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Religious Miscellany.

The Divine Order.

'Tis first the true and then the beautiful,
Not first the beautiful and then the true:
First the wild moor, with rock, and reed, and pool,
Then the gay garden, rich in scent and hue.

'Tis first the good and then the beautiful,—
Not first the beautiful and then the good,
First the rough seed sown in the rougher soil,
Then the flower-blossom, or the branching wood.

Not first the glad and then the sorrowful:—
But first the sorrowful and then the glad;
Tears for a day—for earth of tears is full,
Then we forget that we were ever sad.

Not first the bright, and after that the dark,—
But first the dark and after that the bright;
First the thick cloud, and then the rainbow's arc,
First the dark grave, then resurrection-light.

'Tis first the night—stern night of storm and war;
Long night of heavy clouds and veiled skies;
Then the fair sparkle of the morning-star,
That bids the saints awake and dawn arise.

—*Horatio Bonar.*

Saved Without Knowing It.

BY REV. NEWMAN HALL.

Saved without knowing it! Is this possible? Some say it is not. If we are hungry or in pain, don't we know it? If we are sick, or if we are in good health; if we are happy, or miserable; if we are on shore, or at sea; if it is dark night or bright day, don't we know it? Generally, but not always. We may need food, and not feel hungry; and pain may be dulled by opiates, yet the wound remain. We may be very ill, and fancy nothing ails us; and many whom consumption is hurrying to the tomb fancy themselves convalescent. Many are in circumstances which should render them happy, but, owing to perverted ideas or depressed nerves, they are miserable; while others are hilarious with delusive mirth in the midst of danger and disaster. Some voyagers have been lying in their berths when the vessel has anchored up some quiet river, and they have dreamed they were still at sea; and some, after landing, have felt as if they were still reeling with the waves. The day may dawn so cloudily, or the sun may be so eclipsed that morning may seem like night; while the night may be so bright with meteors or the moon, or artificial lamps, that revelers, may mistake it for day. We cannot be sure of our spiritual state merely by our feelings. Many fancy they are safe for Heaven, while rapidly going the other way. Many shut their eyes to the danger of sin, madly intent on its enjoyments; and, because they will not look at the abyss beneath them, refuse to believe it is there. Do not many say they are "rich and increased with goods, and have need of nothing;" while they are "wretched, and miserable, and poor, and blind, and naked?" Just so there are many saved, upon whom Salvation's sun arose amidst the thick mists of doubt and fear; and because they do not know exactly when it rose, and because the sky is not now clear, they fancy it is not day-time with them, but night still. Many a patient is getting well of a disease who still fancies he is worse. His notion that he is no better does not alter the fact of his recovery. Certainly his ignorance of the moment when he began to amend cannot falsify the reality of his amendment.

I was summoned a few days ago to the bedside of an intelligent young woman far advanced in consumption. She looked at me with intense eagerness and at once urged me to listen to her anxiety. She had read that it was necessary to have the "inward witness of the spirit" in order to be saved. She showed me the passage in a very excellent book, which has been made useful in a remarkable degree. The idea she had received was that a sense of deep sorrow for sin, of lively gratitude to Christ, of joyful hope of eternal life, was the witness of the spirit in the heart, without which she could not have been saved. She told me that she was a great sinner, and that she had long been looking only to Jesus to save her; but she had not those deep feelings of penitence and hope, therefore she supposed she could not be saved. Though the words of the author justified her interpretation, I was able to assure her that was not his meaning; still more I assured her it was not the meaning of the Bible. I tried to convince her that Jesus came to save those who had no goodness at all—those who had no sorrow for sin, and no love to God, and no hope of heaven; that she must not try to get these first and then come to Christ, but that she must come to him first that he might give them to her; and that whether she felt that she had them or not, if she came to him he would be sure to save her. But my words seemed to have no effect. An illustration suddenly occurred to me suggested by her occupation. She had been for several years engaged in a telegraph office, so I spoke thus to her: Suppose a man came to you and wrote a message quickly and paid for it, and only asked if it was all right, and you told him it was all right, and he went away. Suppose there came afterwards to your office a very timid old lady, who had never sent a telegram before, and who was full of fears about everything. She wrote her message, and said "Are you *sure* this will go?" "Oh, yes." How long will it take?" "Not more than an hour." "What! go two hundred miles and get delivered in an hour? Are you sure?" "Quite sure." "But will it go just as I send it?" "Yes." "Are you *sure* they'll understand it at the other end?" "Quite sure." After many such questions, she went away, but came back again and again to repeat them, unable to feel satisfied that her message would be delivered. Now, said I, would her message be any slower in going, and would it be delivered with less accuracy than the message of the man who had no fear at all? The poor girl's face lighted up with such a smile! She seemed to see at once what I meant. So I went on to say that Jesus himself is at the other end of the wires. He receives all the messages himself. He watches the index. He reads all the petitions that go up from sinners. He takes notice of every sigh. The fears and the doubts of those who seek his mercy never hinder their prayers reaching him. The more they need his help the more really is he to help them.

The gospel is so very free that we find it difficult to receive it on this very account. People who are invited to a banquet must go in a suitable dress: but to the banquet of Divine Love we may go in all our rags. The King himself will give us the wedding garment; we cannot provide it for ourselves. When great offences are forgiven, the culprit gives some indication that he is worthy of it; there is something which is a set off to his badness. But God shows his love to his enemies, and receives them into the honors of his own family, if they will but return to him. We want to qualify ourselves first. We want to do some good works as a plea. Some think that church ceremonies—that fasting and penance will avail; that acts of benevolence will be of some account; others that their tears and prayers will be meritorious; and others who disclaim all trust in their own merits seem to think it necessary to have certain religious feelings of sorrow and love and peace before they can be of acceptance with Christ. In fact we are apt to try to be saved first; and then coming to Christ, instead of coming to be saved. We are not to be holy in order to salvation; but we are to receive salvation in order to beholy. We can do nothing right, feel nothing right, till Christ makes right. Therefore we are to trust in him in the utter absence of all goodness of our own. And every sinner, the most guilty, the most helpless, may thus trust in him, and be sure of salvation; for he said that they who come to him shall in no wise be cast out.

But will not those who thus come to Christ have an inward evidence of it; and, if they do not receive this evidence, may they not reasonably fear that they have not been received by him? It is not always the case that the assurance of salvation follows immediately after faith in the Saviour, as was observed in the beginning of this letter. I knew a very eminently holy woman—humble, devout, zealous in all good works, a true Christian—who during twenty years suffered the greatest depression of spirits, fancying she was not saved. Constitutional temperament has something to do with these exceptional cases. Mistaken views of some passage of Scripture, and early and ineradicable fancies and errors interfere with the peace of faith. Satan sometimes seems to be suffered greatly to tempt and distress some who are truly seeking Christ. But all who know their need of him, who are seeking his mercy, and who do resolve to walk in his ways, may be sure of acceptance in spite of their deep sense of unworthiness. The more needy they are the more suitable for them is his fullness. He came not to call the righteous but sinners to repentance.

But, while this is most true, we should not be satisfied with a condition of doubt. The assurance of salvation is a privilege which Christians may enjoy, an attainment they ought to seek. All who are in the life-boat are equally safe; but it is much happier for those who are sure of getting to shore than for those who are overwhelmed with fear. This "joy in the Lord" we should seek to attain. The happier we are the more attractive our religion will be. The happier we are the more at leisure we shall be from the self-absorbing quest of our own salvation, to attend to the necessities of others. Anxiety is selfish; Christian joy is generous and diffuse. The happier we are the more love shall we feel to him who makes us happy. Work is done better by those who sing over it than by those who sigh. They travel quickest who know that every step leads them nearer home. Let Christians, then, seek to "know whom they have believed," and to rejoice in the full assurance of hope. There is too much of a lazy piety, which contents itself with first experiences, and a religious profession, and an orthodox belief, and a vague, indefinite idea of being right. There may be an appearance of humility in saying, "I only venture to hope that perhaps I am a Christian and that perhaps I may get to heaven at last." There is no boldness in believing what God has promised. There is no want of humility exhibited in reliance on the love and power of Jesus. Let us take him at his word. If we go to him he receives us; for he says so. If he receives us, he absolves us from sin. He clothes us with his righteousness. He prepares us for a place in heaven. We are his sheep of whom he saith, "They shall never perish." Let us believe this and rejoice. How comparatively easy it will be to bear afflictions patiently if we know we are the saved ones of Jesus Christ! How easy to live above the world if we know we have an inheritance in heaven! How easy to refuse injurious pleasures when we have this inward source of joy, this perennial fountain of delight! How easy to resist the Devil when we know that Jesus is our friend, that he loves us, that his smile is resting on us. How easy to perform difficult labor, to bear disappointments, to wait patiently for the fulfilment of long deferred hopes or to give up altogether some long and fondly-cherished desire, when we know that we have all things in having Christ!

If all who profess to be Christians enjoyed this assurance, and lived under the influence of it, how mighty would be their influence with the world outside! What a testimony would be given for God! How the pew would respond to the pulpit! What a *reality* there would be in the sermons which also from contrast with the general spirit of the professing church, are now often listened to as an idle tale, and as the exposition of a mere theory, which has no actual embodiment, and which cannot be realized in the present age of trade and toil and money and dissipation! What seasons of rapturous delight would the meetings of Christians be if they were occasions for the interchange of sympathy between those who *knew* that they loved Jesus, that Jesus loved them, that their sins were forgiven, that they were the children of God, and that they were on their way to heaven!

The Telling Argument.

A young man, a native of the Highlands of Scotland, was one day walking in one of the great London thoroughfares. By one of those providential accidents, he met an aged fellow-countryman, whom he recognized as having been an intimate acquaintance of his father's.

The young man had been trained from childhood in the knowledge of the Christian religion, and in the practice of its external duties; but having traveled on the continent as attendant and companion of a young gentleman of fortune he had become imbued with infidel sentiments, which prepared him only too well, on his subsequent settlement in London as an attorney's apprentice, to plunge into the dissipating follies of metropolitan life. It was at this critical stage of his journey through life that he met his aged friend.

For conversation's sake they retired to a house of refreshment; and there the young man gave his countryman a very animated description of his tour, and of the wonders which he had seen upon the continent. The old man listened with attention to his narrative, and then eagerly inquired whether his religious principles had not been materially injured by mixing among such a variety of characters and religions.

'Do you know what an infidel is?' said the young man.

'Yes,' he replied.

'Then,' said he, 'I am an infidel; and have seen the absurdity of all those *nostrums* my good father used to teach me at the north; and can *you*,' added he, 'believe that the Bible is a revelation from the Supreme Being?'

'I do.'

'And pray tell me what may be your reasons.'

'Claude,' said the good old Highlander, 'I know nothing about what learned men call the evidences of revelation; but I will tell you why I believe it to be from God. I have a most depraved and sinful nature; and do what I will, I cannot make myself holy.—My friends cannot do it for me, nor do I think all the angels in Heaven could. One thing alone does it—the reading and believing what I read in that blessed book—that does it. Now as I know that God must be holy, and a lover of holiness, I conclude that it is from God, and that he is the author of it.'

The young man affected to laugh at this; but the argument reached his heart; and though he would not confess it to his companion he could not get rid of it. He purchased a Bible, therefore, and determined to read it again for himself. The perusal excited fearful apprehensions of his state as a sinner against God, and most gladly would he have enjoyed another serious conversation with the pious old Highlander, but he could not find him; and at that period he had not one serious acquaintance in England to whom he could unbosom his mind. While thus ruminating on his situation, he recollected his father having mentioned a Mr. Newton, an excellent clergyman who resided in London. He made inquiry among all his acquaintances where Mr. Newton preached; and at length found a young man who conducted him to St. Mary's Woolnooth.

In hearing John Newton preach, the young man was deeply affected; but his soul found no rest. He accordingly adopted the plan of stating his case on the back of a letter, with a request that Mr. Newton would preach on it the following Lord's day evening; he gave this to the pew-opener to be conveyed into the vestry.

The worthy author of the Olney hymns was not the man to neglect compliance with such a request. Next Sabbath evening accordingly, he did preach to his anonymous correspondent's case; and not only this, but after the sermon, publicly mentioned the circumstance, and requested the unknown writer of the note to breakfast with him next morning. This was the commencement of an acquaintance which issued in happiest consequences for the young man and for the cause of Christ. For not only was he in due time relieved from his despondency through a believing view of the atonement of Christ, but, constrained to admire the grace of God which had rescued him from infidelity and vice, he resolved to devote himself to the preaching of that faith which he had once attempted to destroy.

The young man's name was Claudius Buchanan, afterwards known as the devoted missionary and learned author, whose *Christian Researches in India* contributed so much in their day to extend and deepen the interest of our home churches in the Christianization of that great and glorious land. So important in its results was an unlettered old Christian's simple testimony to the Bible, as the means by which he had received into his heart that holiness which his life proved to be a reality! We rejoice that God has many such witnesses. Reader are you one of them?—*British Messenger.*

The Simple Gospel.

It is often observed that as Christians grow in age and experience there is an increase of love for the plain and fundamental doctrines of the gospel. A better acquaintance with themselves shows their real needs, and a better acquaintance with the gospel shows its wondrous fullness and fitness. A consciousness of sin becomes clearer and deeper with the growth of holiness, and a truer conception of Christ, character and grace comes from continued fellowship with him. Some one has said that the Bible is like a staff in this respect, that a young Christian may be disposed to handle it lightly and almost thoughtlessly, as a man twirls his cane—a plaything rather than a needed support—when he first goes forth to his work in the freshness of the morning; but the aged Christian rests his full weight upon the Bible, as the wearied laborer, returning home at evening, leans hard upon his staff at every step.

God commends his love to us, in that we find the foundation of his grace broad and sure as we lose our interest in temporary and incidental matters. The simple reality of the facts of the gospel becomes more assured and more clearly discerned. That Christ actually lived and died and rose again and ascended to heaven; that he actually lives now, to sympathize with us and intercede for us; that intercourse with him is real intercourse, in which he is as truly present and interested as are we; that he controls every existence and incident in the universe, with direct reference to the welfare of his disciples; that he will receive his own to the mansions he has prepared, and share with them his eternal glory—these and such truths as these take on increasing grandeur and importance as the Christian grows toward ripeness for his inheritance and reward.

There are heights and depths in the gospel which we cannot here fathom and climb. No Christian can well be content without seeking to look into the mysteries of the kingdom of God which are revealed to him. But he is strengthened for his toils by the repose and refreshment that come from resting upon the simple truths of the gospel, which underlie and sustain the whole structure. Indeed, it is from these simple truths that the most stupendous and sublime mysteries open. The grace of God in Jesus Christ—a perfect Saviour for even the chief of sinners—this is at once the highest mystery and the surest hope of every believer. —*Nat. Baptist.*

Christian Purity.

O that we could awake and see and feel the mighty verities thronging around us, and display for once that noble and glorious spirit which becomes sons and daughters of the Most High. Everything else will perish. Our fortunes, our heroic deeds, our distinctions—these will all sink down to be remembered no more; what we do here, and in this cause, will live forever; the waves we create here will roll on in widening circles through eternity.

And let us look away for a moment into that glorious eternity; is there no motive here? How evanescent and transient are all things beneath the sun! You may live without holiness here—you can not hereafter. Would you see the value of holiness, linger here. Pursue the upward destiny of a soul brightening under the smile of God forever, see its ever-increasing and unfolding beauty, hear the ravishing melody of its triumphant song. The ages flee away; but mightier than decay, stronger than death, the soul lives on, ascending, widening its circle, becoming more and more like God, and losing itself ever in his ineffable radiance. Such is the destiny of a soul washed in the blood of Jesus. Behold, on the other hand, a soul darkening under the frown of Jehovah. Ages fly away; its darkness broods darker still, its sorrow gathers down in denser folds: it is lost. The lengthened periods of eternity roll by, but they bring no redemption, deep, dark, dismal gloom settles around its sphere forever. Learn by the contrast the value of holiness. Its presence is life—its absence is eternal death. Could you pursue this contrast through eternity—could you have but a faint glimpse of the reality—you would no longer rest but fly in trembling haste to a Saviour's wounds for shelter and for life.—*Foster.*

Religious Intelligence.

India.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. Thomas Hodson, Bangalore.

Since my return to India, I have, in my intercourse with the Missionaries of that District, learned with pleasure, that the past year has been one of steady advancement in almost every department of that Mission work; and also that in every Circuit there are cheering openings for future usefulness. Though the number of our Missionaries has been reduced to about one half yet the Lord has taken care of His own work; so that in the native Society there has been an increase of fifteen members.

In the Bangalore Cantonment Circuit there have been gratifying indications of a good work amongst the young people. Some have passed from the rank of hearers into that of membership, and three or four young men have, of their own accord, been going regularly to certain villages to dastribute tracts and talk to the people about the way of salvation. Even this small amount of activity is a good sign of spiritual life, inasmuch as the natives, even when converted, are generally very inert.

The only means we have of reaching the higher classes of Hindoo society, so as to give them a correct knowledge of the plan of salvation is by offering as good an English education as they can obtain in the Government schools. And in proportion as the Government schools *without* the Bible are multiplied, so ours *with* the Bible must be multiplied. Government education will destroy Hindoism, and leave the student without a creed; but Missionary education turns the educated young men out of the path of atheism and other forms of infidelity into the way that leads to heaven. This being the case, the importance of our English schools in Bangalore and Mysore cannot be estimated. In those two educational institutions we have four hundred and eighty-five Hindu youths and young men. The first hour daily is devoted to Scripture lessons. The Missionary takes the highest class, and gives to young men as much Christian instruction as he could give in a sermon. And this he does daily throughout the year, and continues this work to the same young men for four or five years. In answer to prayer, we hope to see many of these students truly converted to God; and some of them called of God to be preachers of the Gospel to their own countrymen.

As a class, the educated young men have lost nearly all confidence in Hinduism; some have embraced Christianity, and others are following in their steps. But thousands are waiting timidly until more of the "rulers" have "believed."

The tide of Hindu opinion on the matter of female education has completely turned in its favor, and it is to be hoped that Missionaries of all denominations will take advantage of it without delay.

The present number of scholars in one school is one hundred and fourteen; and we calculate on having very soon to enlarge the building. Two of the girls have died during the year. They were not ill very long, but in that short time they said much for Christ to their idolatrous relatives. They had no opportunity of being baptized, living as they did in the houses of their heathen parents, but they frequently expressed their confidence in the merit of Christ's death for salvation, and we feel confident that they are numbered by the good Shepherd amongst the lambs of His heavenly fold. Some of the girls now in the school are under good religious impressions. Having been so far favoured with the Divine blessing, we give the glory to God, and look for much more abundant fruit.

The native young men who are candidates for our ministry continue to give us satisfaction. You will also be glad to hear that those who are being trained as Catechists are, under Mr. Stephensons care, doing well. The orphan boarding school is also in a good state, and some of the elder boys are we hope, truly converted to God. It seems very unfortunate a just now, when every part of our work is more promising than it has ever been in this Distric we should be so destitute of laborers. We wish to pay special attention to the raising up of a native ministry, but we cannot give the student the time they need from us, unless we neglec some other important duty. If our young Ministers at home knew how we are pressed, and what delightful work we have to do, the Mission House would be filled with suitable candidates. There is no part of the world in which well educated young men can find such an important sphere of usefulness as in India. In England their efforts are comparatively not needed, and they are lost in the crowd, but if they come to India, they will be important laborers in laying the foundation of Christian empires.

There are not only fine openings for usefulness in the educational department of our work, but there is also a very favorable change in our heathen congregations. The week-night services which we hold in our Bangalore Petta girls school rooms have become specially interesting. The heathen listen with as much attention as the preacher can desire. The rooms, which will hold about one hundred persons, are filled regularly, and, as compared with their attendance and behaviour in former years, the present is a marvellous improvement. A man who has the love of God in his heart, a good knowledge of the native language, cannot but be happy in preaching the Gospel to such hearers as these. In the country parts of this kingdom a similar feeling prevails. The preached Gospel is now heard with more respect than formerly; and in the lower as well as the middle classes there is a more general disregard of idol worship. In illustration of this feeling I may mention one case. About ten days ago, I was talking to a plain, uneducated man near a temple, which had in it, as the object of worship, a large stone bull. I said to the man. "Do you worship the idol in that building?" He laughed aloud at the absurdity of the idea, and said, "I worship it? No, indeed! The priest does that because he is paid for it. I water the plants in the garden, and sweep the temple floor, because I am paid for it; but why should I worship a stone image?"

These are indications of a better state of things, which we ought to take advantage of. God is opening the eyes of the Hindus, and we ought to be ready in sufficient numbers to say: "Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world."

The brethren in our District Meeting were much encouraged by the amount of sympathy which you and your colleagues feel for them in their arduous duties, and for the assurance that help will be sent as soon as suitable men can be found.—*Missionary Notices.*

West Indies.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. William Cleaver, Trinidad.

On Christmas Eve, five Hindus, who had been for many months under instruction, were solemnly dedicated to God in baptism. This was the third and most interesting service of the kind since I came to the Circuit. I have baptized in all ten Coolies this year. If we could procure employment for them all within reach of the Catechist, it would be an advantage to them while they are experienced in religious truth; but this cannot be done, and perhaps an overruling Providence has wisely ordered it, that they may disperse, and so prove instruments in His hands for good to their benighted fellow-men who are scattered throughout the land.

The friends of Missions will, I am sure, be glad to learn that for a small outlay an agent is at work here, producing results which some of our most devoted and gifted Missionaries sigh in vain to effect in India. Far from the unfriendly influence of their priests and relatives, the Hindus here seem more accessible than in India, and are easily persuaded to listen to the doctrines of the Christian religion. Although it is true that nothing save the power of the Holy Spirit can produce "repentance unto life," yet as that Spirit's influence is available in every land, we have reason to hope for an easier victory over the prejudices and obstacles which hedge them round in their native country.

The youngest of the number baptized last, is a young girl of fourteen years of age, who has been instrumental in bringing over her mother from heathenism, whilst she was herself influenced, as she says, by her brother, who was baptized in 1867 by Mr. Heath. I subjoin the experience of the five last baptized, as it was taken from their lips at the time. These statements were unpremeditated, and are very short but they give you a better idea of the state and simple character of this people than anything I could write. They were all illiterate characters save one. Three of them could speaks a little broken English; the other two spoke in their own language, but their addresses were translated into English at the time.

Rattelmam Chittee, who was baptized by the name of William Gardner, said, "I live in San Fernando about this five years. One Day Samuel Shaftsbury gave me some tracts in Tenaho language to read. My religion which is the heathen religion, not allow me to read them so I throw them away. Some time after he came to talk with me again and show me Christianity, and the difference between that and heathenism. He tell me how Christ came into the world to save sinners,—not like a Brame, not like a Vishnu, not like a Rama. After I heard these things, I read the Bible, and found I am a poor sinner, and don't know anything. Christ only know everything, and He only can save. So I want to baptize in His name, and beg He will have mercy on me, and receive me into his heavenly kingdom."

Address of Mono Sammy Chittee: "I came to Trinidad many years past, and after that I begin to pick up a little of this country language I never know about Christ before I come to this land. From time to time, I went to chapel with my friend Samuel Shaftsbury. One night I hear the Rev. William Cleaver preach, and the word troubled me. He said if I don't believe in Christ, I would be punished for my sins. The same night I went home, I ask my friend about the preaching; what he think about it. My friend answer me, and say it is all true, if you don't believe in Christ, you will be punished in hell, where fire and brimstone dwells. From that time I try to believe in Christ, and I beg the Lord to pardon my sins. I know the heathens religion cannot save me, So I want to baptize in the name of Jesus Christ, for Him to take away my sins, and receive me for His child." To this man was given the name of William Taylor.—*Ib.*

General Miscellany.

[From the St. Louis Reveille.]

Song of the Editor.

BY JOHN BROWN.

Sit! Sit! Sit!—
From matin hour till twilight gloom,
He's a 'fixture' there in his dusky room:
Away the moments flit,
And the world outside, with joyous din,
Moves gaily on—but the world within
Is labour, and toil, and care!
No turn knows he in the weary day
But the turn that shows the pivot's play,
As he *turns* his easy chair!

Think! Think! Think!
In the smith's bright forge the fire glows,
But the smith himself the bellows blows—
Unheard the hammer's clink!
Not so the fire that lights the brain
Of him that wears the *galley* chain,
Or makes the *press*-gang go:
He must flash with light, and glow with heat,
With quill in his hand, his brain must beat,
But never indulge a *blow*!

Write! Write! Write!
Though Fancy soar on a tired wing,
She must still her tribute celestial bring,
Nor own a weary light!
And Reason's powers, and Memory's store,
Must prove their strength, and bring the lore
Antique, and sage, and mystic,—
For these, to the uttermost thought and particle,
Must go into to-morrow's leading article—
Of argument—wit—statistic!

Lie! Lie! Lie!
If he happen to be a party back,
He must echo the yell of the greedy pack,
And shout the demon cry!
To Honor's appeal he must never hark,
But aim, like Death, at a shining mark,
As spends the poison'd dart!
And then, when the battle so fierce is o'er
And the victors apportion the captur'd store,
Their *thanks* shall be his part!

Clip! Clip! Clip!
No 'cabbaging shears his hands do hold,
But those with which the current gold
By lawful right he'll clip.—
The 'Devil' is gone, but he will not fail
Of a prompt return with the 'morning mail'—
A basket-full of '*exchanges*'—
And then the editor opens and skims—
Accidents—deaths—discoveries—whims—
As over the world he ranges!

Paste! Paste! Paste!
With a camel's hair brush and broken cup,
He gathers the scattered paragraphs up,
And sticks them on in haste:
The 'Devil' appears with a grin and bow—
'Please, sir, they're waitin' for 'copy' now,'
He says, in accents solemn:
'The foremen think he'll soon impose
The outside forms with scraps of prose,
And the 'leader' may be a column!"

Pay! Pay! Pay!
The 'world' is done work on a Saturday night,
And bounds with a step of gay delight
To his wife and babes away!
But round the editor, see! a score
Of honest 'jours,' who tease him sore—
And he may not be unheedful:—
Though bright is the wit that can furnish there,
The *means* to relieve them all from care.
By shelling them out the 'needful!'

Adrift on the North Sea.

BY THOMAS WHITE.

The day wears on; night falls, and our friends the fishermen are still busy at their task; for they intend to continue their labors until to-morrow's dawn. There is no foreboding of danger. True, the sky begins to be overcast with clouds, and a brisk breeze has sprung up from the north-east; but the like they have often seen before. Ah! little they dream of what is before them.—Night passes on, the "mornin' hale" (a quantity of lines) is set; and as the first gray streaks of dawn spring up in the east, the breeze increases to a gale. The little crew, looking uneasily around, commence hauling the lines into the boat, preparatory to a start for home. Before the last of the lines are drawn in, the gale has increased to a hurricane; wildly it whistled through the shrouds of the tiny bark, sending her like a thing of air over the wide, wide sea! Sad thought! It is driving them further and from their native shore. Fiercer howls the fearful blast! higher rise the surging waves, until the fishing-boat looks like a miracle on the turmoil of waters. Storms the crew have seen before,—one like this?—never! In their manly breasts Hope struggled for the mastery, against the odds of wind and wave, until two mighty billows rise in awful majesty above each gunwale. Up, up piles the fearful wall of waters! Hope flees from these terror-stricken sons of the ocean, as they gaze on the yawning gulf into which they have run. Oh, who can tell the agony of that moment! Confronted by the King of Terrors, they think of the loved ones at home,—of that lone mother bowed down with grief for the loss of that faithful son,—that tender wife wringing her hands in despair, as she lists to the wail of the little ones calling for their father.

They all stand aghast, as they behold the expression of awe depicated on each other's countenance, and the dispairing cry of one is heard.

"Ah, boys, we'll soon be gone!"

But the eye of a kind Providence was watching over the tempest-tossed. An Almighty hand appeared to grasp those mighty waves, and stay their natural course until the frail bark had sprung up from the fearful valley, high on the crest of another wave, freed once more from the jaws of destruction.

Hope revives again, and, O joyous sight! there's "land a-head!" On, on they dash over the warring waters. At last, they near the land. Again dismay seizes them; for, as far along the coast as the eye can reach, rise frowning, jagged rocks against which the billows lash and roar with redoubled fury. Oh, how their hearts sink within them! but, lo! high on the top of yonder rock, form after form appears, and, above the din of the storm, sounds the voice of welcome. By a signal given by the crowd on the shore, our storm driven friends are directed to round a point rock, when—oh, joy of joys!—they behold an inlet. Soon, their noble little bark is gliding along a smooth harbor in the Faroe Island, for such is its name. Towards the shore many are gathered to meet them, whose hearts beat with warmest sympathy for the weary fishermen.

The boat has scarcely touched the beach, when a crowd of willing hands hoist her ashore, far up on the sand. Our friends are soon welcomed to the warm hearts and hospitable boards of the Faroe Islanders. I doubt not but that many a prayer of thankfulness went up that night to the King Eternal for His sparing mercies.—*From "New Dominion Monthly," for May.*

Ida Lewis.

THE GRACE DARLING OF AMERICA.

Thirty years ago, just at the dawn of a stormy September morning, Grace Darling, the heroic daughter of the Longstone lighthouse keeper, on the English coast, launched a boat upon the raging tide, and rescued, with the reluctant father's aid, and at the imminent peril of her life, nine persons from the disastrous wreck of the Forfarshire steamer. For this fearless and noble act, done in her 23rd year, praises and rewards were heaped upon her in unstinted measure, a fund of $3,560 was subscribed for her benefit, the remaining four years of her life were crowned with every comfort, and her name has passed into current usage as a synonym for an unselfish and heroic woman.

Two weeks since, toward the close of a stormy March afternoon, Ida Lewis, the intrepid daughter of the Lime Rock light-keeper, in Newport, (R. I.) harbor performed a deed that places her side by side, in point of self-sacrificing courage, with the Grace Darling of England, and rounds a career of even greater usefulness in the saving of human life. The rain fell that day in blinding torrents, and the gale drove the waves across the harbor with a fury that taxed the full strength and skill of the most experienced boatmen. In the midst of this storm, a reckless boy, scarcely fourteen years old, who had somehow obtained possession of one of the smallest and most unsafe sail-boats in the harbor, (since christened 'the soldier drowner,') succeeded in persuading two soldiers, Sergeant James Adams, and Private John McLaughlin, to let him carry them across from the city, whither they had gone to make some purchases to Fort Adams where they were stationed. Anxious to escape the dreary three-mile tramp by land, and believing the lad's assertion that he could manage the boat as well as any one, they trusted themselves in it, and made half the trip in safety, but about midway in the harbor a sudden blast struck the sail, the startled boy jammed the helm in the wrong direction, the boat capsized in an instant, and the waves rolled it twice over like the veriest cockle shell. For a long half-hour its luckless occupants clung to the keel, and wrestled against the blinding rain and the fierce salt waves with all the energy of despair; but finally the boy's strength was exhausted, his hold relaxed—one clutch at McLaughlin's shoulder, and with a frenzied laugh upon his lip he was gone! nor has any trace of him since been seen. Fast paralyzing with cold and almost bereft of hope the two soldiers saw no choice left but to clasp each other in a last embrace, and sink to a mutual grave—when suddenly, out from the Lime Rock, half a mile away, shot a little boat, driven by rapid strokes and sure, straight over the bounding waves toward the drowning men. Hope kindled in their breasts again, but faded when they saw in the boat only a slender youth, and a still slenderer woman plying the oars. On it swiftly came, however, and the boy was almost reaching over the side to grasp the nearest soldier, when his quick-witted sister crying, 'Stop, Hosey! we shall be capsized that way!' turned the boat with a well-timed stroke, backed it up, one man was drawn safely in over the stern, another backward pull, another lift, and the next moment the craft with its freight of rescued lives, was scudding swiftly through the spray back to the Rock again. The Sergeant was able to stagger on shore, but Privaet McLaughlin had to be carried into the light-house, where both of them received the utmost care and kindness, and were safely conveyed to Fort Adams the next day.

The heroine of this daring exploit was born February 25, 1842, and is thus in her 28th year; but her first rescue of imperilled life dates back to September, 1859, when she was only seventeen. Four gay young fellows, all about eighteen or twenty years of age, and all the sons of wealthy gentlemen, one from Philadelphia and the rest from Newport, went out for an evening sail, and one of them, more full of mischief than the others, climbed the mast and upset the boat half a mile from the nearest shore. None of them could swim that distance, night was rapidly coming on, the capsized boat was too light to support more than two or three of them at once, and they were ruefully awaiting the bitter consequences of their mad frolic, when the keeper's daughter, spying them through the dusk, hastened to their relief, and rescued them from their impending fate. The one who climbed the mast enlisted at the opening of the war, and received a mortal wound at the disastrous battle of Bull Run, but the others are still living, and doubtless cherish gratefully the memory of their youthful preserver.

During the intervening period of ten years, this heroine of the harbor has saved five other lives. One cold and windy February day, three intoxicated soldiers stole a skiff and set out for the fort. By some drunken recklessness they stove a hole in the bottom, and the boat rapidly filled. Two of them succeeded in swimming ashore again, and were so alarmed at their adventure that they ran away and never came back; but the third clung to the submerged skiff, and tried to paddle it with his feet across harbour. When discovered and picked up, with his hat in his teeth and a bottle of whiskey in each pocket, he was stiff with cold, and barely escaped perishing in his desperate attempt. The

next rescue was in January, 1867. A valuable sheep, escaped from those who had it in charge, dived off one of the wharves, and started to swim around the harbor. Three men who went in pursuit along the fort road, found a skiff and put out to rescue the animal. But the fierce south-east gale was too much for them, the boat began to swamp rapidly, they could not regain the shore, and were staring death in the face when the fearless Ida went to their relief, carried them and the skiff to land, and then went out and saved the sheep! In the remaining instance, it seems that a fine looking but reckless young fellow stole a sail boat from one of the wharves one winter evening, and put to sea with it, but the gale drove the craft upon the "Little Lime Rock," about a mile from the light where it sunk, leaving the unlucky thief clinging to the halyards from midnight till dawn, when the heroine reached and picked him up. "There he was," says Miss Lewis, in relating the incident, shaking and God blessing me, and begging to be set on shore, and the last I saw of him he was crawling up the wharf on his hands and knees!"

The heroism of Grace Darling was the result of a single noble impulse; the bravery of Ida Lewis is part of her daily life. Sixteen years ago, the light on Lime Rock was established, and Hosea Lewis, a veteran ex-revenue pilot, familiar with the coast from Halifax to Norfolk, became its keeper on the 8th of December, 1853. The southern line of the harbor makes a wide, deep-angled sweep, with the city on one side, Fort Adams two miles off on the opposite point, and Lime Rock midway between, about 300 yards from the shore. This commands the widest view of the harbor, and upon it the keeper lived alone three years and a half. Then a substantial, square, two-story brick house was built, and in June, 1857, his family joined him. Four months later, a stroke of paralysis disabled him from all work, and ever since his eldest daughter Ida has been the mainstay of the family. It was she who cared for her father, and lightened her mother's toil, and watched over her younger sister Harriet, and rowed her brothers Rudolph and Hosea to school, and eked out the light-keeper's slender pittance with her needle and other feminine labors, and flew to the rescue of imperilled life with an instinctive courage that would not let her worst enemy sink without her risking her life to save him.

Obituary.

EDWARD BORDEN, CORNWALLIS.

Edward Borden, of Cornwallis, who departed this life at the advanced age of 87, was the only survivor of twelve sons of Perry Borden, who came to this country at the time of its first settlement with English emigrants from the New England Colonies.

The subject of this memoir was born in the year 1780. He was made the subject of converting grace when quite a young man, but made no public profession of his faith until the year 1840, when God in great mercy poured out his Spirit upon the community where he then resided under the ministry of the Rev. Henry Pope, Senr., at which time also all the members of his family were led to give their hearts to God. He was then enabled to rejoice with them in the favor of a covenant keeping God in whom all the families of Israel are blest, and with them made a public profession of faith in Jesus. He ever after took a deep interest in the cause of religion. In his younger days he was a teacher of music, and led the choir in the old Wesleyan chapel in Cornwallis for many years. He was also engaged as a class-leader in the Church. Although troubled with some physical infirmities which were induced by chronic disease, in addition to the infirmities of old age, yet his mental faculties remained surprisingly clear and bright until the last. His mind was ever active in the interests of his fellow creatures, both in religious and civil matters, until within a very short period of his death. His sight continued so good he lost none of his desire for reading, and his hearing remained so perfect that he could engage in conversation with the utmost ease, and would always do so with the greatest satisfaction. His experience was always peace with God, but his faith increased and grew stronger and brighter as he drew near the swellings of Jordan.

He was on a visit to his daughter, Mrs. L. Newcomb, Lower Horton, when taken with his last sickness, where he was kindly nursed and watched over by his children and friends through his distressing illness, which continued seven weeks. His remains were taken to the Canard burial ground, Cornwallis, followed by relatives and friends, and laid beside the companion of his youth.

MISS MARY E. J. LONGLEY, OF GRANVILLE.

The subject of the following notice was from early life remarkable for her amiable and affectionate disposition. When about sixteen years of age, the death of a beloved cousin, and his dying request, that she and all his friends would meet him in a better land, led her to promise to devote herself to God. From that time she became increasingly attentive to the means of grace, and took a deeper interest in the Sabbath-school and would often say that the prayers of the venerable pastor then stationed here would be heard and answered in her behalf. Though full of life and gaiety, and on account of her cheerful and sweet disposition the centre of attraction to her friends yet when alone, she would indulge in deep reflections on her state, and sigh that she came so far short of being a christian. In the early part of 1868, a series of special services were held in the Granville church, in attending which Mary became more deeply impressed, and resolved earnestly to seek an interest in Christ. Encouraged by her mother she came forward to be prayed for; weighed down by the burden of sin she wept bitterly before the Lord, in which state she attended class and though she received some degree of comfort, yet on returning home she said "there is something more required of me, I cannot feel as others say they do." She spent much time in secret prayer and searching the Scriptures, she found much comfort in singing our beautiful hymns and would often say "that verse is for me."

In April of that year she was laid on a sick bed; she felt she was not prepared to meet death and cried earnestly to God for mercy.— She partially recovered, and had her desire gratified of going again to the house of God.— In September last she was again laid on a bed of sickness which proved the bed of death.— His mind was still agitated with doubts as to her spiritual state. To those around her she said "you think I shall never get better, and that is my opinion, and what a thought; I believe my Saviour died for me, still I am afraid to die, I do not feel willing to part with all I I love on earth" and bathed in tears she cried out "Lord have mercy on me." By the visits of the writer, and other praying friends, the clouds of doubt were dissipated, and a bright and holy confidence cheered her spirit. To one of her friends she said "I now feel all will be right I am willing to give up all earthly enjoyments, I am not afraid to die, but I shrink from the the thought of dying." Often she would say "O the city that I love, when shall I be there."

On the 20th of January last, her birth day, when looking on the burying ground, she said "I shall soon be there, but I am not afraid to die now." So passed days and weeks of great pain and suffering, borne with exemplary patience and resignation to the will of God. In one of my visits I read the 17th chapter of Revelations, which appeared to give her great comfort—she wished her mother to bring the Bible and read it again, and she said to her. "The white robe is for me." When she found she was near her end, she bid her friends good bye, interesting all her young friends, to prepare to meet her, telling them she would soon be better off. When told she was dying, she replied, "I know it, I feel happy," so died our beloved young friend on April 8th, aged 23.

J. S. ADDY.

MR. BENJAMIN COLE, BONAVISTA, N. F.

Died at Bonavista, April 5, 1869, Mr. Benj. Cole, in his 78th year. He was one of the oldest members of our Church in this Circuit. We are not able to state precisely the time of his conversion and union with the people of God, but have ascertained from a reliable source, that as far back as the year 1815 he exercised his gifts as an exhorter. Fifty years ago, he sustained the office of Class Leader, and through the intervening years, amidst the vicissitudes of this changing world held fast his integrity, and served the Church of Christ. His death was very sudden. On Sabbath morning, April 4th, he was present in the house of God, and in the afternoon led his class. On Monday morning he complained of slight giddiness in the head, but as the day advanced it seemed to pass away; in the afternoon, returning to his dwelling from a neighboring house where he had called on some little business, the messenger death suddenly arrested him; the tabernacle fell to rise no more; the spirit escaped "to be with Christ which is far better; and the lifeless body was carried home to his weeping family, "In the midst of life we are in death." Thus does Christ enrich his Church above, and instruct his Church below; enforcing his own words, "Be ye therefore ready also; for the Son of Man cometh at an hour when ye think not." J. D.

MR JESSE CANFIELD, OF BEDEQUE, P. E. I.

It is now more than fifty years since our late brother was brought to God. It was under the ministry of the Rev. Mr. Payne, one of the early Methodist Ministers, who then laboured on the Wallace Circuit, where Brother Canfield was born, and where he spent nearly his whole life, for it was not till about a year ago he left Wallace and came with his beloved partner to Crapaud to reside with their children, especially with his daughter, Mrs. Wigginton, who became a widow under very painful circumstances, and in whose house he suffered a short sickness of inflammation of the lungs, and then breathed his happy spirit away to be for ever with the Lord. All the brethren who have been stationed on that circuit can bear their testimony to his uniform and consistent piety, his unabated attachment to the cause of Christ, and the high esteem in which he held the ministers of the gospel.— And although the Methodists were the people of his choice, under whom, through God, he owed his conversion, and under whose ministry he delighted to sit, yet he was no bigot, but was ever glad to entertain all evangelical ministers of the gospel of every name. Yea, hundreds of strangers have been entertained by him and welcomed to his hospitable house and table. And if ever an individual gave beyond his means, or was generous to a fault, it was Jesse Canfield. He lived to see *all* his children converted to God. In his last hours he praised his Maker whilst he had breath, and on the 11th of March his happy spirit took its flight from Calvary's to Zion's height, in the 78th year of his age.

R. WEDDELL.

CAPT. WM. ALLEN OF PORT GREVILLE.

Capt. William Allen of Port Greville was born at Horton in 1809. Instructed in religion by a truly pious mother—converted early in manhood—he retained respect for religion and vindicated experimental godliness but lived many years without the enjoyment of it. During special services at Greville last winter, all his backslidings were healed and the joy of salvation restored unto him.

He delighted in the Law of the Lord and meditated therein day and night. He loved prayer and was much in communion with Heaven. His illness was brief but severe. Insensible to earthly surroundings his mind seemed to be strayed upon God. He died early on Sabbath morning April 18th. Funeral largely attended—Sermon on the occasion by Superintendent. We commend the lonely, grief-stricken widow to the care of the loving Saviour.

R. TWEEDIE.

Parrsboro', May 10, 1869.

Provincial Wesleyan.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1869.

Notes for the Season.

The occurrence of the annual Home Missionary meetings, which have recently been held in various circuits, suggests one or two thoughts to which we would call the attention of our readers and of the members of Wesleyan congregations generally.

The first regards the support of our ministers. Is there not in some quarters especially in cities and large towns, a good deal of misapprehension as to the mode in which the necessary funds are raised? Of course the members of our Church are called upon to contribute according to their ability from week to week and from quarter to quarter. Are there not, however, many of our regular hearers, some of whom are communicants but do not meet in class, who contribute very little, much less in fact then they themselves imagine, to the above object? They pay their pew-rents and many probably are under the impression that in doing this they are helping to support their pastor. Were they aware that in most cases the funds thus raised are not more than sufficient to defray the expenses connected with their place of worship,—sexton, fire, light, insurance, interest on debt &c—and that their annual subscription towards the maintenance of their minister is simply the number of cents they give at the Sabbath collections, we cannot but think they would at once endeavour to shoulder their fair share of the burden.

The notices of approaching District Meetings have made their appearance in our columns We would remind our valued and esteemed friends, the circuit stewards, that they are members of the board during the transaction of financial business; and we would impress upon them the desirableness of their being present, so as to hear the various reports and take part in the discussions occasioned by them. They will thus acquire a correct knowledge of the financial state of our connexion, and will be able to act more effectively in bringing about an improved state of things by representing the case in their respective circuit meetings.

The separation of the Home Mission and Contingent Funds removes an unfortunate indistinctness and enables our people to know exactly what they are doing when they give to the former. Any remaining danger of misapprehension with reference to the Contingent Fund would be done away by adopting the plan of the British Conference and printing in the Minutes a list of the disbursements from the fund. The better any fair and honest system of church finance is understood, the more cheerfully and liberally will it be supported.

Bermuda Correspondence.

MR. EDITOR,—Perhaps a few lines respecting our work in this Colony may prove interesting to some of your readers. We regret, that it is not our privilege to chronicle a copious outpouring of the Holy Spirit and a large ingathering of souls, such as have cheered the hearts of our Halifax brethren and others within the bounds of our Conference. Yet we have not been left to mourn altogether without tokens of the Divine approval in the conversion of sinners to God. In the Hamilton congregation there has been quite a work of grace, during the first month of the year, resulting in the union of a number with the visible church, and we trust with God by faith in His Son. In St. George's Somerset and other congregations also, some have been led to unite themselves with the Church of God. But our success does not appear commensurate with the means employed. May the fruit appear, even if it be after many days!

Our Missionary Meetings have also been held with great interest and success. The congregations were large, the addresses appropriate and stirring, and the collections better than last year The Hon. Judge Tucker presided at Hamilton and St. George's, and on both occasions ably and lucidly advocated the cause of Missions. At St. David's, W. T. Roberts, Esq., of the Episcopal Church, occupied the chair, and forcibly presented the claims of Christ upon an appreciative audience. At Ireland Island our warm hearted brother, D. F. C. Grote, Esq, did the honors of the Chair, and in an original address, full of pathos, showed the duty of the Christian Church to execute the mission of her ascended Lord in sending the Gospel to every creature. In this campaign of ten Missionary meetings, the circuit ministers also received valuable assistance in the able advocacy of the following gentlemen, who at different times appeared upon the platform: Rev. Thomas Cumming, A. M. Oudney, Esq., A. Outerbridge, Esq, M. D., S Tucker, Esq., and Messrs. G. Barnet, G. Siggins, and W. B. Jennings. Judging from the great interest evinced at these meetings, we would say the condition of the heathen world finds deep commisseration in the hearts of Bermudian Christians; and we have no doubt but the results will show a corresponding determination to alleviate it.

The Ladies of the Wesleyan Church Aid Society at Hamilton, held a Bazaar on the 14th and 15th ult., for the sale of fancy and useful articles, when they realized the sum of *seven hundred dollars*. We understand that this sum is to be given towards the erection of the contemplated Wesleyan Church in Hamilton—a church which is much needed. During the year, a Tea Meeting was held at Tucker's Town, and a course of Lectures given at Somerset, in order to liquidate the debt on the churches of the respective places; both of which were very successful. So that gradually we are getting out of our financial embarrassments, which is a matter of great thankfulness.

The Rev. Thomas Rogers, the young minister sent us last Conference, has been in labors "more abundant," during the year. He is a brother "greatly beloved;" and by his genial disposition, untiring zeal and unreserved devotedness to his Master's work, he has earned for himself a name more precious than great riches. He has the confidence and esteem of the entire Church; and we can predict for him a successful future in the vineyard of the Lord. God grant that he may realize it!

Another Methodistical year is soon to close, and with its expiration many changes will take place in our itinerant ministry. The writer being among the number who shall then bid adieu to a kind, affectionate, forbearing people, he would gladly avail himself of any opportunity to remove wrong impressions from the mind of the brother who may be fortunate enough to succeed him. Some of the brethren have an unnecessary dread of this climate. One stated to the writer three years since, that he always regarded Bermuda as a place where people went to die, when they could be of no more service in the world. Bermuda, however, is not the pestilential place of which some persons dream and some Editors write; but on the contrary, it may be demonstrated that it is as conducive to health and longevity as any climate in the world. It is no uncommon thing to meet with persons here eighty, ninety, and some few even a hundred years old; and while the climate is somewhat enervating in its effects upon the system, Englishmen, Irishmen, Scotchmen and Americans are amongst its inhabitants; and who, during a residence of twenty, thirty and some forty years, have enjoyed tolerably good health. Five of the last nine years of the writer's life have been spent in this Colony, during which he has averaged five public services every week, besides his other duties, and has only been kept from the pulpit one Sabbath by indisposition.

The fact is that many who die so suddenly and unexpectedly in Bermuda, fall the victims of their own vices. They smoke and chew tobacco until their nervous system is shattered and their intellect destroyed; and then they drink poisonous liquors until fever, delirium tremens or suicide removes them; when the living, ever blind to the failings of the dead, raise the cry, "O the climate! the climate!!" In proof of this we may state one fact, viz., that ladies, whether they be natives or foreigners, not only enjoy good health here, but have usually passed unscathed through every epidemic which has visited the colony. Even when the yellow-fever was imported here—for we are convinced it never originated in the colony—it removed comparatively few ladies. Where one female died, a score of males died. Why was this? Simply because the ladies are virtuous, abstemious, and observe the laws of health.— Let men throw away their pipes, cigars, liquor jugs, and spittoons, and observe the laws of health and of God, and they will have as little to dread from pestilence in Bermuda as the fair sex have.

Every year we have invalids from abroad seeking health in Bermuda's restorative atmosphere; and most of them, if not past recovery before they arrive, improve rapidly while here. Two years since a young man came here from New Brunswick seeking health, who was regarded by some as past recovery before his arrival. His father told the writer that he had no hope of his recovery. But six or seven months in this climate restored him almost to perfect health. Among the visitors now in our midst is Charles Wood, Esq., A. B., of Sackville, N. B.; and though the past winter has been one of the coldest and most wet, experienced here for many years, Mr. Wood's health has steadily improved; and he expresses himself as delighted with the climate. Any persons, in the Provinces who suffer from *pulmonary disease*, and propose seeking a change of climate would do well to spend a few months here. While this is true, we require one of our strongest and best men for our circuit work in Bermuda. We have a first-rate Parsonage for him, well furnished, a kind and affectionate people, and any amount of work that his system will bear.— Wherever the writer's lot may be cast in the future, among the sweetest reminiscences of his life will be associated his pleasant pastorate in Bermuda.

Praying that every brother may find his right place in our apostolical itinerancy,

I am, Dear Mr. Editor, Yours, &c.,

WILLIAM RYAN.

St. George's Bermuda, May 7, 1869.

Methodism as a System.

THE HOME MISSION FUND.

No. 2.

A distinct Fund bearing this name, did not appear on our Minutes before last Conference. Up to that time, the title was the Home Mission end Contingent Fund; which Fund is now divided into the Contingent Fund, designed to pay the unavoidable deficiencies of the Preachers; and the Home Mission Fund, designed as far as possible to prevent Circuit deficiencies from occurring.

The Minute of Conference reads thus:

"That the income of the Home Mission Fund shall consist of (1) The Grant from the Committee in England. (2) The Interest on monies vested. (3) A public collection to be made at the Home Missionary meetings, which shall be held in all the principal preaching places in the Circuit. (4) Such special donations as may be made to it for the special objects contemplated by the Fund.

"The special objects contemplated by the Home Mission Fund, are (1) To assist poor Circuits in paying their minister. (2) In sending Home missionaries to preach to scattered settlers in new places in the lower Provinces, and on the sterile shores of Labrador."

The Grant from the Parent Conference last year, was $13,315 62

Interest on monies vested, 452 00

Total— $13,767 62

About the same sum from the same sources will probably be available at the coming Conference, to which will be added whatever amount was raised at the Home Missionary meetings held during the year. This total sum, will by a competent committee of Laymen and ministers, be divided among some *ninety* claimant Circuits; the aggregate of whose deficiencies will amount to from twenty, to twenty-two thousand dollars; so that unless this Fund be augmented by Home Missionary efforts, and there be no more to be divided, than the above sum, it will leave an unprovided-for deficiency of some *eight or nine thousand dollars* to be *again borne* by the *ministers* personally.

The design of holding Home Missionary meetings is two-fold. First, the speakers at these meetings will have an opportunity of bringing the financial state of the Circuits in detail before the people, showing what the real expenses are, and what sum is required of them to meet the just claims of the minister or ministers stationed on their Circuit. It is hoped that this will induce many Circuits to increase their income, each person increasing his own contributions according to his means; thus paying their own expenses, and becoming self-sustaining Circuits. This will save their Quarterly meetings from placing themselves in the humiliating position of making application to the Poor Fund, for means to continue their minister among them; or, the far worse, and cruel alternative, of sending him away while they are deeply in his debt; and causing him to labour under a pecuniary difficulty, which he is unable to bear, crushing to his energies, and ruinous to his family.

The second object in holding Home Missionary meetings, is, to raise a Fund that will be sufficient to pay in *full*, the balances required by *truly poor Circuits* to meet the lawful claims of their ministers; and then extend the work to regions beyond.

Our system of finance is a voluntary one, but moral obligation should bind the Christian in all cases to the right performance of his duty.

W. W.

Church Work—Varied Views.

Two men living on opposite sides of a large city would describe it quite differently in words, and would paint it as differently on canvas. They would do so sincerely and truthfully; yet the city would be one, and each on changing places with the other would see it with his eyes and coincide in his description. A careful explorer or tourist would make a circuit of the place before pretending to depict it. This previous circuit is what intelligent Christians too often omit in reference to disputed doctrines, or, questions of ecclesiastical practice Let us notice two somewhat opposite views taken by good men of the work and methods of a church. We will suppose them to be pastors.

Bro. A. is an ardent revivalist. He thinks of his church as of an army to be supplied with new recruits, and he wants every member to be a recruiting officer, going about with fife and drum, to enlist the indifferent, and to gather in deserters from the enemy. His efforts are directed principally to the promotion of those moving and powerful scenes in which multitudes are simultaneously renewed in heart and life. He not only holds to a fundamental distinction between a regenerate and unregenerate character, but he insists on sharp lines in the outward manifestation, and a very decided manner of transition from one to the other. He has not much faith in seed which germinates slowly. He likes a convert stricken down, Paul-fashion, as by a stroke of lightning, so that he, and everybody else, knows just when and where it occurred—at mid day, near Damascus. Hence the children and youth only feel that they are totally depraved rebels against God, of whom no good can be affirmed, or is expected, until they are suddenly converted in a revival under powerful appeals. A work upon the adult population is what he covets. He has had much success in efforts to promote such results, and can truthfolly tell of hardened sinners converted, desperate backsliders reclaimed, many young persons induced to profess Christ and weak churches roused to new life, and strengthened by added numbers. Nearly every winter he holds a protracted meeting, and in the spring has an acession to the church. But he can conceive of no other method of faithful labor, or of proper church success. He looks with not a little suspicion on churches of other denominations which do not have or seek for 'revivals,' in the technical sense. He thinks them, at best, unenterprising and dull observers of routine, and fears that they are spiritually 'dead,' and that they only receive new members by a lifeless form which implies no real piety.

Brother B is of a different temperament and culture. He regards his church and congregation as a family, in which the children by a stead education and home influence, as well as by supernatural grace, grow up into the character, and habits, and pursuits of their parents. Infant baptism is the outward key to his theory and practice. He tries to have such a holy atmosphere of right character, pure living, true instruction, social refinement, healthful discipline benevolent work, and constant faith, in each household, as well as in the church collectively, that the young people shall understand from the first, that they are expected to become Christians, and shall be encouraged from childhood to pray and live, to hear and do, as those who are trying to lead a life of discipleship to Jesus. He has had a large success in this method of training a congregation, and twice or thrice every year brings forward a company of young persons whom he has met for weeks previous as a class of candidates. He much prefers this method to that of "revival" scenes, because he thinks it secures steady church growth, more intelligent and trustworthy converts, a less fluctuating piety, a more rounded and beautiful character, a more cultivated and genial home life in Christian families, less clashing of duties, and less wear and tear of body and mind in the pastor and in the people. He, too, has his doubts and suspicions as to churches which practice otherwise. He dreads man-made, artificial excitements, the harmful influence upon young and sensitive minds of frequent and late meetings and harsh appeals, the alternate red-hot and frozen condition of churches, the admission of spurious converts, the reaction of body and mind from overdoing, and other evils which are visible to his observation, or which haunt his imagination.

Now to us these two good brethren are simply looking at the same city from opposite sides Each is correct to a certain extent, that is, so far as he affirms the excellence of numerous results obtained under his own methods, and the actual existence of a measure of evil in connection with the other policy. Neither plan is complete and neither free from spiritual danger. Each can see good in his own, and unfortunate results from the other. But why not make a circuit of the city, and see all its aspects? Why not walk about Zion, and go around about her, till we "tell" *all* her "towers," and "mark well" *all* her "bulwarks," and "consider" *all* "her palaces?" Perhaps the city is larger than we have thought, and contains other homes and other fortifications than those familiar to our eyes. It seems to us clear, that Bro. B. is pretty nearly right in his conception of the original and nearest work of the church—its home work, in training its own house-holds, and making the increase of the family to be the increase of the church. All who practice baptism ought to hold firmly to this conception, and to adjust their methods accordingly. This is a fundamental matter in the constitution of the church, and has been so treated by God under every dispensation. The church is based on the family, and our Christian culture and ecclesiastical methods should continually recognize the fact. So far as Brother A. overlooks or undervalues this, theoretically or practically, he seriously errs, and secures the growing up of the young in an irreligious life. The conversion of only a part subsequently is in a manner which does not most favorably affect character. But then the scheme of Bro. B. comprehends but a portion of the work of an earnest, living church, which strives to reach those old in sin, as well as the children, and to move upon the masses outside of regular church attendants. It must be an army as well as a family. It must attack as well as train. Hence it must study and use the laws of mental and spiritual influence, to counteract the tremendous hold of the world upon ordinary minds. Observation and experiment show that when on any subject, in politics, for instance, men can be gathered in large numbers, at leisure times, and be addressed frequently and pointedly by able speakers, they can be aroused from indifference, filled with enthusiasm, and induced to act as desired. Revivals rest upon this same reasonable natural basis, with the added supernatural encouragement that the Holy Spirit is given in special power, in answer to united and fervent prayer, and in connection with wise and persevering effort. There is nothing irrational then, in the practice of seizing upon the leisure time of winter for an increase of religious prayer and effort. It does not, or should not, imply intermittent piety, but only a sagacious plan of labor, which takes form according to opportunity. A church may do less, in a particular way, in midsummer than in midwinter, and yet not be in a backslidden condition. Let us learn charity for those who work in other methods than our own, and let us supplement our theories and plans with the wisdom inherent in them.—*Advance.*

Sketches of Bible Abstainers.

BY A GOSPEL MINISTER.

NO. V.—JOHN THE BAPTIST.

In previous sketches we have looked only to the record of the old Testament dispensation. We now proceed to call attention to one, whom all will acknowledge to hold a high place in the history of the Church, and of whom it may be said that he belonged, in some measure, to the New, or Gospel dispensation, as well as to the Old, his mission and ministry having formed a sort of connecting link between the two.

The circumstances of the birth of John the Baptist were, in some respects, similar to those of Samuel and Sampson.

His mother, Elizabeth, cousin to the mother of our Lord, and wife of Zacharias a priest had long remained childless, when, in answer to his prayers, and whilst, in discharge of his office he was burning incense in the temple, an angel of the Lord was sent to Zacharias, to inform him that his wife should bear a son, and no common child should he be, but one who was to become great in the sight of the Lord,—a great *preacher* who was to turn many of the children of Israel to the Lord their God;—a great *prophet*, who, in the spirit and power of Elias, was to go before and prepare the way of the Messiah, to make ready a people prepared for the Lord; and this the angel was specially commissioned to declare concerning him, *He shall drink neither wine nor strong drink, and he shall be filled with the Holy Ghost even from his mother's womb.*

The interesting history of the Baptist is familiar to all. His abstemious life, his simple dress, his popularity and success as a preacher his boldness in reproving sin, his humility, his special work as the forerunner of the Messiah divinely commissioned to prepare his way, his unjust imprisonment, and martyr's death, have marked so strikingly the record of his brief career, as a preacher of righteousness, and as holy man of God, that none can read that record without a deep conviction of the truth of our Saviour's testimony regarding him, "Verily, I say unto you, among them that they are born of women, there hath not arisen a greater than John the Baptist."

John was a total abstainer. He never drank wine or strong drink. He was the forerunner of Christ so plainly predicated in the prophecy of Malachi, "Behold I will send my messenger, and he shall prepare the way before me.

In the abstinence of the Baptist, as the herald of Christ, we believe we have a symbol or foreshadowing, or rather, perhaps an example of the spirit of that age or period of the world, which will immediately precede, and prepare the way for the second coming of our Lord. In other words, we believe, that as the mission and preaching of John, the abstainer, prepared the way for Christ, and the just preaching of the gospel so will the diffusion and general adoption of the abstinence principle remove many hinderances to its success and help forward the advancement of the promised time, when the earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the Lord, and Messiah shall reign over all nations.

The history of the temperance movement already numbers many, who, in consequence of their adoption of the abstinence principle have not only been saved from drunkenness, but have been led to the Saviour, and found true liberty and rest in Him; and the knowledge of this fully warrants the conviction that it is only the earnest of a better time to come, when the wider spread of temperance principles shall have proved the forerunner of that millennial day, when the wider Messiah's kingdom shall extend from sea to sea and from river to the ends of the earth. One thing seems plain, that as long as drinking usages continue as they are, the preaching of the Gospel must fail, to some extent at least, in accomplishing its great and important work; for of all hindrances to its success, none are more powerful than these drinking customs.

They must, we believe, be abandoned or put down, before the word of truth shall secure that victory over error and sin, which we are taught to look for in the good time to come, and so we conclude, that as John the abstainer prepared the way for the *first* coming of our Lord, the adoption of the Church, of that principle of which he was so distinguished a representative, and the consequent suppression of drinking usages, will prove a prelude to the coming of the golden age, when the nations of the earth shall dwell in peace, under the glorious reign of Him who is the Prince of Peace.

Dr. Foster's "Christian Purity."

A correspondent of the *N. Y. Advocate*, says:—I greatly rejoice that Dr. Foster, yielding to the importunity of his friends, has rewritten his great work on "Christian Purity," revising it to meet the later phases of the subject. It is the most satisfactory work of its class I ever read. I keep four copies continually to *lend*. Many are the hearts now rejoicing in the "fullness of the blessing" who have been inspired to attain this glorious experience by the perusal of this little volume.

Its statements are clear as sunbeams. Its arguments are irresistible. Its exhortations are clothed with authority of a messenger from heaven. Years have passed since I first read this book, but the closing words have been ringing in my ears through all my ministry: "And let us look away for a moment into that glorious eternity. Is there no motive here? How evanescent and transient are all things beneath the sun! You may live without holiness here—you cannot hereafter. Would you see the value of holiness, linger here. Pursue the upward destiny of a soul brightening under the smile of God forever, see its ever increasing and unfolding beauty; hear the ravishing melody of its triumphant song. The ages flee away; but mightier than decay, stronger than death, the soul lives on, ascending, widening its circle, becoming more and more like God, and losing itself ever in his ineffable radiance. Such is the destiny of a soul washed in the blood of Jesus. Behold, on the other hand, a soul darkening under the frown of Jehovah. Ages fly away; its darkness broods darker still; sorrow gathers down in denser folds. It is lost. The lengthened periods of eternity roll by, but they bring no redemption; deep, dark, dismal gloom settles around its sphere forever. Learn by the contrast the value of holiness. Its presence is life—its absence is eternal death. Could you pursue this contrast through eternity—could you have but a faint glimpse of the reality—you would no longer rest, but fly in trembling haste to a Saviour's wounds for shelter and for life.

'In dismissing this subject we feel an inexpressible solicitude. Soon writer and reader will disappear from the earth. The hand that traced these lines will be cold in the grave, and your eyes, that now trace them, will be sealed in death. How will it be with us? A million ages will pass—how will it be with us then?'

'To these impressive motives many others equally forcible might be added; and these might be greatly and profitably elaborated, so as to increase their weight and influence; but this will be left to your own minds. We wish you to ponder them, and seek to feel their force. Retire alone, take the word of God, bend in humble prayer, think of a coming judgment, have eternity full before you, and then ask yourself the simple question, 'Ought I to be holy?' You will have an answer—an answer fraught with a thousand motives. Only follow it, and all will be well. Let nothing hinder you; let God prevail.

Paragraph Readings.

A PREACHER'S DIFFICULTY AND DELIVERANCE.—"One day," says the eloquent M. Bautain, "I had to preach in one of the principal churches in Paris. It was a solemn festival, and there was an immense audience, including part of the Court then reigning. As I was ascending the pulpit I perceived a person whom I had supposed absent, and my mind was carried away suddenly by a train of recollections. I reached the pulpit landing, knelt down as usual, and when I should have risen to speak, I had forgotten not only my text, but even the subject of my sermon. I literally knew no longer what I had come to speak upon, and despite of all my efforts to remember it, I could see nothing but one complete blank. My embarrassment and anguish may be conceived. I remained on my knees a little longer than was customary, not knowing what to do. Nevertheless, not losing head or heart, I looked full at my danger without being scared by it, yet without seeing how I was to get out of it either. At last, unable to recover anything by my own proper strength—neither subject nor text—I had recourse to God, and I said to Him, from the very bottom of my heart, and with all the fervor of my anxiety,—'Lord, if it be thy will that I preach, give me back my plan;' and at that instant my text came back into my mind, and, with my text, the subject. I think that never in my life have I experienced anything more astonishing, nor a more lively emotion of gratitude."

THE ANXIOUS LEAF.—Once upon a time a little leaf was heard to sigh and cry, as leaves often do when a gentle wind is about. And the twig said, "What is the matter, little leaf?"— And the leaf said, "The wind just told me that one day it would pull me off and throw me down to die on the ground!" The twig told it to the branch on which it grew, and the branch told it to the tree. And when the tree heard it, it rustled all over, and sent back word again to the leaf, "Do not be afraid, hold on tightly, and you shall not go till you want to." And so the leaf stopped sighing, but went on nestling and singing. Every time the tree shook itself and stirred up all its leaves, the branches shook themselves, and the little twig shook itself, and the little leaf danced up and down merrily, as if nothing could ever pull it off. And so it grew all summer long until October. And when the bright days of autumn came, the little leaf saw all the leaves around becoming very beautiful. Some were yellow, and some scarlet, and some striped with both colours. Then it asked the tree what it meant? And the tree said, "All these leaves are getting ready to fly away, and they have put on these beautiful colours because of joy!" Then the little leaf began to want to go, and grew very beautiful in thinking of it, and when it was very gay in colour, it saw that the branches of the tree had no colour in them, and so the leaf said: "Oh, branches, why are you lead colour, and we golden?" "We must keep on our workclothes, for our life is not done; but yours are for holiday, because your tasks are over." Just then a little puff of wind came, and the leaf let go without thinking of it, and the wind took it up, and turned it over and over, and whirled it like a spark of fire in the air, and then it fell gently down under the edge of the fence, among hundreds of leaves and fell into a dream, and never waked up to tell what it dreamed about.—*H. W. Beecher.*

MEN WANTED—The great want of this age is men. Men who are not for sale. Men who are honest, sound from centre to circumference, true to the heart's core. Men who will condemn wrong in friend or foe, in themselves as well as others. Men whose consciences are as steady as the needle to the pole. Men who will stand for the right if the heavens totter and the earth reels. Men who can tell the truth and look the world and the devil in the eye. Men who neither brag nor run. Men who neither flag nor flinch. Men who can have courage without shouting to it. Men in whom the current of everlasting life runs still, deep, and strong. Men too large for sectarian bonds Men who do not cry nor raise their voices in the streets, but who will not fail nor be discouraged till judgment be set in the earth. Men who know their message and tell it. Men who know their places and fill them. Men who mind their own business. Men who are not too lazy to work, nor too proud to be poor. Men who are willing to eat what they have earned, and wear what they have paid for.

RECIPE FOR CHEERFULNESS.—If I were asked a recipe for cheerfulness, I would say, humbly enjoy the good gifts of God, love those around you tenderly, realize that amiability is a binding virtue, and that we are bound to diffuse joy around us in our homes. But there is just one more item in my prescription. We must be willing to unbend, even to stoop to a little harmless folly. A love for animals will encourage this; the very presence of these true but unassuming friends will do our hearts good. We may talk nonsense to them; they introduce an element of intellectual repose. Dogs, cats, horses, poultry, are so many contributors to the gaiety and simplicity of our natural life. We cannot enjoy them without loving them.

I am not going to enter into the ranks of those who contend that they have souls; still I hope my reader holds in equal abhorrence with myself the system of Descartes and Malebranche which would make them out to be mere machines. We have but to contemplate the dog that follows us, watches our movements, shares our fatigue and perils voluntarily, either to sink at our side, or perhaps follow us to the grave and die there—to reply to the theory of mere mechanism. Animals are, in some sort members of the family. They are the friends of young and old, and old and young alike, enjoy and benefit by their gleeful irrational society.

THE CROSS OF CHRIST—He that stands beneath the cross, and understands the scene, dares not sin; not because there is a hell beneath him, but because holiness is felt to reign there. The ground on which he treads is sacred; the glory of the Lord enriches him; and like Moses, he must remove the shoes from off his feet. The Cross is a venerable spot. I love to linger about it—not merely that I may read my title to everlasting life, but that I may study the greatness of God, I use the term advisedly. God never appears so truly great, so intensely holy, as when from the pure energy of principle, he gives himself in the person of his son to die rather than his character be impugned. Who dares prevaricate with moral distinctions, and talk of death as a greater evil than dishonor, when God the mighty Maker died rather than that truth or justice should be compromised? Who at the foot of Calvary, can pronounce sin to be a slight evil? Here, then lies the most impressive sanction of revelation.—*Thornwell.*

HOW TO BE MISERABLE.—Think about yourself, about what you want, what you like, what respect people ought to pay to you, what people think of you, and then to you nothing will be pure. You will spoil everything you touch; you will make misery for yourself out of everything; you will be as wretched as you choose on earth, or in heaven either. For that proud, greedy, selfish, self-seeking spirit would turn heaven into hell. It did turn heaven into hell for the great devil himself. It was by pride, by seeking his own glory, that he fell from heaven to hell. He was not content to give up his own will, and to do God's will like the other angels. He would be a master himself, and set up for himself, and rejoice in his own glory, and so when he wanted to make a private heaven of his own he found he had made a hell.—*Kingsley.*

GOD CAN USE IT BETTER THAN WE CAN.— A few years ago two little boys whose monthly allowance was one penny, took their small store the evening they received it, to an agent of the Bible Society, and very modestly said, "Please Sir, Mother gave us a penny each, and we want to give one to the Missionaries, and one to the Bible Society." "But shall you not want it to buy something for yourselves during the month I asked, "No Sir," was the reply, "God can use it better than we can, and we would rather give it to Him."

It was a beautiful thought, "*God can use it better than we can.*" Which of our talents and possessions have we consecrated to the Lord because He can use them better than we.

SLEEPING IN CHURCH.—Some people are troubled with drowsiness at church. It is often a source of great affliction of mind with them, not only because it deprives them of all the pleasure and profit they anticipate from the sermon, but it excites the mirth of the younger portion of the congregation. We find in an exchange, the following, which is said to be a certain remdy:—

Take a piece of horse-radish root of good size, and of a finger's length, to the sanctuary, and the moment the sermon begins, put a piece in your mouth the size of a common acorn, bite and moisten it faithfully with the saliva, and the eyes will not only be easily be kept open, but a tearful attention may also be promoted, to the exclusion of all drowsiness till the sermon ends.

A DISCUSSION WITH THE DEVIL.—The late Dr. Cooke, of Belfast, it is said, dreamed a singular dream that is frequently mentioned in connection with his name. It appears that during the day he had spent many hours in investigating the arguments bearing on the Arian question, and that after he had retired to rest the mind wandered on through the same engrossing theme for it is a well known fact how the thoughts and occupations of the day give a tinge to the color of our dreams. He thought in his sleep that the devil stood before him in visible shape, and challenged him to a discussion; and as Cooke was

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never known to turn his back upon an enemy, the challenge was accepted at once. The subject of debate was the Arian question. As we would expect from what is known of both of them, the devil took the Arian side, and Cooke was orthdox even in his dreams. The controversy was long and tough and well contested. At length, the devil, weary of the strife of words, and as it were summoning up all his strength for the last effort ended thus: 'I have more experience than you; I have seen what you have never seen; I have been in heaven—you were never there; and I tell you, from my own knowledge, that Christ is not equal with God' 'You are a liar,' said Cooke, 'and the father of lies—you are that now, and you were from the beginning.' This closed the discussion; for the sleeper pronounced these words with such energy that he awoke, and the devil thought it better not to wait for any more.—*British Paper.*

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

SUDDEN DEATH.—With unfeigned sorrow we record the very sudden demise of Mr. David Hood, which occurred yesterday forenoon, and by which a beloved wife and children have been suddenly bereft of one of the kindest of husbands and fathers. Mr. Hood was highly respected by all who knew him, for his urbanity of disposition, and his uprightness and consistency of deportment.

HOME MISSIONS.—The Home Missionary Meeting in Grafton St. Church on Thursday evening last was one of unusual interest. Excellent speeches were given by Hon. L S Shannon who presided, by Rev. Messrs. Clark and Milligan and by Jas. B Morrow, Esq. upon topics which were severally assigned to them. A liberal collection was taken up.

FORGERY.—On Thursday Detective Hutt proceeded to Windsor, arrested William Chambers of Newport, on a charge of forgery, and conveyed him to Halifax. Chambers was appointed commissioner for the building of a bridge. The charge against him is that he forged the names of the contractors and sureties in the transaction, and thus defrauded the Government. He formerly represented the County of Hants in the Legislature.—*Chron.*

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor by the advice of the Executive Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—In the County of Hants: Isaac Carver, Esquire, Windsor, to be Prothonotary, in the place of William O'Brien, Esquire, resigned. In the County of Cumberland: To be a Notary and Tabellion Public, John Cooper, Esquire, Pugwash. In the County of Guysboro: To be issuer of Marriage Licences, G. M. Cunningham, Esquire in the place of Miss Norris resigned.

STEAM TO CHARLOTTETOWN—Steamers leave Pictou for Charlottetown on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, on arrival of Train from Halifax. Steamers leave Point du Chene for Charlottetown on Wednesday and Saturday, on arrival of Train from St. John.

On Thursday a bill was introduced to the House by Mr. Dickie, respecting the study of Anatomy. The object of this bill is to legalize the procurement of dead human bodies, under certain conditions, for dissection in Medical Colleges. Hon. Mr. TROOP presented three petitions against seperate schools; also one praying that there be no alteration in the present Education Act. The petitioners say that the present law has proved admirably adapted to the educational wants of the Province, and that any change or amendment in the existing Act would only promote discontent and strife through the country. Mr. LANDERS presented a petition asking for a change in the school law. Petitions against seperate schools were presented by Dr. MURRAY. Mr. PURDY, Mr. DICKIE, Mr. DESBRISAY, Mr. CHAMBERS, Mr. ROSS., and Mr. NORTHUP. The Provincial Secretary laid upon the table a communication from the office of Secretary of State for the Provinces, asking the surrender of the New Province Building in Halifax agreeably to the terms of the Union Act; and also submitted the reply of the Local Government thereto, declining to give up the building pending the result of the repeal movement. He also produced correspondence relative to the Digby Pier from which it appears that the Dominion Government have paid the sum of $3000 which was voted for that work. He further laid upon the table correspondence respecting a claim made by the Local on the General Government for reinbursement of money paid packets for Postal Service; also a despatch from the GOVERNOR GENERAL relative to the right of Legislative Councillors to the title of honorable. This despatch affirms that no Legislative Councillor appointed after the passage of the Confederation Act is justly or legally entitled to rank as an honorable. Mr. DICKIE presented a petition from Aylesford relative to lands taken for railway purposes. Mr. CHAMBERS presented a petition signed by 560 residents of Truro against any change in the fundamental principles of the present school law. All petitions relating to law were referred to the committee on education. The Provincial Secretary laid on the table several documents respecting the treatment of transient paupers. On motion, the order of the day—HON. Mr. Troop's resolution to confine the application of our public educational funds to the encouragement of primary instruction, was proceeded with, and the mover spoke at some length in advocacy of the principle enunciated. Mr. KIDSTON seconded the resolution, and spoke for about a quarter of an hour. At the close of Mr. Kidston's speech the debate was adjourned, and the House adjourned.

On Friday several bills were read a second time and referred to the Committee on amendment of the law. A considerable number of petitions against Separate Schools were presented and referred to the Committee on education. Several petitions for road and bridge service money were brought in and handed to the Government. Mr. Kirk asked the Government to lay on the table a detailed statement of expenses connected with the education department. The Provincial Secretary laid on the table a communication from prominent temperance men in this city in advocacy of the establishment of an Asylum for inebriates.

On motion the order of the day, Mr. Troop's resolution respecting education was resumed.—Mr. White condemned the resolution and suggested that it be withdrawn. Mr. Landers supported the resolution. Mr. Ryerson expressed the opinion that the present school law was working well. He held that the property of the state should bear the expense of educating its youth. Mr. Campbell said that were the school law very obnoxious to the people they would have petitioned for its repeal. He thought the resolution too sweeping. Mr. Chambers opposed the resolution, although in favor of a modification of the present school law. Mr. Kidston suggested the propriety of passing a new measure. Dr. Murray thought that pending the report of the Committee on Education on the bill now before them, the resolution was premature. Mr. Morrison supported the resolution.—The Provincial Secretary, while admitting that the existing act had caused some dissatisfaction, said it would be unwise to strike a blow at the principle of the present school system, although it might possibly be susceptible of amendment in detail. He suggested that the mover allow the resolution to lie over until a future day.—Mr. Townsend approved of the views enunciated by the Provincial Secretary, and moved in amendment that the further consideration of the resolution be deferred until next session, which was seconded by Mr. White. After a general reply from Mr. Troop, the amendment was put and carried by a large majority.

Mr. Troop's absurd and mischievous effort to injure the cause of Education, thus received the fate it deserved. In his closing speech the hon. gentleman violently denounced christian ministers and the religious Press. It is an honour however to receive abuse in a good cause. Mr. Troop may rest assured that his vituperation will injure none but himself. He has not raised himself as a patriot in public estimation by his attempt to deprive the children of the poor man of the benefits of a good education. We trust that the common schools of our Province will never be less efficient than they now are, and that the poor may always have within their reach the advantage of a sound mental training for their youth.

In the Dominion Senate on the 10th inst., Mr. Dickey presented the petition of H. G. Pineo and others, praying for aid for a ship canal between the Bay of Fundy and Bay Verte; also of George W. Hill, praying for the rejection of a bill entitled an Act to enable the Bishops and clergy in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to be represented in the Provincial Synods of the said church in Canada, if any such bill should be again introduced into the Legislature of the Dominion.

The bill to make the 1st of July a legal public holiday throughout the Dominion, introduced in the House of Commons at Ottawa some days since, has been withdrawn.

FULLY EMPLOYED.—We doubt if there are many cities between Maine and Florida in which people are so fully employed as in Saint John at present. Masons, carpenters, painters, printers, mechanics of all kinds, in short, and laborers of every grade are fully employed. We can hear of no idle people who are sober, industrious and willing to work. Several of our mechanics are earning $2 a day in gold and all have good wages. This is saying a great deal for our industrial interests. We trust that the demand for skilled and other labor will be turned to good account, will run neither employers nor employed and that into any excesses.—*Chl. Pres.*

MONTREAL, May 14.—It is stated that information has been received here to the effect that the Privy Council in England is taking into consideration the advisability of relinquishing all her Colonies, except India.

OTTAWA, May 14.—In the House of Commons to-day, Sir John A. McDonald gave notice of a motion to the effect that it be resolved, in the opinion of this house, that the salary of the Governor General be maintained at the rate fixed by the Union Act.

Mr. Rose brought before the house the banking policy of the Government.

OTTAWA, May 15.—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Dorion moved that an address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, setting forth that the late Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and the Dominion had been beneficial in its operation, to the industrial and commercial interests of both countries, and that its renewal, with such alteration and extension as would best secure coasting and internal trade, registration, interchange on equal terms of manufactured articles, &c., would be beneficial to both peoples.

Dr. Tupper replied, showing the substantial progress that the country was making, and controverting the theory that the amount of a country's imports was any test of its financial position. The former treaty had not been of great benefit to Canada, but the people of the maritime provinces felt that they had been unfairly dealt with, and he trusted that they would be better cared for if the treaty should be renewed. He regretted the abandonment of the duty on flour. Though Nova Scotia imported and Ontario exported flour, as a Nova Scotian he advocated impost of that duty. He was also prepared to ask imposition of a duty on coal of fifty cents per ton. The debate was adjourned till Tuesday next.

FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.—The Inman Mail Steamer *City of Halifax*, Capt. Jamieson, arrived yesterday from St. John's. Among the passengers were Hon. F. B. T. Carter, Attorney General; Hon. John Kent, Receiver Genl.; Hon. P. G. Tessier, M L C., President of the Chamber of Commerce; Hon. Nicholas Stabb, M.L.C.; Hon. W. V. Whiteway, Speaker of the Assembly. The four gentlemen first named are the delegates appointed to proceed to Ottawa, to confer with the Canadian Government, respecting the terms on which Newfoundland will be admitted into the Confederation.

The Governor has received a telegram from Prince Arthur, in which His Royal Highness announces that it is his intention to visit Newfoundland during the ensuing autumn.

The Harbor Grace *Standard* says: "News has reached here of the loss of some twenty women at Twillingate and neighborhood, and some men, who were drowned in attemping to land from the ice on which they were in quest of seals."

A letter from King's Cove, Bonavista Bay reports the loss of seven men, caused by the great sea among the ice.

The brigantine Spray, Capt. Furze, of and for St. John's, from Alicante, struck on the Northern Head, Torbay, during a gale on the night of the 30th ult., and sank immediatly. Sad to relate all on board, nine men, were drowned.—*Chron.*

European.

LONDON, May 13, (eve.)—In the House of Lords to-night, the present condition of Ireland, and the undeveloped policy of the Government in relation thereto, were the subject of a lively debate.

The House of Lords has adjourned to May 27th.

In the House of Commons, the Irish Church Bill was reported and committed, and it was decided that the vote on passing it to a third reading should take place on the 31st inst.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson took formal leave of Queen Victoria to-day.

LONDON, May 4.—The London *Times* has an editorial on the rejected *Alabama* treaty, wherein it is asserted that the Government of Great Britain, in submitting to an arbitration of the question at all, conceded everything that was originally demanded or expected by the American people, and everything that it was possible to concede.

LONDON, May 13.—Sir John Crompton, the British Minister to Spain, has asked to be recalled.

LONDON, May 13.—In the Spanish Cortes yesterday, the Republicans proposed an amendment to the Constitution, to the effect that all powers emanate from the nation, and that all persons to whom they are entrusted must be elected and held responsible to the people.—Gen. Prim approves of the proposition for the Regency, under Marshall Serrano.

LONDON, May 12, (even).—There is much agitation at Paris in consequence of the general elections. Four meetings in different parts of the city have been dispersed by the police.—News has been received from Tepran that a desperate conflict recently took place in the streets between two religious sects, both sides armed, and it is reported that 300 men were killed—The troops were called out, and dispersed the combatants.

LONDON, May 13, (even).—Despatches from Lisbon show that the political discontent in Portugal has culminated in serious disorders in the capital. A plot against the Government is on foot. It has been discovered that conspirators have been tampering with the garrison at Lisbon.

LONDON, May 16.—The political agitation in Paris is very great, and the authorities are obliged to employ unusual precautions, in order to prevent an outbreak. The police have been directed to disperse all meetings that may be held within five days of the election.

United States.

NEW YORK, May 13.—Six steamboats, several of them with cargoes, were destroyed by fire at Cincinnatti yesterday. Loss, $250,000.

NEW YORK, May 14.—A desperate battle was fought at Leos Mines, in Cuba, May 3rd, when the rebels, under Gen. Quesado, defeated the Spaniards under General Lesca, and afterwards took and burned the town of San Mignell.

APHONIA CURED.

FELLOWS, COMPOUND SYRUP.

Aphonia or Loss of voice, is remedied in a short time, no matter whether the cause be from inflamation of the living membrane, from cold, or from nervous derangement.

MR. FELLOWS:—

Dear Sir,—Some three months age one of my daughters lost her voice, and for a long time was unable to speak above a whisper; it continued so long we became anxious, and resorted to every means we could hear of, but without any good effect. She was advised by a friend to use your Compound Syrup, and strange to say, one hour after taking the first dose her voice was completely restored.

Yours truly,
J. S. ARMSTRONG,

Greenhead, N. B., January 1867.

Sold by Apothecaries—price $1 50 per bottle or 6 for $7.50 On the receipt of $7 50 the proprieter will forward 6 to any part of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick free.

JAMES I. FELLOWS, Chemist.
St John. N B

M. A. Buckley, 85 Granville Street, Halifax has received by the late Steamers and Sailing Vessels 74 Cases, Bales and Packages of Books Stationary and Room Paper which he offer, Wholesale and Retail at lowest possible prices Catalogues of Books free y

Brunswick Street Wesleyan Total Abstinence Society.

A public meeting of this Society was held in the basement of the church on Tuesday evening, 11th instant. The Chair was occupied by Judge Marshall, Vice President. Dr. Thomas R. Frazer read an elaborate paper on the effects of alcohol upon the animal economy. Rev. Thomas. Anguin, gave an excellent address, replete with incident and anecdote. At the close of the meeting, several persons signed the pledge and joined the Society.

Mt. Allison College and Academy.

The friends of these Institutions are respectfully requested to take notice that the Annual Examinations and other Anniversary Exercises are (D.V.) to take place as follows, viz.:

1. Oral and Written Examinations of College Classes—on Thursday and Friday, the 20th and 21st of May.
2. Meeting of the College Board, Saturday 22d May—2 o'clock, p. m.
3. Anniversary Sermon by Rev. H'd. Sprague, A.M., Sabbath evening, 23rd May.
4. Examination of Classes in both Branches of the Academy, Monday, 24th May.
5. Public Meeting of the Alumni Association, Monday evening.
6. Public Anniversary Exercises, Tuesday, 25th 10 o'clock, a. m.
7. Business Meeting of the Alumni Association, Tuesday, 25th, — p. m.
8. Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees and Governors, Wednesday, 26th, 9 o'clock, a. m.

H. PICKARD.

Sackville, N. B., April 29, 1869.

Mount Allison Alumni Society.

The Anniversary Oration before the above Society will be delivered by the Rev. Howard Sprague, A.M., in Lingley Hall, Sackville, on Monday evening, 24th inst., at 7 P. M. Subject of Oration:—"Poetry and eloquence in America."

There will be a Social Reunion of Society immediately on close of public exercises.

The Examination of Candidates for the Alumini Scholarships takes place in the College Hall on Saturday, 22nd inst., at 9 a. m. These are open to all former Students of the Academy proposing to matriculate.

The Business Meeting of the Society is on Tuesday, 25th inst., at 3. P. M.

DAVID ALLISON.
2 ins. *Secretary.*

District Meetings.

HALIFAX DISTRICT.

The Annual Meeting for the Halifax District will be held (D.V) in the Church at Windsor, commencing on Tuesday, the 8th of June, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Superintendents of Circuits will facilitate the business of the Meeting by having all the usual documents in readiness at the commencement of the Session.

The attendance of the Circuit Stewards is respectfully requested on Wednesday morning 9th June at 9 o'clock, when the Financial business of the District will come up for consideration.

M. RICHEY, *Chairman*

Avondale, May 10, 1869.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND DISTRICT.

The Annual Meeting for the P. E. Island District will be held (D.V.) in the Wesleyan Church at Cornwall, on Wednesday, 9th June. The service will be open at 10 o'clock, a. m.

The Superintendents of Circuits will promote the despatch of business by having all their Reports, Lists and Accounts ready for presentation on the opening of the meeting.

Financial affairs will be entered upon, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, when the Circuit Stewards of the District are respectfully requested to be present.

HENRY POPE, Jr., *Chairman*,

Charlottetown, April 26, 1869.

FREDERICTON DISTRICT.

The Annual Meeting for the Fredericton District will be held (D.V.) in the Methodist Church at Sheffield, on Wednesday, 9th June. The Session will commence at 2 o'clock, p. m.

The Financial affairs will be entered upon, on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock, when the Circuit Stewards of the District are respectfully requested to be present.

D. D. CURRIE, *Chairman.*

Fredericton, May 10, 1869.

ST. JOHN DISTRICT.

The Annual District Meeting of the St. John District will be held (D. V.) in the Centenary Church St. John, to commence on Wednesday the 9th of June at 9 o'clock A. M.

The Financial business will be entered upon Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, when the Circuit Stewards are requested to be present.

A. B. BLACK, *Chairman.*

ANNAPOLIS DISTRICT.

The Annual District meeting of the Annapolis District, will be held (D.V.) in the Wesleyan Church, Granville Ferry, on Wednesday, June 9th, to commence at 9 o'clock, a. m.

Circuit Stewards are respectfully requested to to be present on Thursday the 10th, a. m., to take part in the financial affairs of the District.

JOHN S. ADDY, *Chairman.*

Bridgetown, May 11, 1869.

TRURO DISTRICT.

The Annual Meeting for Truro District will be held (D.V.) in the Wesleyan Church at Guysboro', on Thursday, June 10th. The service to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m.

The financial affairs of the District will be attended to, Friday morning at 10 o'clock, when the Circuit Stewards are expected to be present.

GEO. JOHNSON, *Chairman.*

SACKVILLE DISTRICT.

The Annual Meeting for the Sackville District will be held (D V) in the Vestry of the Wesleyan Church at Hillsboro', commencing on Wednesday the 9th of June, at 9 o'clock, a. m.

Missionary lists, Circuit accounts, reports, &c. will be called for early in the morning session. The Financial affairs will engage the attention of the meeting on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, when the Circuit Stewards of each Circuit in the District are requested to be present.

INGHAM SUTCLIFFE, *Chairman.*

NEW MUSIC.—O. Ditson & Co., Boston, have issued the following pieces of Piano music—"Annie Laurie," with variations for Piano;—"Rosy Wreath;" "A little bit poorly;" "Diamond Dew-Drop;" "Lily Bells."

Peters' Musical Monthly for May is again before us—with its usual amount of reading matter, and choice vocal and instrumental music.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Some articles intended for this issue, deferred till our next.

Letters and Monies

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

Rev C H Paisley (Mr. Peabody's sub. $2 duly credited, also Magazine postage), Rev Jas Taylor (B.R. $2, P.W. Jno Eagan $2—$4), Rev S Humprey (P.W. Wm Mellish $2, Jno Bennett $2, A. Newcomb $2, J Addy new sub. $1—remitted $6 91). Jas Archibald for D Hoar $2, F H Chown (B.R. $25, all right), Rev T Smith (hope to send this week).

Dandruff, so annoying from its unsightly appearance on the clothing, and, from the itching and burning of the scalp, is detached curticle, or outside layer of the skin. It is thrown off by the presence of humors. Ring's Vegetable Ambrosia is compounded in part to eradicate this humor from the scalp, and it does it most effectually, in every case, leaving the head cool and clean and the clothing as it came from the tailor's. 1m

CONSUMPTION.

Letter from Capt. Coffill, Master of the Brig 'Potosi,' of Windsor, N. S.

St. John, N. B, 22nd May, 1868.

MR. JAMES I FELLOWS, Chemist.

Dear Sir,—In May, 1866, I was attacked by a severe dry Cough which continued in harshness for some time, when I commenced expectorating a thick whitish substance, then I raised a greenish yellow and slate coloured matter, then bleeding of the lungs set in, and other symptoms of a very alarming character showed themselves. I consulted the leading Physicians in Philadelphia and other cities, who gave me no encouragement, as my disease was Consumption. I spared no expense to obtain relief, but found none. In August, I had fallen in flesh from 155 to 136 lbs. and sinking rapidly every day. My friends in Philadelphia advised me to leave the ship and go home. At home they considered my case hopeless, and wished me to remain there and not die in a foreign country. I visited St. John in October of the same year on my way to Philadelphia to join my ship, and was advised by a stranger who noticed my shrunken form and racking Cough, to try your

COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES,

and, as a drowning man will grasp at straws, I saw a ray of hope in the suggestion, and procured a bottle. The effect waranted a futher trial, and I bought a dozen bottles and left St. John, and have been knocking about the Atlantic ever since. As this is the first time I have visited your city since, I feel under an obligation to let you know the effects produced by this Syrup. I continued taking the remedy regulary. At first my appetite improved,—I regained strength—then my cough gradually left me, and finally the expectoration ceased; and although the benefit was gradual, I could note the change for the better every day, so that after having taken ten bottles I considered myself well. This was about five months from the time I commenced taking the Syrup. A short time after I had considerable trouble with a Charter party, and feeling some of the old symptoms returning, I finished the other two bottles; and now I consider myself as well as ever I was in my life. My present weight is 162, seven pounds above my usal healthy standard. My nerves are good, my appetite good and general health excellent. I heartily recommend your Syrup to all persons troubled with any difficulties or Disease of the Lungs or Nervous system, firmly believing that had I not used it, I would not now be living.

Hoping this letter may meet the eyes of others similarly affected, and induce them to use the same means of cure,

I remain, yours very truly,
HARRIS COFFILL,
Master of the Brig 'Potosi,'
of Windsor, N. S.

Sold by Apothecaries. Price $1.50 per bottle, or 6 for $7 50, On the receipt of $7 50 the proprietor will forward 6 to any part of New Brunswick or Nova Scotia free.

JAMES I. FELLOWS, chemist.
May 19. 2m St. John, N. B.

FOR THROAT DISORDERS AND COUGHS.

Brown's Bronchial Troches are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They have been throughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired.

These Lonzenges are prepared from a highly esteemed recipe for alleviating Bronchial Affections, Asthma, Hoarseness, Coughs, Cols, and Irritation or soreness of the Throat.

Public Speakers and Vocalists will find them beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaptation to affections which disturb the organs of speech. Sold at 25 cents per box, by all Dealers in medicine.

ap. 28—2 mos.

Marriages.

On the 6th inst., at the residence of the bride, by the Rev. Wm. McCarty Mr. Peter R. Gregg, to Miss Mary L. Spicer, of Carsonville, Kings Co., N. B.

At Lake Lomond, April 28th by the Rev. Geo Harrison, Mr. Francis Charlton, of Simonds, St. John County, to Annie R., youngest daughter of the late Ezra F. Fowler, of Hampton, Kings Co., N. B.

Deaths.

Suddenly, on Tuesday, the 18th inst., Mr. David Hood, a useful and esteemed member of the Wesleyan Church of this city, aged 47 years.

At Prospect, Parrsboro', on the 7th inst., of measels, John Fulton. He was a good man and died in the faith of the Gospel.

On the 14th inst., Mary, widow of the late John Rayne, in the 82nd year of her age.

On the 15th inst., Jane, widow of the late Alexander Brodie, in her 81st year, a native of Invernesshire, Scotland.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

WEDNESDAY, May 12

H M S Baracouta, Bermuda; steamer Alpha, Hunter, Bermuda; brigt Armatice, Wales; Teviot Alhema, Boston; schrs Liberty, Anthony, St John N B; Three Sisters, Miller, P E I.

THURSDAY, May 13

Brigts Queen of the West, Essex, Cienfuegos; Topaz, Watkins, Porto Rico.

FRIDAY, May 14

H M S Crocodile, with troops from Quebec; steamer Alhambra, Nickerson, Charlottetown; schrs Amelia White, Margaree; Sea Flower, do; Snow Squall, Gerrior, Cape Breton.

SATURDAY, May 15

Barque Heron, Dolliver, Charente.

SUNDAY, May 16

Steamer City of Halifax, Jamieson, St John's, N F.

CLEARED.

May 10—Brigt Frank Churchill, Forest; Jamaica; schr Marcella, McEachran, Porto Rico

May 11—Schrs Agility, Pye, Newfld; Hope, Neville, Bridgetown.

May 12—Brigts Emily Jane, Roche, P Rico; Mayflower, Naufts, Boston; schrs Eliza Catherine, Martell, Newfld; Sparkler, McDonald, Antigonish; Hariza, Burke, Main-a-dieu; Hope, Peters, P E I

May 13—Schrs Navita, Ford, Boston; Eagle Speara, L'Ardoise; Eliza, Joyce, Cape Breton.

May 14—Schrs Arouse, Crowell, Bay of Islands; Islander, Freeman, Kingston, Ja; Lady Havelock, Delory, Port Mulgrave; Prince LeBod, Curry, Bathurst; Annie Fawcett, Bugge, Sheet Harbor; Challenge, Sydney; Six Freres, Michon, Pictou.

May 15—Steamer Alhambra, Nickerson, Boston; schrs Village Belle, Young, Boone Bay, Nfld; Barrington, Smith, Little Glace Bay; Osprey, Newman, Port Mulgrave; Welcome Return, Reeves, Sydney; Thos Bagley, Goudy, Yarmouth; Union, Crispo, Harbor Bouche.

DESIRABLE MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the Saw Mill and Timber Lands, situated at Sheet Harbor comprising 5868 acres.

The Saw Mill is conveniently situated at the head of the Harbor, is 120 feet long by 31 feet wide, driven by an overshot wheel, 18 feet diameter, is fitted up with single saw line gang saw, edging tables, trimmers, plainer and matcher, Lath, Shingle and fiting machines, all in good running order.

The wharf adjoining the Mill affords great convenience for shipping and is capable of holding 3 million feet of Lumber.

The Logs are shot into the boom from the Lake by a sluice, one thousand yards long.

The Property at Sheet Harbor embraces 13 acres of cleared land, with three Dwelling Houses, Stable, Two Stores, and ice house.

On the North-west Branch of West River there are over one thousand acres—Timber lands.

On the North-east Branch of West River there are nearly four thousand two hundred acres—Timber lands.

On Little River there are about Seven hundred acres—Timber land.

On all these Rivers, the stock of Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and Juniper is abundant, and in close proximity to the Rivers, which have been cleared of obstacles at heavy expense to facilitate Logging.

For Milling purposes this property offers advantages seldom met with, having a never failing supply of water—or it would be found—just the thing for any person desirous of entering into Shipbuilding, having an abundant supply of wood material.

Gold has been found in various places on the property, and already some leads have been discovered—leaving no doubt that some localities are rich with the precious metal—probably as rich, if not richer than any place in this Province.

Terms will be made easy to a good purchaser—and every information afforded on application to George H. Starr & Co., Halifax, or to D. W. Archibald, Sheet Harbor. GEO. H. STARR.

Halifax, April 28, 1869. 3m.

New Advertisements.

CHURCH ENLARGEMENT

—AT—

WINDSOR.

The Ladies in connection with the Methodist Church at Windsor, beg to intimate to the public that they intend holding a BAZAAR during the early part of September, for the purpose of obtaining means to enlarge the Church of that place, as its present capacity is unequal for the accommodation of the rapidly increasing congregation. As the expense in connection with this undertaking will be large, it is earnestly requested that the public will cheerfully lend their assistance to the ladies, in their noble endeavors for the promotion of a good work.

Subscriptions will be thankfully received by any of the members of the Committees.

Miss Sophia Smith, Mrs Johnson, Mrs Elisha Card, } Committee for Tables of FANCY ARTICLES.

Mrs Benj Smith, Mrs George Smith, Mrs Pellow, } Committee for Tabbles of REFRESHMENTS.

Windsor, May 11, 1869. tf

TO LET.

IN BROOKLYN, Newport, County of Hants. the SHOP and premises lately in the occupation of the late B. Johnson, and used as a Boot and Shoe Manufactory, consisting of a two story Building, 26x40 feet, containing a large front Shop, Machine Room and Cutting Room on the first flat, and two large Rooms on the second floor, also a good Cellar under one half the Building. It is a good stand for a Shoe Manufactory or any general business. Terms moderate and immediate possession given. Apply to

GEORGE A. JOHNSON, } Admin.
S. M. WEEKS,

Brooklyn, May 10, 1869

99 GRANVILLE STREET. 99

Wholesale and Retail.

WE have received by recent arrivals the principal part of our

SPRING STOCK,

which having been selected with our usual care and attention, will be offered on the most favorable, terms. Special attention is invited to our stock of

BLACK CRAPES,

Mourning Goods of all kinds, Kid Gloves, Hosiery White and Grey Sheetings, Horrockses Shirtings, etc.

—OUR—

SHAWL MANTLE & MILLINERY ROOM

Is well stocked, and both Mantle-making and Millinary are well executed on the premises.

SMITH BROTHERS.

may4

DRY GOODS.

Anderson, Billings & Co.'s

IMPORTATIONS OR

The Wholesale Trade.

SPRING, 1869.

WE are in receipt of the bulk of the importations for the Spring Trade.

WHITE & GREY COTTONS

and other Staples and Domestics of every description,
White and Colored Warp, 1500 Bundles
Printed Cottons, new styles, unusually cheap,
Job Prints, in 25 lb bundles, Patches & Fents
Household and Heavy Linens, &c.
Fancy Dress, most extensive variety
Plain Stuffs, Black Coburgs, Lusters, Paramattas, Balmoral Crapes, &c.
Scotch, West of England and Yorkshire Cloths, Waterproof and Mantle Cloths,

READY-MADE CLOTHING &c.

N B. All the above have been laid in at Low rates, and are affered accordingly,

The Warerooms devoted to the Fancy Departments are unusually stocked. The variety includes Straw Goods and Millinery, Flowers, Feathers and Milliner's Trimmings; Ties, Ribbons, Lace Goods, Shawls and Mantles; Parasols, Gloves, Hosiery, Corsets, &c.

All of which are offered Wholesale to the Trade on the most favorable terms.

ANDERSON BILLING & Co.,
Warehouse: 97 and 99 Granville st.

ap 14

IMPROVEMENT

IN

CABINET ORGANS,

PATENTED 1868.

THE

MASON & HAMLIN

IMPROVED VOX HUMANA

Is a new invention, now ready in several styles of the MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS, to which the manufacturers invite attention, believing that it is likely to prove

The Most Popular Improvement made

See reduced prices!

in instruments of this class.

It is now several years since ... and application to such instruments of ... MANA, which was first applied by its ... organs of Mason & Hamlin, who were ... duce it to the public. In its then imperfe... specially considering its liability to get o... ey were unwilling to adopt it. From th... uous experiments for its improvemen... ade in the factory of the Mason & Ha... mpany, and elsewhere, which have at last ... ently successful, the result being the MASON & HAMLIN IMPROVED VOX HUMANA, combining several patents.

In combination with the AUTOMATIC BELLOWS SWELL, USED ONLY IN THESE ORGANS, it wonderfully increases the capacity and beauty of the instrument, imparting ...ous qualities of tone, and producing novel and ... effects; especially adding to its variety ... expression, and increasing somewh... liar excellences of several orchestral ... fully imitated; and altogether, as ... by Organists, "The effect is fascinat... It is simple in construct... bility to get out of order, and requires no ad... for its use, being operated by the ordinary ac... of the bellows, requiring no separate pedal.

a Mason & Hamlin Organ for $50!

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Attention is invited to the new styles of Organs, and new scale of prices, announced this month.

NEW STYLE, No. 21.—FIVE-STOP DOUBLE-REED CABINET ORGAN, with Vox Humana. Case of solid Black Walnut, carved and paneled; new design. Stops—Diapason, Viola, Melodia, Flute, Vox Humana. Price, $170.

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The best and greatest discovery of the age for Washing purposes, worth from ten to twenty dollars a year in a family of six to ten persons.

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It will wash in hard or soft water.

Clark's Excelsior Washing Composition is patented, and warranted perfecly free from everything injurious to cloths, hands or health.

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Agents wanted in every City, Town and Village liberal discount allowed.

March 31.

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Having completed their SPRING and SUMMER importations, which will be found unusually large, and times being dull and money scarce, we are bound to meet our friends in regard to prices. We would beg to call attention to the following. viz:

DRESS GOODS,

In Mottled and Figured Alpaccas, Mallanges, Serges, Silk Hair Cord., Lustres, Chene Reps, and Figured do.; Plain and Figured Grenadines, etc. In MOURNING, Coburgs, Alpacca, Casameres, Australian Crapes, Victoria and Empress Cords, Repps, etc.

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In Silk, Cloth and Velveteen, (Remarkably cheap.) Parasols and Umbrellas, in Silk, Alpacca, and Cotton. Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, Crapes and Small Wares.

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In this department we pay particular attention. Keeping an immense stock, we can suit the most fastidious. And in price defy competition. Gents' Under Clothing, in Drawers, Shirts. Fancy Flannel do., Braces, Hats and Caps, Gloves, Ties, Collars, etc., very cheap.

We would invite particular attention to our Stock of

Grey and White Cotton Sheetings, House Furnishing Goods,

Which will be found by far the cheapest in the market.

NO SECOND PRICE.

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Halifax, May 5, 1896

Bales of Prints, Bales of Blankets, and Bales of Cotton Yarn.

THE STANDARD

Life Assurance Company,

ESTABLISHED IN 1825.

With which is now united the

Colonial Life Assurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE,—EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.

Accumulated Fund—(at 15th Nov. 1867) £3,885,483, 1. 2. Stg.
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Head Office for Nova Scotia and P. E. Island,

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Applications from other town should for the present be forwarded direct to

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Sept. 9

UNION MUTUAL

Life Insurance Company, of Maine.

Directors' Office: 27 Court Street, Boston, Mass.

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ASSETTS DECEMBER 31st, 1868	$3,730,836 67
LOSSES PAID TO DATE	1,479 243,00
DIVIDENDS PAID IN CASH TO DATE	660,515,75
POLICIES IN FORCE, 14,000	
AMOUNT INSURED THEREBY	32,000,000,00
Surplus over three quarters of a million Dollars. The actual figures are	785,483,00

☞ The Company having complied with the Insurance Law, is prepared to continue and largely extend its business in the Dominion, offering to parties intending Insurance all the benefits of a long established, economical and purely mutual institution.

☞ No Stock or Guarantee Capital drawing interest, but in lieu thereof

OVER THREE QUARTERS OF A MILLION DOLLARS SURPLUS.

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THE ÆTNA

Life Insurance Company,

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PROMPT - - - - - - RELIABLE.

Assets,	$10,000,000 00
Surplus,	2.000,000.00
Policies Issued in 1867, 15,251.	
Insuring over	44.000,000 00
Income,	15,129,447.00
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Hon. S. Tilley, C. B., Minister of Customs, Ottawa, C. N. Skinner, Esq., Judge of Probates, St John, N. B., Joseph Bell, Esq., Merchant, Halifax, Everett Brothers, Merchants, do, E. Burnham, Esq., Merchant, Digby.

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NEW CASH RATES with annual Dividends upon the contribution plan,

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HUTCHINGS BROTHERS,

General Agents for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

N. B.—Active Agents Wanted in all the larger towns. To good canvassers special advantages will be given. Apply as above. dec 9.

The Family.

Willie's Signal.

BY REV. THERON BROWN.

At twilight, in old Hospital St. Luke,
The smiling eyes that watched grew wet with crying
And kind lips kissed away, with love's rebuke,
The cruel anguish of the sick and dying.

In the fourth ward a boy with broken bones
Lay dreading what the morrow should betide him,
And sobbed and talked by turns, in faltering tones,
With little Susie in the cot beside him.

For he had borne the knife that day, and strain
On his weak limbs of surgeon's cord and splinter,
Till he had fainted with the weight of pain—
Too great for one just through his seventh winter.

And oh! to wait the rest—'twas worse he said,
To lie and tremble at the doctor's warning—
"I think it 'twere better, Susie, to be dead
Than bear the hurt that's coming in the morning.

"They say that every night the loving Lord
Comes here for some of us, in watch or slumber,
And I have prayed that when he walks our ward
To-night, he'll take me, too among his number.

"I hope he'll know I want him—and I've planned.
For fear I may be dreaming when he sees us.
Above the bed clothes—so—to prop my hand,
And hold it there to be my sign for Jesus."

At midnight, in the old Hospital St. Luke,
While lamps burned low o'er lives yet lower burning,
And angel sleep, aloof at pain's rebuke,
Tempted pale eyelids, going and returning.

Who saw the Son of God, with countenance bland,
In pity sweet his glory all concealing,
Come at the beckoning of that lifted hand,
And smile his answer to its mute appealing?

The arm grew weak that held it—Faith's good-will,
Stayed up the tiny sign of supplication
Full long, and when it quivered and grew still,
It pointed up from sorrow to salvation.

'Tis morn at last. The nurses come again,
And see that childlike token where it lingers,
Erect and cold, above the counterpane,
With resignation in its helpless fingers.

From sight of fear and sound of parting hope,
And curses wrung from sufferers unforgiven,
The soul of wounded Willie had gone up,
Led by that little lifted hand to heaven.

Why wait for death, O spirit sick with sin?
Faith *now* may imitate the child's behavior,
And from the wounds of penitence within,
Stretch for her signal to the healing Saviour.

—*Watchman and Reflector.*

John's Bargain.

'I don't like you at all, Maidie Royal. You are a real naughty girl, and I won't play with you any more—so!'

Maidie looked very much grieved, and began to cry. Mr. Royal was sitting at his desk writing but at John's emphatic words, he glanced up, and said to his son in a very grave voice.

'John come here.'

'I was just going out into the kitchen,' stammered John, colouring. 'I want to speak to Kitty.'

'But I wish to speak to you,' said Mr. Royal. So John came slowly up to the desk, with the look of a culprit on his face.

'What sir?'

'I want to know how much you will take for your share in Maidie?'

John looked up, surprised.

'I don't know what you mean,' he said.

'Why,' explained the father, 'since you have done playing with Maidie, I would like to buy your share in her—or your right to her. Now you may set your price. How much shall I give you for her.

'How much money, do you mean, papa?'

'Yes,'

'I guess I'll sell her for fifty dollars,' said John, after a few moments reflection. 'Yes I will—fifty dollars.'

'Very well; that is quite reasonable,' said Mr. Royal. 'Now you must remember that as I am going to buy all, your rights to Maidie, you have nothing more to do with her. You must not kiss her, or speak to her any more. She is your mamma's little girl and mine, not yours at all. it is a bargain, is it John?'

'Can't I kiss her good-night when we go to bed?'

'No.'

'Can't we go out doors together?' John's voice began to sound a little unsteady. 'You know our garden, papa?'

'You will have to make another somewhere else. I will find you a place. You must not work in the same garden any more.'

'I shall have to lead her to school papa; she will get lost if I don't, just as sure as anything.'

'I will attend to that, John. You will have to go to school by yourself. Is the bargain made?'

'Y-e-s, sir I suppose so,' and John cast a doubtful look at Maidie, who stood close by, with her doll in her arms, and tears on her long eyelashes.

'I know what I mean to buy,' 'thought John, running to the end of the room, and sitting down in a broad cushioned window seat. 'I'll buy a pony and a saddle, and a gold watch, and a sail boat and lots of other things that I've been a-wanting ever since I was a little boy.'

The idea of these splendid acquisitions was so pleasant, that he wanted to share it with some one so he cried out.

'Oh Maidie, you come here, and I'll tell you what I'm going to buy with my fifty dollars.'

'Stop, stop,' cried papa; 'have you forgotten so soon that you have no right to speak to Maidie? She doesn't belong to you at all.'

A cloud came over John's face, and he sat very still for a long time, thinking, and by and by two or three tears fell, Maidie and he had played together ever since he could remember,—such a long, long time! and she the only little sister he had in the world; a real tease sometimes to be sure, but then, how could he get along without her? He looked slyly out from behind the window curtains, to see what she was doing.

How pretty she looked, sitting in a high chair beside her father, with a book of colored picture, open before her, and her sunny curls falling over her rosy cheeks and white neck! Wasn't she better than a sail boat, or a gold watch, or even a poney? 'Yes, indeed, a thousand million times,' thought John; 'and yet I've gone and sold her for fifty dollars, and I a'most know that papa won't take it back, 'cause it was a regular bargain. Oh, dear, dear,!'

Here the tears began to flow faster and faster, and presently a choking little sob attracted Mr Royal's attention. Then another and another and then John jumped down from the window seat, and running up to the desk, hid his face on his father's arm, and burst into such a passion of tears that Maidie was frightened, and began to cry too.

'Why, what is the matter, my son?' asked Mr. Royal, kindly.

'I—I—I—don't wa-nt to—to—sell my right to Maidie,' answered John, as well as he could for weeping.

'Why—not for fifty dollars?' asked his papa.

'Oh, no,' said John; 'no indeed, not for fifty million. Will you let me have her back again, please, dear papa? and I don't believe I'll ever be naughty and cross again as long as I live.'

'Very well,' said Mr. Royal smiling; since you wish it so much I will give up my part of the bargain and you may have your little sister again but I hope you will think another time when you are tempted to speak to her as you did to-day how you would feel not to have Maidie at all.'

'I guess I shall,' said John, giving her a good hug and a kiss. 'I love you, Maidie.'

'So do I you,' said Madie, returning the caress. 'Now let's go out into our garden, John.'

So away they ran hand in hand, as merry as the birds that were singing up among the boughs of the old butternut tree.—*From 'Little Maidie.*

"What is My Thought Like?"

One day Nelly Cole had company. The children had the long dining hall to themselves; and a merry time they had of it, playing "Roll the platter," "Blind-man's buff," "Hunt the slipper," and many other games.

By-and-by they become tired, and thought they would play something more quiet.

"Let's tell stories," said one. "Or play "Proverbs,'" said another. "Or 'Put in a word,'" said a third. "I'll tell you," said Nelly, "what would be a nice plan. We'll go out and ask mother to come out and play with us. She is a splendid hand to think of new games."

"The last thing I should think of," whispered one little girl to another, "would be to ask my mother to play with me!"

When Nelly asked her mother to come and play with them she answered:

"I will come with pleasure, only you must let me sew."

"O yes," said Nelly, "we want to play a still game, and you can sew just as well as not."

"Now," continued she, after her mother was seated in the dining-room, work in hand, while the children gathered about her, "what shall we play?

"The game I propose," said Mrs. Cole "is called 'What is my thought like?'"

"I never played that," said one of the little girls.

"Nor I," chimed in several other voices.

"No matter," said Nelly, "I've played it and know it is easy, and you will learn it as we go on."

"Now," said Nelly's mother, "I have thought of something, and you must tell me what it is like."

"But we don't know what your thought is," said a little girl who sat near.

"I must not tell you what my thought is until you have said what it is like," said Mrs Cole.

"That's funny," said the little girl.

This is the way they played the game:

MOTHER.—I have a thought, Rosie; what is my thought like?

ROSIE.—Like a book.

MOTHER.—Carrie, what do you think my my thought like?

CARRIE.—Like the tongs.

HATTIE.—And I think it is like a bottle of cologne.

NELLY.—Your thought is like the sunset.

MARY.—I think it is like a doll.

MOTHER.—My thought was a rose. Why, Rosie, is a rose like a book?

ROSIE.—Because it has leaves.

MOTHER.—Carrie, why is a rose like the tongs?

CARRIE.—I will give it up.

MOTHER.—Then you must pay a forfeit. Whom will you have for a judge?

CARRIE.—I will have ROSIE.

ROSIE.—She shall tell a story.

MOTHER.—What shall she do Rosie?

CARRIE.—That's easy enough:

"Little Miss Muffet
Sat on a tuffet
Eating her curds and whey;
There came a great spider
And sat down beside her,
And frightened Miss Muffet away."

MOTHER.—Hattie, why is a rose like a bottle of cologne?

HATTIE.—Because it smells sweet.

NELLY.—Because it is often red.

MOTHER.—Mary, Why is a rose like a doll?

MARY.—Because little girls love them both so much.

MOTHER.—That is very well played, indeed. Now, if you wish to play it again, let Mary, who sits next me, think of something, and we will all tell her what it is like.

So they played the game a long time, and liked it very much.

Perhaps some of the readers of the *Children's Hour* will like to play it also, and, unless you are already familiar with it, will be glad that I have told you how.—*Children's Hour.*

Agriculture.

Crack in a Hog-Trough.

A few days ago a friend sent me word that every day he gave nearly twenty pails of butter-milk to a lot of "shoats," and they scarcely improved at all. Thinks I, this is a breed of hogs worth seeing. They must be of the sheet-iron kind. So I called on him, heard him repeat the mournful tale, and then visited the sty. In order to get a better view of the miraculous swine, I went into the pen, and on close examination found a crack in the trough through which most of the contents ran away under the floor. Thinks I, here is the type of the failures of our agricultural brethren.

When I see a farmer omitting all improvements because of a little cost; selling all his farm stock to bank or railway stock or mortgage stock, robbing his land while, in reality, he is also robbing himself and his heir—thinks I, my friend, you have a crack in your hog-trough.

When I see a farmer subscribing for half a dozen political and miscellaneous papers, and spending all his time in reading them, while he doesn't read a single agricultural or horticultural journal, thinks I to myself, poor man, you have got a large and wide crack in your hog-trough.

When I see a farmer attending all the political conventions, and coming down liberally with his "dust," on all caucus conventions, knowing every man in the town that votes his ticket, and yet to save his neck, couldn't tell who was President of his County Agricultural Society, or where the fair was held last year, I "unanimously" come to the conclusion that the poor old soul has got a crack in his hog-trough.

When I see a farmer buying guano, and wasting ashes and hen-manure; trying all sorts of expedients except intelligent hard work and economy; getting the choicest of seeds, regardless of cost, then planting them regardless of cultivation; growing the variety of fruit called Sour Tart Seedling, and sweetening it with sugar, pound for pound; keeping the front field rich while the back lots are growing up with thistles, briers and alders; contributing to the Choctaw Indian fund, and never giving a cent to any agricultural society—such a man, I will give a written guarantee, has got a crack in his hog-trough, also.

When I see a farmer allowing loose boards all over his yard, fences down, hinges off the gate, manure in the barn yard, I come to the conclusion that he has got a large crack in his hog-trough.

When I see a farmer spending his time travelling in a carriage, when he has to sell all his corn to pay the hired help, and his hogs are so lean that they have to lean against the fence to squeal, I rather lean to the conclusion that somebody that stays at home will have a lien on the farm, and that some day the bottom will come entirely out of his hog-trough.—*Prairie Farmer.*

What Crop Pays Best!

Some men spend their lives changing their crops from year to year, hoping to find some one which will pay much better than others; but this will never be found, and a little reflection will show it. If any one crop compensated labor more than another, it could not last longer than one season, because so many would produce it, the supply would exceed the demand, and a low price would be the consequence. There is one broad, infallible principle which should govern every farmer—it is, first to find out what crops are best adapted to his land, and then aim to increase the quantity of those crops. He is paid, not so much for what, but for the quantity he produces. An acre of land in garden vegetables would produce ten times as many dollars as an acre of corn or oats; but if an accurate account is kept, the labor would be paid as well for one as the other.

Sprouting Potatoes.

Many farmers and gardeners are desirous of having some early potatoes, and so have recourse to sprouting them. This is usally done by covering them with earth in a box or barrel, and placing them in a warm room. A better method we have practiced, by filling the box or barrel with potatoes, and then only covering them with a coating of earth, so that it shall not be intermixed with potatoes. Sprinkle the earth with water and set them in a warm place, and they will soon begin to sprout. The advantage of this method is that you can separate the potatoes much more easily without breaking the sprouts than when mingled with the earth. A warm and moist atmosphere is generated, which will be all tha is necessary in starting the shoots.

Mixing Manure with Soil.

A very great loss which most farmers sustain is from a want of thorough admixture of manure and soil. The manure is thrown on the land and spread in large lumps; the plough, perhaps, but half covers them, and forms only a mixture of clods and unbroken masses of manure, entirely unfitted for the fine fibres of the roots of plants. One of the most useful practices, is to harrow the surface of the ground from eight to twelve times after the manure is spread, and before it is plowed in, thus breaking it up as finely as possible, and mixing it up with the fine pulverized soil. Thus treated is more than double the value of the first crop, that is in the usual way of plowing it.—When it cannot be plowed immediately after spreading, the harrowing mixes it and prevents evaporation in the air.

CHEAP LAMP WICKS.—A practical house keeper writes to an agricultural paper that few persons know that lamp wicks that are equally good as those we buy, may be made out of canton flannel. Take a strip three times as wide as you wish the wick to be, and as long as you like. Fold it with the fleecy side in, so that it will be of three thicknesses, and baste or overcast it up the side. Almost every housekeeper has bits of canton flannel which would be used for nothing else, and it saves quite a little item of expense, to say nothing of the convenience of being able to make a new lamp wick whenever it is needed. I have made all the lamp wicks used in our family for the last six or seven years.

Temperance.

The Fallen Son.

Follow him home from the scene of his debauch. He is an only son. On him the hopes of the family are centered.—Every nerve has been strained to give him the choicest education. Parents and sisters gloried in his talents and looked forward to his future fame. Alas! already these visions are less bright.

Enter now the family circle. Parents surrounded by lovely daughters. Within the circle reigns peace, virtue and refinement. The evening has been spent in animated conversation and the sweet interchange of affectionate endearment.—But there is one who used to share all this, who was the centre of that circle.—Why is he not here? The hour of devotion has come; they kneel before their Father and God. A voice that used to mingle in their praises is wanting. An hour rolls away—another hour has gone. Why has all cheerfulness gone? Why do those parents start at every footstep? The step of that son and brother is heard. The door is open—he staggers in before them and is stretched out at their feet in all the loathsomeness of intoxication.

'Oh, who shall tell the sorrows of a home made dark with sin?'—*Rev. Dr. Wayland.*

Temperance Memoranda.

Remember that so long as you are in health strong drink is unnecessary, and that ninety-nine of every hundred who adopt drinking habits thereby injure their health and shorten their lives. Remember that not drunkenness alone, but drinking, fills our jails and poor-houses and floods the land with crime. Remember that drinking retards education, industry, sanitary reform, and every branch of political and social improvement. Remember that multitude yearly die a drunkard's death, and go to a drunkard's doom. Remember that every year multitudes come from your 'moderate' ranks to recruit the wasted army of drunkards. Remember that every drunkard once tried to follow the example which you set; and in the trial fell from his slippery ground into the whirlpool of intemperance. Remember that 'to him who knoweth to do good and doeth it not, to him it is sin;' and there is a 'woe for that man through whom the offense cometh to the little ones.' Remember that you cannot be neutral, and there will be a day when you will be unable to plead ignorance. Remember that all this weight of responsibility rests with you, as you raise that cup; then drink it if you think it right, but we envy not your conscience.

Excelsior Spinner!

Look out for the Agents of TAYLOR'S PATENT EXCELSIOR SPINNING MACHINE.

Do not buy until you see this beautiful Spinner. It is small, neat and convenient, simple, durable, and easily understood. A child 8 years old can manage it. You sit at your ease while spinning. A reel is attached to wind the yarn from the spindle. It spins even, smooth yarn of Wool, Cotton, Flax, or Tow. Coarse, or fine yarn can be spun as desired, and FOUR TIMES as much in a day, as on any other hand spinner. Wait for the agents of Taylor's Excelsior Spinner, and you will be sure to buy the best Spinning Machine ever invented.

Agents will visit the different towns throughout the Provinces.

Province, County, and Town rights for sale. If you visit St. John, do not fail to call at the New Brunswick Foundry and see this Machine.

JAMES HARRIS,
Manufacturer.

april 10.

THE GREAT PURGATIVE.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS.

FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISORDERS OF THE

Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the internal Viscera.

ONE TO SIX BOXES ARE

Warranted to effect a Positive Cure.

DR. RADWAY'S

PILLS

ARE COMPOSED OF VEGETABLE EXTRACTS PREPARED IN VACUO;

Superior to all Purgative, Cathartic, or Alterative Medicines in general use,

COATED WITH GUM,

Which renders them very convenient, and well adapted for children, and persons who have a dislike to take medicine, and especially pills. Another great superiority of Radway's Pills over all other pills in general use, is the fact of their wonderful medicinal strength, being highly concentrated. One to six of these pills will act more thoroughly, and cleanse the alimentary canal, without producing cramps, spasms, piles, tenesmus, etc., than any other Pills or Purgative Medicine in use.

THE GREAT WANT SUPPLIED.

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

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

Professor Reid.—College of Pharmacy.

THE GREAT PURGATIVE.

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

"LAWRENCE REID,
"*Professor of Chemistry.*"

Dr. Sydny Stevens' Treatment of Cure with Radway's Pills.

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

U. S. INVALID HOSPITAL, NEW YORK.

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

1st CASE.—Inflammation of the Bowels. John C. Chapman, aged thirty-four, was seized on the night of the 22nd of October with inflammation of the bowels; was called at 10 P.M.; he had then been suffering over three hours; had not a passage for six days; I gave him six of your Pills, and applied the Ready Relief to the abdomen; in a few minutes the pain ceased, he fell into a calm sleep; at 4 A.M. he had a free evacuation; at 9 A.M. eat his breakfast; at 11 A.M., gave him six more pills, and for five days gave him three pills per day; he is now well and hearty. In all cases of inflammation of the bowels, I succeed in removing all danger by a single dose of from six to eight in six hours. In lead cholic, I give the pills in large doses—six to eight, and a teaspoonful of Relief to a wineglass of water every three hours—it always cures.

2nd CASE.—David Bruce, aged twenty-six, called at 8 P.M. on Nov. 26th; found that he had been attacked with bilious fever for twenty-two hours. I gave him six of your pills every four hours, and gave him warm drinks of bonset tea. In twenty-four hours he was convalescent; is now at work and perfectly healthy.

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

Yours, etc.,
SYDNY STEVENS, M.D.

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

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 10th, 1863.

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

Yours very truly, J. G. HODGSON.

Your Pills cured me of Piles that I feel assured was caused by over-dosing with drastic pills.

Loss of Appetite—Melancholy—Nervousness—Bad Dreams—Sleeplessness Cured By Dr. RADWAY'S Pills.

LET DYSPEPTICS READ.

AS A DINNER PILL,

To promote digestion, sweeten and strengthen the stomachs of the weak and distressed Dyspeptics, they are invaluable. Six days' use of Radway's Regulating Pills will enable those, who, from their stomachs' weakness and indigestion, are obliged to sacrifice their appetites, to enjoy the most savory meats and hearty food. No such powers were ever possessed by medicine as these Pills exercise over the weak stomachs of the Dyspeptics, for in six days they so prepare the stomach to receive, relish, and digest such food as it craves for. No Heartburn, no Palpitation, no Distress, no Vomitings follow the use of these excellent Pills.

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N. B.—The Society have recently purchased the Stock and effects of the Religious Book and Tract Depository on Barrington St. Both Depositories (now united) will be removed early in January to

66 GRANVILLE STREET.

Opposite the Province Building.

S. School Papers, Religious Magazines, &c. furnished by the Society as formerly by the Depository on Barrington Street.

Orders addressed to REV. A. McBEAN, Secretary of the Society Halifax will be promptly attended to. Dec 16.

Woodill's Worm Lozenges!

THEY are perfectly safe. They act immediately without physic. They are palatable, and are eagerly taken by children, thereby possessing every advantage over the vermifuges now in use, which are so nauseous and troublesome to administer to children. They are warranted to contain nothing that would injure in the slightest degree the youngest or most delicate infant; so *simple is their composition*, that they can be used as a simple *purgative*, instead of *Castor Oil or Powders*, &c.

They are made with great care from the purest Medicines, and are especially recommended for their safe and speedy action, and

Freedom from all Mercurial Agents.

which so often prove injurious to children. They are prepared without regard to economy and contain the purest and best vegetable Medicines known. Worms cause nearly all the ills that children are subject to, and the symptoms are too often mistaken for those of other complaints,—but with very little attention, the mother cannot mistake. Amongst the many symptoms of

WORMS IN CHILDREN

are the following; a pale and occasionally flushed countenance; dull heavy eyes; irritated, swelled, and often bleeding nose; headache, slimy and furred tongue, foul breath; variable, andsometimes almost voracious appetite; vomiting costiveness, uneasiness and disturbed sleep, and many others; but whenver the above are noticed in children the cause invariably is worms, and the remedy——WOODILL'S WORM LOZENGES. A cure is certain in every case when a faithful trial is given.

Were it necessary certificates from prominent medical men could be published, and thousands from those who have used them personally. We however prefer to offer them on their own merit, feeling confident that to those who use them they will give entire satisfaction.

They can be had of most dealers in medicines throughout the provinces. Should the one you deal with not have them, by sending one dollar to address as below, 5 boxes will be forwarded to any address, free of postage. Made only by

FRED. B. WOODILL,
(late Woodill Bros.)
at the Factory and Laboratory,
122 Hollis St, Halifax, N. S

MOOSEWOOD BITTERS.

Strange, but True

THAT till within eighteen months all attempts to prepare a suitable and safe Combination for Leather, which could be used with satisfaction as a Dressing for Harness, Coach and Carriage Tops, Boots, Shoes, Yoke Straps &c., &c., and act as a Water Proof, Softener, Leather and Stitching Preserver, as well as to renovate the article dressed, have failed.

It is Equally Strange & True

That eighteen months ago, Ephraim Mack, of Mill Village, Queens Co, N. S., discovered and prepared and is now manufacturing and circulating as fast as possible, a Combination of 13 ingredients, known as E. Mack's WATER PROOF BLACKING, which is warranted to accomplish all the above objects, or money refunded, as agents and venders are instructed to return the money in every case of failure, when satisfactory evidence is given.

That this is true, who will doubt when they read the following Certificate?

We the undersigned having used E. Mack's Water Proof Blacking on our harness, boots, shoes, coach tops, &c., and having proved it to be superior to any preparation of the kind we ever used, cheerfully recommend it to all who require a Leather Dressing as a convenient, safe and valuable combination.

Rev. F. H. W. Pickles, Mill Village, Queens Co, N. S.; Messrs. Calder and Fraser, do.; Dr. J. M. Barnaby, M.D., do.; E. D. Davison, Esq., do.; James Forbes, M.D, Liverpool, N. S; James Turner, Esq., Jordan River, Shelburne Co, N. S James T. Bines, Shelburne; Rev T. W. Smith, do; Wm McKay, Esq, Clyde River, Shelburne Co, N S Rev Thos Smith, Barrington, do; Wm Sargent Port Medway, Queens Co, N S; Spencer Cohoon do.; Rev C. W. T. Dutcher, Caledonia, Queen's Co. Dr. Pope, M.D., Petite Riviere, Lunenburg Co. Rev. Christopher Lockhart. Horton, N. S.; Wm Merry, Bridgewater, Lunenburg Co.; Wm. Owen, Attorney at Law, Bridgewater, Lunenburg Co.; H. B. Mitchell, Esq., Chester.

sep: 26

MOOSEWOOD BITTERS.

THE SINGER FAMILY MACHINE

OUR Letter A. Family Sewing Machine, with all the new improvements, IS THE BEST and CHEAPEST, (working capacity considered) and most beautiful Sewing Machine in the world.

No other Sewing Machine has so much capacity or a great range of work, including the delicate and ingenious process of Hemming, Braiding, Binding Embroidering, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Gathering, &c.

The Branch offices are well supplied with Silk Twist, Thread, Needles, Oil, &c., of the best quality. Machines for Leather and Cloth work always on hand.

The Singer Manufacturing Company,
No. 458 Broadway New York,
Oct 25 H. A. TAYLOR, Agen, Halifax.

New Sabbath School Book.

Just Published.

"THE MORNING STARS."

A Book of Religious Songs.

FOR

SUNADY SCHOOLS and the HOME CIRCLE.

The authors believed that by recourse to the Folk Songs of Germany,—a rich mine of sweet and simple melodies hitherto but little worked,—music at once very easy, very attractive, beautiful and of high order, might be placed in the hands of children; and from a careful examination of about four thousand of these German Folk Songs, the present collection has been called Great pains has been taken to put the music into proper keys, for children's usage. It is our experience that music for children is very generally written too high. A child's voice should seldom be carried above D; and as a rule, it cannot be maintained for a number of bars on C or D without flatting. Accordingly, we have so selected the keys that only a very few melodies, in which it was impossible to avoid it, will be found to run above D, in any part of them.

Price in Boards, 35 cts.; Paper, 30 cts. Sent post paid on receipt of price.

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New Tapestry Carpets.

All Wool, Scotch, and 3-ply Carpets, Union and Hemp Carpets,

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R. McMURRAY & CO.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

LIFE IN A PILL BOX

Extraordinary Effects

——FROM——

Maggiel's Antibilious Pills!

One Pill in a Dose.

ONE PILL IN A DOSE!

ONE PILL IN A DOSE!

What One Hundred Letters a day say from patients all over the habitable globe.

Dr. Maggiel. your pill has rid me of all biliousness.

No more noxious doses for me in five or ten pills taken at one time. One of your pills cured me

Thanks, Doctor. My headache has left me. Send another box to keep in the house

After suffering torture from billious cholic, two of your pills cured me, and I have no return of the malady.

Our doctors treated me for Chronic Constipation as they called it, and at last said I was incurable. Your Maggiel's Pills cured me.

I had no appetite; Maggiel's Pills gave me a hearty one.

Your pills are marvellous.

I Send for another box, and keep them in the house

Dr Maggiel has cured my headache that was chronic.

I gave half of one of your pills to my babe for Cholera Morbus. The dear young thing got well in a day.

My nausea of a morning is now cured

Your box of Maggiel's Salve cured me of noise in the head. I rubbed some Salve behind my ear and the nose left.

Send me two boxes; I want one fo poor family

I enclose a dollar; your price is twenty-five cents, but the medicine to me is worth a dolla

Send me five boxes of your pills

Let me have three boxes of your Salve and Pills by return mail

For all Diseases of the Kidneys, Retention of Urine, &c., &c.

Maggiel's Pills are a perfect cure. One will satisfy any one.

FOR FEMALE DISEASES,

Nervous Prostration, Weakness, General Lassitude and Want of Appetite,

Maggiel's Pills will be found an effectual Remedy

MAGGIEL'S PILLS & SALVE

Are almost universal in their effects, and a cure can be almost guaranteed.

EACH BOX CONTAINS TWELVE PILLS ONE PILL IN A DOSE.

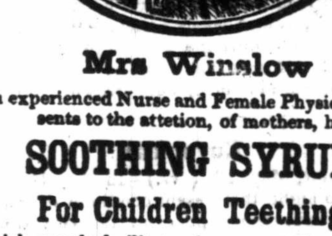
"COUNTERFEITS! Buy no Maggiel's Pills or Salve, with a little pamphlet inside the box. They are bogus. The genuine have the name of J. Haydock on box with name of J. Maggiel, M.D. The genuine have the Pill surrounded with white powder"

☞ Sold by all respectable dealers in medicine throughout the United States and Canadas at 25 Cents a Box or Pot.

All orders for the United States must be addressed to J. Haydock, No. 11 Pine street, New York.

Patients can write freely about their complaints, and a reply will be returned by the following mail Write for 'Maggiel's Treatment of Diseases.'

Dec 1 6m



Mrs Winslow

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

SOOTHING SYRUP,

For Children Teething,

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

Sure to Regulate the Bowels.

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

Relief and Health to your Infants.

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

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

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

Griping in the Bowels,

AND WIND COLIC,

and overcome convulsion, which, if not speedil remedied end in death. We believe it is the bes and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—do not let your prejudices nor the prejudices of others, stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 48 Dey Street N Y.

sep 15 Price only 35 Cents per bottle,

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

A COUGH, COLD, or sore Throat.

Requires immediate attention, and should be checked, if allowed to continue.

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an incurable Lung Disease is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief.

For Bronchitas, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumption and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with always good success.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before singing or speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The *Troches* are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years. each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world and the *Troches* are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered.

Sold everywhere. sep 15.

"Come unto Me, when Shadows Darkly Gather."

A SACRED SONG.

Set to music with piano forte accompaniment by Arnold Doane, Royal Academyof Music.

For sale at the

WESLEYAN BOOK ROOM.

☞ See Notice in *Provincial Wesleyan* of Oct. 30th. nov 6

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH.

Every Man his own Physician

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, And Holloway's Ointment

Disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

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

Erysipelas and Salt Rheum

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

Bad Legs, Old Sores and Ulcers

Cases of many years standing, that have pertinaciously refused to yield to any other remedy or treatment, have invariably succumbed to a few applications of this powerful unguent.

Eruptions on the Skin,

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

Female Complaints.

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

Piles and Fistula.

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

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

Bunions	Skin Diseases,
Burns.	Swelled Glands,
Chapped Hands,	Sore Legs,
Chilblains,	Sore Breasts,
Fistula,	Sore Heads,
Gout,	Sore Throats.
Lumbago,	Sores of all kinds,
Mercurial Eruptions,	Sprains,
Piles,	Stiff Joints,
Rheumatism,	Tetter,
Ringworm,	Ulcers,
Salt Rheum,	Venereal Sores,
Scalds,	Wounds of all kinds.

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

*** Sold at the manufactory of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

☞ Dealer in my well-known medicines can have Show-Cards, Circulars, &c., sent FREE OF EXPENSE, by addressing Thos Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y

nov 6

MOOSEWOOD BITTERS!

PERRY DAVIS' Vegetable Pain Killer,

The Great Family Medicine of the Age!

TAKEN INTERNALLY, CURES

Sudden Colds, Coughs, &c, Weak Stomach, General Debility, Nursing Sore Mouth, Canker, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Cramp in Pain in the Stomach, Bowel Complaint Painters Colic, Asiatic Cholera, Diarrhœa and Dysentery.

TAKEN EXTERNALLY, CURES,

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

The PAIN KILLER is by universal consent allowed to have won for itself a reputation unsurpassed in the history of medicinal preparations. Its instantaneous effect in the entire eradication and extinction of PAIN in all its various forms incidental to the human family, and the unsolicited written and verbal testimony of the masses in its favour, are its own best advertisements.

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

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

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

A PAIN KILLER

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

Severe Cases of the Cholera,

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

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

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

PERRY DAVIS & SON,

Manufacturers and proprietors, Providence, R. I.

_ Sold in Halifax by Avery. Brown, & Co., Brown, Bros & Co, Cogswell & Forsyth. Also, by all the principal Druggists, apothecaries and Grocers. Sept 12.

THE

PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN,

ORGAN OF THE

Wesleyan Methodist Church of E. B. America.

Editor—Rev. John McMurray.

Printed by Theophilus Chamberlain.

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