, Deinston, and Rogers.

LIVERPOOL DISTRICT. Arrangements for holding Missionary Meetings in the Liverpool District, during the current year, have been determined upon.

FOREIGN MISSIONS. Liverpool, Oct. 1, Messrs. Wasson, Teasdale, Watson, Sargent.

MARRIAGES. On the 11th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. James England, Ferdinand S. Camm of New York, U.S., to Jessie Anna, youngest daughter of George A. Lockhart, Esq., of St. John, N.B.

DEATHS. At Richibucto, St. J., aged 72 years, wife of Robert Johnson, Esq., Barrister at Law, and daughter of the late Captain S. Powell, which she survived only four months.

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MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WOLFE'S HAIR RESTORER is suited to both old and young. It strengthens the Hair, prevents it falling or turning grey, and imparts to it a beautiful glossy appearance.

THE RESTORER REPRODUCES AND THE HAIR DRESSING CULTIVATES AND BEAUTIFIES. Principal Sales Office, 118 Green Street, New York City.

THE STANDARD Life Assurance Company, ESTABLISHED IN 1825. With which is now united the Colonial Life Assurance Company.

Standard Life Assurance Company. The Annual Revenue of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000.

Life Insurance Company of Maine. Directors' Office: 80 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

80,000 Copies Sold OF THE JUBILATE. A collection of SACRED MUSIC for Choir, Singing Schools, Musical Conventions, &c.

North End Select School FOR YOUNG LADIES. MISS Miller, of the Rev. J. W. Miller, has opened a select school for young ladies.

AYER'S PILLS. ARE you sick, feeble and complaining? Are you out of order? Do you feel nervous, irritable, and uncomfortable?

AYER'S AGUE CURE. For the speedy and certain cure of Intermittent Fever, Remittent Fever, Chills, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fever; indeed for all cases of Ague, Biliousness, and other malarial diseases.

Ayer's Hair Dressing. This remedy has long been cherished by the community for its remarkable efficacy in relieving, healing and curing the most obstinate, painful and long-standing cases of Cough, Cold, Influenza, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Inflammation of the Lungs, and when Consumption itself has yielded to its magic influence when all other remedies have failed.

The Subscriber. Offers for sale several valuable properties, namely, A First Class Dwelling House, Victoria Terrace (Hollis Street).

DARTMOUTH. 67 Building Lots, opposite the W.M.G.I.; also several Water Lots.

Floor Oil Cloths. New Patterns and good quality at 25¢ per yard. Super Do 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 & 8-4 wide.

Commerce House. 144 GRANVILLE STREET. F. R. MCMURRAY & CO. Fancy Sale and Tea.

Clergymen are Furnished with The Illustrated Phenological Journal. DR. W. G. SUTHERLAND, 94 Charlotte Street, F.R.S.

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